

ANNUAL REPORT, 1955.

Errata

The following corrections should be made:-

Page 48, 3rd paragraph, 6th line - for "84 per cent." read "59 per cent."
7th line - for "49 per cent." read "41 per cent."

Page 60, 2nd paragraph, 2nd line - for "40 compared with 32 in 1954"
read "33 compared with 32 in 1954".

Page 93, 2nd paragraph, end of 3rd line - for "400,000" read "379,165".

Page 97 - for "Nursing Homes Regulations (Scotland) Act, 1938" read
"Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938".

Page 152 - Table: Nationality of Ships Crews arriving 1955.
Column 8 total should be 3,011 instead of 3,207.

Page 165 - for "Aliens Act, 1920" read "Aliens Act, 1953".

28th January, 1957.

Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
City of Glasgow



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THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW



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<i>Supervisor of Day Nurseries</i>	MISS MARGARET H. LEE

Port Health Authority

<i>Senior Inspector</i>	WILLIAM J. SMITH
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PREFACE

The year has been in most respects a satisfactory one. There were only two cases of diphtheria, both in non-immunised children neither of whom died, and for the first time the dangerous gravis type of diphtheria bacillus was not found on bacteriological examination throughout the whole year. For the first time there were no deaths from whooping cough, and for the third year in succession no deaths from scarlet fever.

While the infant mortality rate has increased slightly, the maternal mortality rate has reached the low record figure of 0.33 per 1,000 live and still births. The death rate, 12.23, has increased slightly on that for 1954, 11.75, which was a record. The number of births has increased to just over 21,000 as compared with 20,977 in 1954. The number of occupied houses has further increased by 5,571 to 317,894, mainly by local authority building on the periphery. The population has increased to 1,085,100, a small increase over that of the previous year.

MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE.

The infant mortality rate was 36, a slight increase on the rate for 1954. Of the 765 deaths, 536 took place during the first four weeks of life, equal to 71.5 per cent., compared with 69.5 in 1954. The neo-natal mortality was 23 per 1,000 births. The number of still births registered in the city was 578, as compared with 636 in 1954. The still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births is therefore 27 or 2 less than in 1954. Compared with what has been obtained elsewhere, these rates cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The maternal death rate, however, has reached a new record low figure of 0.33 as compared with last year's record low figure of 0.74. There were in all 7 maternal deaths for the year.

The number of children between the ages of one and five years who have died was 99, giving a rate per 1,000 of the population at these ages of 1.3 as compared with last year's record rate of 1.2. Accidental and violent deaths, the most common cause of death in this age group, continued to increase and numbered 33 compared with 27 in 1954 and 21 in 1953. Road accidents and accidents in the home have contributed to this figure.

During the year considerable expansion took place of the clinic services in the new housing areas. The Pollok Clinic for the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Services was opened during the year and provision made for clinic premises by conversion of houses in the Drumchapel, Castlemilk and Garthamlock Housing Schemes. The Corporation have agreed that permanent comprehensive health

clinics be erected in Drumchapel, Castlemilk and Cranhill, and plans have been drawn up in the expectation that it will be possible to commence building shortly. The period of financial stringency, however, is likely to delay commencement. The permanent clinic at Pollok has been very much appreciated by the tenants of this new housing area.

While generally the attendance of mothers at ante-natal clinics tends to lose ground slowly, there has been a steady increase in the number of children brought to the infant consultations. The need for continued education of parents and children remains and the work of the health visitors in the centres and at home is a vital part of the campaign to save infant and child life. Courses in mothercraft are given in 24 of the 28 centres either during an ante-natal session or at classes held specially for the purpose. Each course covers physiology of pregnancy and labour, preparation for confinement, the making of a layette, preparation for breast feeding and techniques of breast and artificial feeding, and the care of the new-born infant, including bathing. The classes are open to any expectant mother in the city whether or not she attends for ante-natal supervision at the clinic, and efforts have been made to encourage general practitioners to refer the expectant mothers booked for home confinements to the centres for this teaching. The importance of this educational work cannot be over emphasised. It is during pregnancy that the mother is particularly responsive, and at these classes she learns many points on child welfare which help her to be an intelligent mother.

WELFARE FOODS.

During the year welfare foods, including national dried milk, cod liver oil, A and D tablets and orange juice were issued from 29 distribution centres. The uptake of the potential was of orange juice 18.5 per cent., cod liver oil 16.9 per cent., A and D tablets 22.2 per cent. No reasonably accurate figure of the uptake in relation to the potential can be given in relation to national dried milk as milk supplies can be obtained in either liquid or dried form.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

During the year the nursing staff paid some 400,000 visits to approximately 13,000 patients, the majority of whom were suffering from medical conditions. Tuberculosis has continued to demand an increasing proportion of the home nurses' time, and during the year 1,725 patients received 62,144 visits. While the number of patients has decreased, the number of visits has increased as compared with 1954. This increase is due to the modern treatment of the disease by streptomycin and other drugs carried out at the patient's own home.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

There are at present 1,087 domestic helps employed by the local health authority, 465 on a whole-time and 622 on a part-time basis. An increasing number of applications was received for assistance, and it is still necessary to curtail the amount of time that can be given to individual cases. Applications for help in maternity cases numbered

2,850, a slight increase on last year's figure. The number of applications in the general scheme increased to 3,206, 74 per cent. of the cases being over 60 years of age. The special "E" scheme continues to demand the services of a considerable number of the home helps, and the more helps permanently employed on these long term cases means that fewer are available for general cases. The position is very difficult at certain periods of the year when respiratory infections are prevalent.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Dysentery remains endemic in the city, and in 1955 was the most prevalent infectious disease of the year. The disease affects all ages, but particularly young children. Only four patients died, one of whom was already suffering from a cardiac condition. While every municipal ward was involved, Mile-End was again severely affected, and there was a notable increase in the number of cases from Partick East and Knightswood Wards which had previously had a low incidence. The infection also occurs in institutions, particularly children's homes and nurseries, although during the year notified institutional cases were again remarkably few.

Bacteriological investigations have discovered many symptomless carriers among the population, persons who have neither been ill themselves nor in contact with cases. These carriers might well be food workers engaged in the handling or preparation of food, and only scrupulous personal hygiene can avoid the spread of infection. Frequent handwashing during the day, especially after using the lavatory and before serving food, is essential.

The lowest number of cases of scarlet fever ever recorded was registered in 1955. There have been no deaths from this condition for three years. In all, during the past six years from 1950-55 inclusive, only three deaths have been recorded.

The incidence of diphtheria has again dropped to a record low figure of two cases for the year. Both cases occurred in non-immunised children. There were no deaths and only one death, a non-immunised child, has occurred in the past three years. These figures compare with the 5,190 cases which occurred in 1940 when there were 226 deaths. Intensive and complete immunisation of the child population is essential if protection is to be secured against diphtheria.

An outbreak of poliomyelitis occurred during the summer and autumn of 1955 similar in proportion to the outbreaks of 1950 and 1947. In all there were 245 confirmed cases, of which 170 or 69 per cent. of the total showed paralysis. The majority of the cases occurred in children under five years of age. There were five deaths, three in children, one under five years of age, two under 10, and the others a girl of 17 and a man of 57. Of the 170 cases classed as paralytic, some 51 had transient or slight muscular weakness. In the remaining 119 the weakness was such as to warrant transfer from the infectious disease hospital to the orthopaedic unit for further in-patient treatment. Six months after the end of the outbreak some 87 patients, approximately one-third of the total confirmed cases, had some permanent muscular

paralysis or weakness. When it was clear that an outbreak of poliomyelitis was imminent the public were informed as to certain general measures that might be taken for the prevention of the spread of the disease, including the importance of personal hygiene, the avoidance of unnecessary visiting and travelling, and the thorough washing of uncooked food, such as fish and vegetables. Parents were asked to discourage children from excessive exercise and becoming overtired, and it was strongly recommended that should children become unwell they should be put to bed and the family doctor consulted. Close co-operation was maintained with the hospital authorities and medical practitioners in the city who were at once informed of the increase in incidence of poliomyelitis in the city.

For some years now progress has been made in America with the development of a vaccine against poliomyelitis, and in 1955 the results of the trials of the Salk vaccine were issued. The final estimate of these trials was that the vaccine was 80-90 per cent. successful against paralytic poliomyelitis. As the disease is a summer epidemic in America there was considerable pressure to release the vaccine for oral use, and in 1955 six well known firms in America were licensed to produce Salk vaccine. Unfortunately, owing to some unforeseen factor, the vaccine from one producer led to the occurrence of poliomyelitis. All production of the vaccine was stopped, and the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare investigated the circumstances. After correction of these defects and the drawing up of minimum requirements, a further 21 million doses of vaccine were produced and used in America. In Canada, where the same type of vaccine was in use, no production difficulties arose. The Salk type vaccine is now being produced in Britain by two firms of high standing and initial supplies were available during 1956.

This is the first year in which no deaths from whooping cough have been recorded. This record is no doubt associated with the now general use of whooping cough vaccine, although the number of new cases registered during the year was below average. There were five deaths from measles in the 3,815 cases registered. In the pre-war period measles and whooping cough were the cause of hundreds of deaths in young children. The much improved nutrition of the present child population is an important factor here.

During 1955 there were over 4,500 cases of primary pneumonia and 72 of influenzal pneumonia. The notifications of primary pneumonia show an increase of 15 per cent. over the average notifications for the previous five years and in the last quarter an increase of almost 40 per cent. In spite of the improved treatment available, there were over 500 deaths from this condition, over 80 per cent. in the age groups over 45.

Influenza was present in undue prevalence in January and February, 1955, and resulted in 40 deaths from influenzal pneumonia. Glasgow has taken part in an influenza spotting survey organised by the Medical Research Council, the work being carried out by the Virus Laboratory at Ruchill Hospital with the co-operation of five medical practitioners

in various parts of the city. Of the samples of serum tested, Virus B was found to be present during January and February, although a few Virus A specimens were detected at the end of March and the beginning of April, 1955. Virus A influenza is the more serious type and was believed to be the type which gave rise to the 1918 pandemic.

Reference is again made to the low level of protection against smallpox which exists in the city. Some 5,000 out of a total of 20,000 children under one year of age were vaccinated during the year.

Leprosy is a disease of rare occurrence in this country, and such cases as have been found in Glasgow are usually foreign seamen or students from countries where this disease is prevalent. Effective but lengthy treatment is now available for this condition.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis decreases slowly, and in 1955 there were 2,181 cases notified. This is the lowest figure attained since 1941, but it cannot be regarded with any degree of satisfaction. The death rate was 34 per 100,000, the lowest rate so far obtained. While the steady reduction in the death rate is satisfactory, the death rate in Glasgow is still much higher than in any other city in Britain. There was a slight increase in non-pulmonary tuberculosis, but the incidence during 1955 is still 57 per cent. below the pre-war average. The non-pulmonary tuberculosis death rate is 3.1 per 100,000.

B.C.G. vaccination has been further extended during the year. The scheme for the vaccination of new-born infants was made available to Stobhill and Western District Hospitals. Thus the four main obstetric units in Glasgow are now in the scheme. This latest extension provides for the protection of some 25 per cent. of all infants born during the year.

B.C.G. vaccination was also made available to the Glasgow Police Force. Early in 1955 the testing and immunisation of members of the Glasgow Police Force was successfully completed. Some 1,290 members of the Force were tested, and 174, or 13.4 per cent., found to be negative; 172 accepted vaccination. The noteworthy features of these results are the unexpectedly high number of negative reactors found and the fact that they were distributed among all the age groups tested ranging from 20-57 years. In view of these findings, testing and, if required, vaccination has been made an integral part of the medical requirements which all recruits of the Glasgow Police Force must satisfy before entry.

The 1955 school campaign covered all children aged 13 years, with a potential total of 15,000. The parents of 85.4 per cent. of the children consented to testing and vaccination, the highest percentage so far obtained. Some 8,000 children were negative to the Mantoux test and were vaccinated during the last three months of the year.

The total number of persons vaccinated with B.C.G. during the year was 16,447 comprising contacts, nurses, students, infants, school children and others.

In June, 1955, a mass X-ray campaign was held in Glasgow limited to the seven municipal wards comprising the Eastern Public Health Division. Four units were engaged full-time on the campaign which continued for almost four weeks. Some 12,500 of the population presented themselves for X-ray. While this result was disappointing there were certain incidental factors that limited the advance preparation, particularly the disruption of planning caused by the sudden decision to hold a general election. Since the date fixed for the election almost coincided with the start of the campaign, the opening date was postponed and the duration curtailed by one week. As the result of the campaign, 181 new cases of significant pulmonary tuberculosis were detected.

Plans are now in preparation for a city-wide mass X-ray campaign during March and April, 1957. Altogether 35 mass X-ray units will be concentrated in the city for a period of five weeks and a target has been set of a quarter of a million. The campaign is the largest of its kind ever planned in Europe.

The X-ray unit attached to the Department continues to expand its work, and during 1955 there was a 50 per cent. increase in the number of radiographs taken. Contacts, school teachers and the Eastern Division mass X-ray campaign accounted for some 13,000 of the 18,000 miniature films taken.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

During the year there was for the first time since 1946 an increase in the incidence of acute syphilis in males, although the number of cases, 31, is only a fraction of the 1939 figure. The incidence in females, however, continues to decline, and only three cases were treated at the centres. The incidence of acute gonorrhoea in both males and females has continued to decrease and is now, in males, 25 per cent. and, in females, 36 per cent. below the 1939 figure.

Attendance at the centres of patients suffering from non-venereal conditions, however, continued to decline only slowly, and these attendances are probably a better indication of the dangers of infection present in the city. As part of adequate ante-natal care, blood tests are carried out not only to detect probable traces of syphilis which may affect the unborn child but also for the Rhesus factor. There has been a slight increase in the percentage of tests found positive.

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

During the year 1,544 vessels from overseas and 5,641 coastal vessels arrived within the area of the Port Health Authority. No quarantinable diseases were reported on ships arriving at the port, but during the early part of the year precautionary measures were applied to all vessels arriving from the port of Vannes in the Morbihan district in Brittany, which had been declared infected with smallpox by the French Ministry of Health on 6th January. The initial cause in that area was a child whose father had returned ten days earlier from military duties in Indo-China. A similar situation developed regarding

vessels from Brest where smallpox was reported on 11th April. Smallpox was also reported at Spa in Belgium, but the area was declared free on 11th March, 1955. The crews of vessels from the infected ports were examined, their vaccination certificates were checked, and where they were invalid or could not be produced the seamen involved were vaccinated. Inspectors paid daily visits to the vessels while they remained in port.

Intimations were received from the Medical Officer at the London Air Port of the arrival of Asiatic crews at that air port within 48 hours of leaving India and destined for specified vessels in the Glasgow Harbour or for the Seamen's Boarding in Queen's Dock or other premises within the city boundary. These crews were examined on arrival by the port medical staff and visited daily by the port inspectors until the period of supervision had elapsed.

Precautions were also taken in regard to vessels where infection such as typhoid fever and dysentery was present or had occurred. During the year the port medical staff carried out immunisation against yellow fever of 2,818 seamen, members of the crews of vessels which were destined to call at ports situated within the yellow fever zones.

Rodent control remains an important duty of the Port Health Authority. Rat catchers paid 4,155 visits to vessels in port and 2,870 visits to premises within the dock area. Infestation was found in 488 instances. The total number of rats destroyed during the year was 954, and 174 were submitted for examination for *Bacillus pestis* with negative result in each case.

The inspection or examination of foodstuffs under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations (Scotland), 1937-48, has been continued during the year. The examination of frozen whole egg products from the Commonwealth revealed the presence of *Salmonella typhi-murium*, and the consignments were detained for further investigation. A meeting was held with the representative of the senior trade Commissioners at Australia House and agreement reached as to the method of disposal.

The importation of hen egg albumen crystals from China proved to be a greater problem, and extensive bacteriological investigation of this product had to be undertaken. The presence of salmonella organisms was found in a considerable proportion of the samples, and it was necessary to detain all packages of this product until a thorough inspection and bacteriological examination was completed. A meeting was held with the importers as to the best method of dealing with this material, and it was agreed that until the trade found some method of making the albumen innocuous only packages found negative on examination were to be released, and these only for high temperature baking processes. Experiments have now taken place in all parts of the country on forms of pasteurisation, and methods have been designed and are in use for the heat-treating of all Chinese hen egg albumen crystals before release for public use.

HOUSING.

The closing or demolition of the worst houses in the city is proceeding apace. During the year some 1,077 unfit houses were represented to the Housing Committee and as part of the proposals for the year 1956 the Property Management Committee are making available 1,600 houses for families from unfit property. This very welcome decision is the first major step in removing the worst slums of the city.

The number of applications from tenants for certificates of disrepair under Part II of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, was 1,779, of which approximately 50 per cent. were granted: 415 applications were received for revocation of these certificates and up to the end of the year 391 were granted. A certificate of disrepair does not carry with it any obligation on the landlord to repair the defects in the dwelling-house, and the available powers are mainly contained in the nuisance sections of the 1897 Public Health (Scotland) Act.

Mention was made in last year's Report of the possible consequences of high density redevelopment. It would now appear that these planned densities can only be obtained by the construction of multi-storey houses without through ventilation. This deterioration in the internal design of dwelling-houses which is also occurring in certain other places is causing very considerable anxiety in the public health field. The lessons of the past are tending to be forgotten in the present day policies of saving land at the expense of the health of men, women and children.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Glasgow Corporation Public Health Laboratory was established in 1896 as an instrument for the control of infectious disease and has remained so during its sixty years of existence. It provides a service for general practitioners and for the Medical Officer of Health and, while making use of all advancements in the science of bacteriology, it does not devote any important part of its facilities to research. It is above all a routine laboratory examining each year some 110,000 specimens supplied by general practitioners, the Public Health Department of the city and occasionally by the infectious diseases and tuberculosis hospitals. It carries out an increasing amount of work for the Public Health Department in the maintenance of quality and standard of milk, ice cream and imported foodstuffs and in the routine sampling of the water supply.

More recently, investigations have taken place into standards of catering hygiene.

The Bacteriologist, as a member of the staff of the Health and Welfare Department, is available for immediate consultation in the work of control of infectious disease and in epidemiology. Problems are discussed by Department Medical Officers with the Bacteriologist as to the best method of tackling or the likely solution of a problem or the need for additional information. The laboratory has always been available free to general practitioners of the city who have been quick to

seize the advantages offered, and who not infrequently personally consult the Bacteriologist on some difficult case.

The work of the laboratory has always been mainly bacteriological but a certain amount of parasitology, haematology, minor biochemistry and identification of insect pests, etc., has always been done. Morbid histology has not been part of the work of the laboratory for many years.

The Corporation Public Health Laboratory, closely integrated with the Health Department, is of paramount importance to the Medical Officer of Health of a city like Glasgow. Its special functions, not all strictly bacteriological, are very necessary to the fulfilment of the statutory obligations of the Medical Officer of Health.

There was little change in the total volume of work passing through the Laboratory. The total number of examinations made was 110,422 which is 343 more than in 1954 and constitutes a new record. The principal group of examinations were those associated with gastro-intestinal infections, mainly dysentery. The continued incidence of dysentery has already been commented on, but it is further illustrated by the number of specimens found to be positive for dysentery. Out of 32,000 specimens, the Laboratory isolated the dysentery bacillus on 7,000 occasions, approximately the same number of occasions as in 1954.

The total number of swabs from noses and throats examined during the year for the presence of the diphtheria bacillus was over 2,000. For the first time since the diphtheria bacilli were classified into three main types about 25 years ago, the gravis type, the most dangerous one, has not been found during the whole year's investigations.

More than six times as many samples of various foodstuffs as last year were examined with regard to their fitness for distribution and consumption. Of the total 635 samples, 584 were egg products, dried egg albumen, frozen egg, etc. These specimens were from consignments entering the port and awaiting distribution. Of the 539 samples of dried egg albumen, 29 per cent. contained salmonella. In the majority of samples *Salmonella thomson* was isolated, but there were also other types and some which could not be identified completely by the *Salmonella* Reference Laboratory. In England *Salm. paratyphi-B* had been found in a particular consignment, but up to date this salmonella has not been detected in the series examined here.

The investigation into restaurant sanitation and kitchen hygiene mentioned in last year's Report was concluded in 1955, when 50 restaurants and canteen kitchens had been investigated. In general, the results showed that the state of affairs was far from being ideal, and that the paramount need in most kitchens was for more hot water at a suitable temperature.

Some 2,000 samples of milk were examined bacteriologically to ensure compliance with the regulations governing the sale of designated milks or with the standards laid down for undesignated milk produced

in the city or coming into the city for processing. Of those samples, 92 per cent. proved satisfactory, which compares favourably with 93 per cent. in 1954, having regard to the warm summer of 1955.

Milk bottles and other bottles used for liquids are regularly examined for cleanliness, and there has been an all-round improvement to report this year in the bacteriological condition of washed bottles. While the metal foil caps for milk bottles proved bacteriologically satisfactory, the same cannot be said for the screw stoppers for fruit drink bottles.

The bacteriological condition of ice cream samples examined deteriorated during the year, and the worst samples were submitted during August. Coliform bacilli were present in 11 samples, 10.5 per cent., as compared with 6 per cent. in 1954.

FOOD INSPECTION.

There were 210 food poisoning incidents affecting 417 persons. Some 42 per cent. of the total cases were caused by *Salmonella typhimurium* infection. A welcome feature, however, is the further drop in the number of outbreaks occurring in institutions, canteens and restaurants. Family outbreaks greatly increased, more than one case occurring in 40 households, the majority being due to salmonella infection. The staphylococcus aureus toxin was incriminated in 55 cases by finding the staphylococcus in the vehicle of poisoning. Forty-five of these occurred in one outbreak in a factory canteen. Recooked or reheated meat dishes were responsible for several of the outbreaks. It is well known that such dishes are a considerable danger and chance contamination and suitable storage conditions quite frequently combine to make the food unsafe. The notifications of food poisoning under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, it is hoped, will give a more complete record of incidents occurring in the city.

The supervision of milk and ice cream production and distribution was continued during the year, as was the sampling of foods and drugs. Some 3,700 informal and 1,400 statutory samples were examined. Again it has been necessary to comment on the excessive use being made of the preservative sulphur dioxide. In 30 instances court action was taken leading to the imposition of fines for an excess of preservative in sausages and mince. Too many butchers still persist in the wanton use of this preservative. In one case the sample of mince contained 4,678 parts of SO_2 per million and in another 2,125 parts. On the other hand, many of the samples contained no preservative whatsoever.

Visits of inspection of food and food premises totalled over 11,000 and 2,500 lots of foodstuffs were examined, leading to the condemnation of 137 tons. Inspections also disclosed the need for repairs, cleansing and linewashing. In all cases the work was satisfactorily carried out and court action was not necessary. An important part of the work of food supervision is the examination of labels and enquiries are often received from commercial concerns in order to ensure that proposed labels conform to the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. A close check is

maintained on prepacked articles of food and the investigation of complaints of wrongful labelling received from the public.

AIR PURIFICATION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT

Steady progress is being made in the improvement of industrial fuel burning plant and in some cases the abatement of long standing nuisances. Shipping in the river and docks requires continued observation, and while marine staff are generally careful when in port lapses do occur with resultant heavy smoke emission. The smoke control inspectorate, being ex-marine engineers, are well qualified to deal with any defects of practice and advise on the problems that do arise from time to time.

Complaints received of smoke, grit, dust and fume emission are fully investigated and the necessary remedial measures advised. The burning of scrap material in the open is a source of trouble which is extending and can only be avoided by the transfer of the process to an enclosed furnace. In the case of the larger size main cables, cutting into small pieces suitable for a furnace is more difficult and special measures must be taken.

An important factor in smoke abatement is the training of firemen in efficient boilerhouse practice. The courses for boilerhouse firemen, furnace attendants and others were continued during the year. These courses were first organised in Glasgow in 1910 and are an essential part of any scheme for the control of atmospheric pollution.

It is now almost three years since the decision was taken to establish a "smokeless zone" in the city. A complete survey of the area has been carried out, but it was considered advisable to delay further action until the Clean Air Act was brought into operation.

GENERAL SANITATION

The reports of the Divisional Sanitary Inspectors describe a wide and increasing range of functions. Housing, as always, forms an important part of the work of the divisions and the increasing tempo in the demolition of unfit houses has to some extent added to their duties. A major problem is the securing of maintenance of properties, particularly roof defects and drainage nuisances, many of which require expensive repairs before they can be remedied. Concern is experienced regarding the increased number of large houses being let out in single apartments, many of which are far from satisfactory but which do not come under the control of existing legislation. During the year discussions were held with the City Architect and Master of Works in an endeavour to arrive at a suitable code of practice for drainage systems for new buildings with a view to obviating certain recurring nuisances.

The increasing use of Warfarin is noted in the destruction of rats under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. It would be of considerable help in the war against rats if tenants destroyed all food refuse by burning rather than placing it in the ashbins. There are also kind persons, not all in the poorer parts of the city who, with the

intention of feeding starving robins and similar birds, are providing a constant supply of food for voracious seagulls and pigeons with resulting soiling of windows and buildings. While the scattering of a few breadcrumbs for small birds may seem a worthy action, in too many cases large pieces of bread find their way into the back court where they attract rats to the area. A special plea is made to tenants to restrict the amount of breadcrumbs placed on their window sills.

The reports by the Sanitary Inspectors are unanimous in praise of the work done by the housing nurses, particularly in dealing with old people who have got into difficulties with their housekeeping. This is a service about which little is heard but it is of infinite value to the community.

WELFARE SERVICES

Residential accommodation for the aged was further increased by an extension of Scott House providing an additional 24 beds. The comprehensive scheme for the modernisation of Foresthall was commenced, particular attention being given to the special needs of these old people now classified as "frail ambulant," i.e., those who are not in need of hospital treatment but require more attention than is ordinarily available in most of the small homes. The probationary block has now been completely renovated and accommodation provided on the same standard as in the small homes. Further plans concern the North Block which will ultimately provide 145 beds and the installation of lifts both in the hospital and Part III sections of the institution. A start has also been made with the erection of new hostels for the aged, and in addition to the site at Merrylee where work is in progress, suitable sites have also been selected in Drumchapel, Castlemilk and Kelvinside.

The Department's Welfare Services for the handicapped have been further increased by the transfer of the welfare services for the blind from the Mission to the Corporation. To meet the needs of the city, eight blind teachers who were already working for the Mission transferred their services to the Corporation, and an additional two teachers were recruited.

I have pleasure in thanking the Convener and members of the Health and Welfare Committee for their support and co-operation during 1955. In the preparation of this Report I have had the assistance of all sections of the Department and in particular Miss Knox, Librarian, to whom I am much indebted for preparing and collating the material. I wish to take this opportunity of thanking warmly all members of the staff for their work and loyal support during the year.

WM. A. HORNE.

CONTENTS

PREFACE

SECTION	PART I.	PAGE
I. POPULATION—		
City Estimate	25
Travel to Work	26
Ward and Institutional Population	28
Acreage, Density, Inhabited Houses, etc.	29
The One-Apartment House	31
Meteorology	33
II. VITAL STATISTICS—		
Summary	36
Births, Marriages, Age at Marriage	36
Deaths—Age and Sex Distribution	42
do. Causes	44
do. Cancer	50
III. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—		
Introduction	55
Maternal Deaths	56
Infant and Neonatal Mortality	56
Illegitimate Mortality	61
Stillbirths	61
Mortality among Toddlers	62
Child Welfare Scheme	65
New Clinic at Pollok	65
Timetable of Clinics...	67
Infant Consultations	69
Ante-Natal Consultations	71
Post-Natal Consultative Clinics	72
Courses in Mothercraft	72
Mother and Child Booklet	73
Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics	73
Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers	73
The Problems Clinic	74
Day Nurseries	75
Training of Nursery Students	76
Residential Homes and Short-Stay Nurseries	76

SECTION

PAGE

III. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—*Continued*—

Children's Department Homes	...	...	...	...	77
Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations	...	...	...	...	78
Infant Visitation	...	...	...	...	78
Visitation by Nurses	...	...	...	...	79
Health Visiting Service	...	...	...	...	79
Student Health Visitors' Training Course	...	...	...	...	80
Domiciliary Midwifery Service	...	...	...	...	81
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	85
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	87
Welfare Foods	...	...	...	...	87

IV. HOME HELP SERVICE 89

V. HOME NURSING SERVICE 92

Nurses' Agencies	...	...	...	...	97
Nursing Home Regulations	...	...	...	...	97

VI. INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES—

Infectious Disease Incidence	...	...	...	...	98
Immunisation Centre	...	...	...	...	100
Smallpox and Vaccination	...	...	...	...	101
Leprosy	...	...	...	...	102
Malaria	...	...	...	...	103
Enterica Infections and Dysentery	...	...	...	...	103
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	106
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	107
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	108
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	108
Diphtheria and Immunisation	...	...	...	...	108
Diseases of the Central Nervous System, Poliomyelitis, etc.	...	...	...	...	110
Measles—Incidence, 1953-1955	...	...	...	...	116
Whooping Cough—Incidence, 1953-1955	...	...	...	...	117
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	118
Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	119
Rabies	...	...	...	...	119
Trachoma	...	...	...	...	119
Infective Jaundice	...	...	...	...	120
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	120
Scabies	...	...	...	...	121

VI. INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES—*Continued*—*Respiratory Diseases other than Tuberculosis—*

Pneumonia and Influenza	122
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Tuberculosis—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Incidence	...	...	...	129
Incidence and Mortality in other large Towns in				
Scotland and England	...	...	...	130
Incidence and Mortality in City Wards	...	...	...	134
B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...	...	135
X-ray Department	...	...	...	140

Venereal Disease—

Incidence, 1938-1955	...	...	...	...	144
Congenital Syphilis, etc.	...	...	...	...	146
Venereal Disease in Seamen, etc.	...	...	...	...	147
Defaulters	...	...	...	...	148
Contact Tracing	...	...	...	...	149

VII. MENTAL SERVICES—

Boarded-out Patients	...	...	...	...	150
Lunacy Certification	...	...	...	...	152
Certification of Old People	...	...	...	...	153

VIII. BLIND PERSONS—

Age and Sex Incidence	...	...	...	...	154
Follow-up Scheme	...	...	...	...	156
Cause of Blindness	...	...	...	...	156

IX. WORK OF PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY—

Inspection of Ships	...	...	...	...	158
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	161
Aliens Act	...	...	...	...	165
Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Regulations					166
Rodent Control and Fumigation of Ships	...	...	...	...	170
Food Inspection and Imported Food Regulations	...	...	...	...	174
Report by the Veterinary Surgeon	...	...	...	...	185

SECTION

PAGE

X. HOUSING—

House Building since 1945	186
Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954 ...	187
Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts ...	187
Rehousing of Tuberculous Families	188
Deterioration of Property	189
Uninhabitable Houses	189
Redevelopment	190
Inspection of Housing Schemes	190
Work of Disinfestation Unit, etc.	193

XI. BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY—

Review of the Work	196
Epidemiological Investigations, Diphtheria, Q Fever, Dysentery, etc.	197
Food Poisoning, etc.	204
Venereal Disease	206
Ante-natal—Rh Tests	208
Milk Supply	209
Restaurant Hygiene	210
Food Hygiene	212
Water and other Examinations	212
Insect Pests	214
Original Investigations	215

XII. FOOD—

Food Poisoning	218
Operations under Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, etc.	222
Milk (Special Designation) Orders	230
Inspection of Food Premises, Dairies, Byres, etc. ...	231
Tubercle Bacilli, etc., in Milk	232
Supply of Milk to School Children	234
Ice-Cream (Scotland) Regulations	235
Cleansing of Milk, etc., Bottles	237
Food Hygiene	240
Prosecutions	241
Operations under the various Acts, 1949 to 1955 ...	242

SECTION	PAGE
XIII. AIR PURIFICATION—	
Summary of Work of Department	244
Grit, Dust and Fume Emission	249
Classes on Boilerhouse Practice	251
Soot Collecting Gauges	252
Smokeless Zones	253
XIV. GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION—	
Area, Population, Density and Number of Houses in each of the Five Administrative Divisions of the City—	
<i>Reports by Divisional Sanitary Inspectors—</i>	
Central Division	256
Northern Division	263
Eastern Division	280
South Eastern Division	286
South Western Division	301
Rag Flock Act	307
Disinfection	307
XV. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH—	
Work done by Occupational Health Unit	309
XVI. WELFARE SERVICES—	
Residential Accommodation	313
Welfare of Handicapped Persons, etc.	318
Visiting Service	324
XVII. LEGISLATION	325

APPENDIX TABLES

I. Estimated Population in Municipal Wards, Acreage, etc.	328
II. Inhabited and Unoccupied Houses in Municipal Wards	329
III. Linings Granted by Dean of Guild Court	330
IV. Abstract of Meteorological Observations at Glasgow ...	330
V. Birth and Birth Rates and Illegitimate Births in Wards	331
VI. Deaths and Death-rates in Wards	332

SECTION	PAGE
VII. Outward and Inward Transfer Deaths	333
VIII. Deaths and Death-rates from different Diseases ...	334
IXA. Sex and Age Distribution of Deaths (Males)	335
IXB. Do. Do. (Females)	336
X. Still Births and Infant Mortality—in Wards	337
XI. Infant Deaths at Given Ages and from certain causes ...	338
XII. Abstract of Notifications under Notification of Births Act, 1907, and results of Visits	339
XIII. Births Notified—Medically and not Medically attended	339
XIV. Cases of Infectious Disease Registered and Number Treated in Hospital	340
XV. Cases of Infectious Disease Registered in Months ...	341
XVI. Operations of Sanitary Sections	342
XVII. Population ; Births and Deaths ; Birth-rates and Death-rates per 1,000 ; also Deaths under 1 year, and Death-rates per 1,000 Births since 1901 ...	351

APPENDIX B

Report on Work of Glasgow Infectious Disease Hospitals, 1955	353
Dismissals and Deaths, according to Age and Sex, of cases of Infectious Diseases treated in the Four Fever Hospitals, for the year 1955	374

ILLUSTRATIONS

(1) Frontispiece—Pollok Clinic	
(2) Tuberculosis—Death-rates per million for Glasgow and Scotland, since 1891 (Chart)	131
(3) Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Notifications, 1947-55 ...	132
(4) Disseminated Tuberculosis—Notifications (Male and Female), 1947-55	133
(5) Dysentery. Quarterly incidence of various types, 1950-1955	203

SECTION I.

POPULATION.

For the first time since the Census of 1951 the Registrar General's estimate of the City's population, 1,085,100 in 1955, showed a small increase over that of the previous year. Compared with the 1954 estimate of 1,084,700 this suggests an addition of 400 persons to the City's population. In actual fact it represents merely some diminution in the annual *loss* of population as consideration of the Natural Increase (excess of births over deaths) for the year will show. The number of births in the City in 1955 exceeded the deaths by 7,748, a figure which may be compared with those of the last three years :—

NATURAL INCREASE.

1952	...	...	...	6,496
1953	...	...	...	7,405
1954	...	...	...	8,227

This natural increase, added to the 1954 population estimate of 1,084,700, would have given in 1955 a population of 1,092,448—7,348 more than the Registrar General's estimate.

This loss of population is due partly to emigration abroad and partly to migration outwith the City to other areas of Scotland and the United Kingdom. Exact figures are not available, but the Registrar General has estimated that in 1955 some 2,500 persons left Glasgow for destinations abroad and some 6,100 moved outwith the City to other parts of Scotland and the United Kingdom—8,600 persons in all. In 1954 the respective figures were 3,200 and 5,300.

Consideration of the changes in the number of local government electors on the Voter's Roll between October, 1954, and February, 1955, affords some confirmation of this, since during that period there was

a reduction of 4,105 in the number of voters. This figure multiplied by the ratio of population to voters established at the 1951 Census represents a population loss of some 6,100 persons. On this basis the following estimate of the population was obtained :—

Population as at December, 1954	...	1,084,700
Add Natural Increase, 1955	...	7,748
		<hr/> 1,092,448
Deduct loss from Migration (based on decrease in the Voters Roll)	...	6,097
		<hr/> 1,086,351

The Registrar General's estimate of 1,085,100 has however been used for the calculation of rates throughout this Report.

Glasgow's Travelling Population.—In the review of the 1951 Census which appeared in the Annual Report for that year reference was made to "the large and increasing number of persons whose work, business or studies, etc., brings them into the city daily from the various suburbs just beyond the boundary." Information as to the extent of this daily influx of population has only now become available with the publication, early in 1956, of Volume IV (Occupations and Industries) of the 1951 Census Report for Scotland. The following is a brief extract of some of the data given in that report :—

Number of persons gainfully occupied and enumerated in (Glasgow) area	...	...	...	...	...	489,896
Number of persons travelling "out" to work	...	...	...	...	...	58,927
Number of persons travelling "in" to work	...	...	...	...	...	83,135
Excess or Deficiency (-) of "Ins" over "Outs"	...	...	...	...	...	24,208

Roughly for every four persons travelling into Glasgow to work, three travel out.

The difference between those coming in and those going out amounted to 4·9 per cent. of the total number of persons occupied and enumerated in the city at the Census. The similar figure for Edinburgh was 4·8 per cent.

The numbers travelling from burghs, towns and villages and from rural areas in the adjoining counties were as follows :—

	1951 <i>Population</i> of Areas	Number travelling to Work in Glasgow		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total travelling from burghs, towns and villages in adjacent counties	927,806	68,636	45,201	23,435
Total travelling from rural areas in the adjacent counties	85,719	5,053	3,387	1,666
Grand Total travelling from adjacent counties	1,013,525	73,689	48,588	25,101
Total travelling from elsewhere in Scotland	—	9,446	7,039	2,407
Grand Total travelling into Glasgow	—	83,135	55,627	27,508

Of the total number of persons travelling to work in Glasgow, 73,689 or 88·6 per cent. came from the three adjoining counties of Lanark (39,850), Renfrew (20,116), and Dumbarton (13,723). Of the remainder, 2,839 came from Stirling County.

The principal “ contributing ” areas in each of these counties were as follows :—

Lanarkshire (39,850)—

Rutherglen	5,511
Cambuslang	3,529
Coatbridge	3,374
Springboig	1,826
Motherwell and Wishaw ...	1,704

Renfrewshire (20,116)—

Paisley	3,566
Giffnock	2,740
Clarkston	2,174
Stamperland	1,430

Dunbartonshire (13,723)—

Clydebank	4,078
Bearsden	2,714
Milngavie	1,653
Kirkintilloch	1,481

Over 80 per cent. of the incoming workers to Glasgow came from areas within ten miles of the city centre, 37·0 per cent. from areas up to five miles, and 44·9 per cent. from areas five to ten miles from the city. Within the five-mile radius are Rutherglen, Cambuslang, Giffnock and Clarkston, which together accounted for about 14,000 of the incoming workers, while another 14,000 was contributed by Coatbridge, Paisley, Clydebank and Bearsden, all four of which are between five and ten miles of the city centre.

The approximate travelling time involved on the single journey was as follows :—

Time Taken		Incoming Workers	
		Number	Percentage
<i>Minutes—</i>			
Up to 15	...	4,721	6.9
15 to 30	...	43,088	62.8
30 to 45	...	12,859	18.7
45 to 60	...	4,545	6.6
60 and over	...	3,423	5.0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		68,636	100.0

Persons having a journey of from 15 to 30 minutes formed the largest proportion (62.8 per cent.) of travellers into Glasgow.

Ward Population.—Details of the population in each ward of the City are given in Appendix Table I and the distribution of the population in the five administrative divisions of the City is shown in Section XIV—General Sanitary Administration, page 255. Ward populations are based on the Census ratio of population to local government electors as changes in the electoral register provide as accurate an index as any of the movement of population between wards.

The housing development which is proceeding apace in seven of the outer wards of the City has been chiefly responsible for such increases in ward populations as occurred in 1955. These seven wards, with the increase in parenthesis, were as follows—Knightswood (8,428). Provan (5,594), Shettleston and Tollcross (1,078), Cathcart (827), Pollokshaws (116), Springburn (72), and Pollokshields (16). Reductions ranging from 119 in Kelvinside to 1,100 in Anderston were recorded in other wards, e.g., Gorbals (837), Mile End (791), Whiteinch (790), Partick West (751), Partick East (714).

The net increase for the City of 400 persons masks a shift of population from south to north of the river. In comparison with 1954 there was an increase of 3,969 in the population north of the river and a corresponding decrease south of the river, of 3,569.

Institutional Population.—On 30th June each year a special census of persons resident in hospitals, institutions, hotels, etc., is taken by the district inspectors. Squatters are still included in this return although their number is being gradually reduced, 635 in 1955 compared

with 857 in 1954. The total for the City showed little change, 27,949 as against 28,416 in the previous year, but some variation occurred in individual wards, most of it due to fluctuations in the hotel and hospital population. The largest institutional population, 3,883, is that of Exchange ward which has no less than eighteen hotels within its boundaries. This is followed by Pollokshields (2,509). In previous years Hawkhead Mental Hospital and Crookston Home accounted for most of the institutional population in the ward but the increasing number of nursing homes and residential homes (for children and for aged persons) which characterise this ward now account for more than half. Springburn ward, where Robroyston and Stobhill hospitals are located, had an institutional population in 1955 of 2,345, an increase of 336.

Increases in other wards were Maryhill (175), Partick East (66), and Pollokshields (44). Decreases were recorded in Exchange (154), Fairfield (132), Kingston (111), and Mile End (95), as a result of changes in hotel and hospital population, the closure of a common lodging house and seasonal migration from a carnival ground respectively. The institutional population as at 30th June, 1955, was accommodated as follows :—

	1955	1954
General Hospitals	3,218	2,985
Fever Hospitals	1,404	1,452
Mental Hospitals	3,221	3,297
*Sanatoria and other Hospitals	6,769	6,614
Hotels	3,156	3,439
Common Lodging Houses	3,084	3,370
Hostels, Old Folks' Homes, etc.	2,538	2,612
Special Institutions (Barracks, etc)	3,924	3,790
Squatters	635	857
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
	27,949	28,416

* Includes nursing homes.

Acres.—The area of the City remains unaltered at 39,725 acres. The following table shows the progress of the City's expansion since the beginning of the Century :—

	Acres
1901	12,681
1911	12,975
1921	19,183
1931	29,511
1951	39,725

The 37 wards of the City vary considerably in size, from the smallest, Woodside, with 170 acres to Provan with 4,846 acres. Cowcaddens, Woodside and Gorbals are the only three wards which have remained unchanged in area throughout the various extensions to the City and alterations in ward boundaries which have taken place since the wards were first "recast" in 1920.

Density.—The average density of the City remains unchanged at 27 persons per acre. Three of the oldest wards of the city, Townhead, Gorbals and Woodside, are still the most densely populated with densities in each case of over 100, well above those of the other 34 wards. The progressive reduction in the density of these wards over the past thirty years is shown as follows:—

			Woodside	Gorbals	Townhead
1921	...	...	222	207	171
1931	...	...	195	186	156
1951	...	...	158	145	116
1952	...	...	150	139	114
1953	...	...	148	136	112
1954	...	...	144	131	109
1955	...	...	140	128	107

With one exception there was little or no change in the ward densities. In Knightswood ward, however, where the development of the Drumchapel Housing Scheme has resulted in a large influx of population the density has risen sharply from 11 in 1954 to 17 in 1955. Wards with low densities were Provan (8), Cathcart (9), Maryhill (12), Pollokshields (13), and Pollokshaws (15). Only three wards, Ruchill (26), Whiteinch (25), and Craigton (25), had densities approaching that of the city as a whole.

Occupied Houses.—The return of occupied houses as at Whitsunday, adjusted for inhabitant occupiers and shops, etc., is supplied by the City Assessor. In 1955 this total was 317,894, compared with 312,323 in 1954, an increase of 5,571. The distribution of these throughout the municipal wards of the City is shown in Appendix Table II and in the five administrative divisions of the City on page 256. The largest increase was in Knightswood ward where progress with the new Drumchapel housing scheme had added another 3,500 houses. In Provan ward the number of houses increased by 2,249 following the completion of the Cranhill and Ruchazie, and the rapid progress made with the

Garthamlock schemes. South of the river the Castlemilk scheme in Cathcart ward contributed another 580 houses in 1955. Other increases due to the house-building were Springburn (211), Pollokshaws (194), Craigton (144), and Maryhill (99).

Closure and demolition of old properties was largely responsible for decreases in the number of houses in, e.g., Gorbals (221), Anderston (218), Exchange (128), Partick West (126), Cowlares (120) and Woodside (118).

The number of occupied houses in the City, according to size, is as follows :—

	1955	Compared with 1954
One apartment	34,157	Decrease ... 335
Two apartments	106,814	Decrease ... 800
Three apartments	94,403	Increase ... 3,525
Four apartments	57,786	Increase ... 2,892
Five apartments and over	24,734	Increase ... 289
	<hr/> 317,894 <hr/>	<hr/> 5,571 <hr/>

The considerable decrease in the number of (occupied) one-apartment houses is of course the *net* total for the City, but in actual fact there were major *increases* in two wards, 167 in Provan and 76 in Knightswood as a result of provision made for single and aged persons in the new housing schemes in these areas. This illustrates how, with the advent of the flats for single and aged persons which are now a feature of the more recent housing schemes, the category of "one-apartment house" is assuming a new significance. At one time synonymous with "a single end" it may now refer to a service flat or the accommodation for the aged or single person, as well as to a single apartment in a tenement property.

The decrease in occupancy of the older type of one-apartment house was 595 in all (this figure takes no account of the increase of 149 in the unoccupied one apartments).

The distribution of the 34,157 occupied one-apartment houses throughout the 37 wards ranges from 14 in Yoker to 3,568 in Dalmarnock with the greatest concentration in the older parts of the City. Fifteen wards have over 1,000 of this type of house.

The following table shows the total number (occupied and empty) of one-apartment houses, with the relative proportion of houses of all sizes in each of these wards :—

	Number	As Percentage of Houses of all Sizes
Dalmarnock	3,590	29·8
Hutchesontown	2,973	31·4
Mile-End	2,662	23·4
Woodside	1,649	21·1
Gorbals	1,479	16·9
Cowlairs	1,373	17·2
Cowcaddens	1,367	18·5
North Kelvin	1,321	15·6
Calton	1,314	18·7
Townhead	1,282	13·3
Shettleston and Tollcross ...	1,223	9·1
Govan	1,219	13·5
Partick West	1,163	13·1
Kingston	1,153	15·8
Kinning Park	1,014	12·4

Unoccupied Houses.—The number unoccupied at Whitsunday, 1955, was 2,633 compared with 2,319 in 1954. This represents an increase of 314 and marks a further advance in the number of houses falling—and remaining—vacant. The following table shows the steady increase in number since 1949 :—

		NUMBER OF EMPTY HOUSES							
		1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	
1 Apartment		520	371	320	206	169	117	107	
2 Apartments		768	546	399	347	250	142	89	
3 Apartments		510	412	372	301	218	144	86	
4 Apartments		329	489	288	223	154	92	59	
5 Apartments and Over		506	501	512	400	253	157	100	
		<u>2,633</u>	<u>2,319</u>	<u>1,891</u>	<u>1,477</u>	<u>1,044</u>	<u>652</u>	<u>441</u>	

These figures suggest that despite the continuing acute housing shortage in the City, tenement houses which are being offered for sale whenever there is a change of occupancy are not being re-occupied. Prospective purchasers are becoming increasingly reluctant to spend money on houses in the poor condition or in the unattractive situation in which so many of these undoubtedly are.

Of this total of 2,633, 19 per cent. were houses of five apartments and over compared with 22 per cent. in 1954. Kelvinside Ward had the greatest number of empty houses, 197 compared with 208 in 1954 and of these 63 (32 per cent.) were of five or more apartments. This

and other wards in which over 30 per cent. of the empty houses were of five apartments and over are shown in the following table :—

NUMBER OF EMPTY HOUSES.

			Five Apartments and Over		Percentage
		Total			
Kelvinside	...	197	63		32
Park	...	175	63		36
Partick East	...	189	57		30
North Kelvin	...	138	43		31
Langside	...	94	43		46
Pollokshields	...	91	46		51

Dean of Guild Court Linings.—During the year ended 31st August, 1955, 2,858 linings were granted compared with what was in 1954 a record figure of 8,652. This is a reversion to the 1949 level of 2,065 and represents less than half the average of the four years 1950 to 1953. Details of the number and size of house for which these were granted are given in Appendix Table III, with a comparison of the figure for the preceding years from 1919. Of the total linings granted, 1,493 were for three-apartment, 1,000 for four-apartment, and 138 for five-apartment houses. There was one six-apartment house. Accommodation for single and for aged persons is to be provided by 72 single and 154 two-apartment houses situated in the Drumchapel and Castlemilk Housing Schemes.

METEOROLOGY.

The weather in 1955 was exceptionally sunny and dry, in sharp contrast to the record rainfall and dull days of 1954. Severe conditions were experienced in the first three months of the year but these were succeeded by a dry, sunny spring and an unusually fine summer. This dry sunny spell continued, with some variation throughout the autumn, and the year closed with a very sunny, but wet December.

The mean temperature for the year, 47·2°F., was only 1° above that of 1954 (46·2°F.) and about the average for the preceding five years (46·9°F.). February (32·5°F.) had a considerably lower and July (63·1°F.) and August (62·2°F.) a considerably higher mean temperature than usual. There were prolonged cold spells in both January and February when snow lay for about a fortnight. The lowest day temperature was 12°F. in February and on three separate occasions during this month the maximum temperature was only 33°F. This was the coldest February since 1947. Frost occurred in average amounts during the first three months but only on one occasion in

March in combination with fog. April with 48·4°F. was the warmest since 1924 and a particularly fine month in every respect. May was cooler than of late although the maximum temperature of 77°F. recorded on the 31st was one of the highest readings throughout the country. The warmest months were July (63·1°F.) and August (62·2°F.), the highest day temperature of 85°F. being recorded on 23rd August. Temperatures of between 80°F. and 83°F. were recorded on no less than seven days in July, the warmest July since 1923. August has not been so warm since 1947. September (55·7°F.) was also warmer and the remaining months fairly mild with temperatures about the normal monthly average. There was little frost during this period and for no more than a few days at a time.

Stormy, blustery weather with rain and sleet was experienced in December which was the wettest month of the year and the wettest December since 1949. The total rainfall for the month, 6·25 inches, was well above the monthly average and not far short of the combined total for the first three months (6·70 inches). The total rainfall for the year was not only very much less than the record amount of 1954 (56·31 inches) but with only 31·67 inches was the driest year since 1937. In that year the rain was distributed over 212 days compared with only 199 in 1955. January had more wet days (25) than December (23) but only half the rainfall (2·10 inches). Only other two months, May (3·48 inches) and September (3·72 inches) had more than 3 inches of rain in all. April was the driest since 1946 and indeed March and April have become progressively drier in the past six years. July and August were unusually dry, contributing only 1·23 and 1·15 inches of rain respectively. From the 4th July to the 8th August, a period of 36 days, 0·03 inches of rain in all fell on only two days and the weather continued to be generally fine until the end of August. Rainfall from 4th July to 31st August amounted to only 1·18 inches. This was the driest July in 36 years and the variations in this month's rainfall during that period are shown in the following table :—

Amount In Inches				Amount in Inches		
1920-29 (Average)	...	3·57		1952	...	3·06
1930-39 (Average)	...	3·92		1953	...	5·30
1940-49 (Average)	...	3·25		1954	...	3·32
1950	...	...	6·11	1955	...	1·23
1951	...	...	4·21			

November was also unusually dry, the driest November for ten years.

The year will be chiefly remembered for its sunshine, the total amount in hours, 1,563, being the highest figure recorded since the departmental records began in 1914 ; the next highest was 1,395·9 in 1915. Indeed, according to other records maintained by the " Glasgow Herald," this was the highest figure recorded since 1881, and July's total of 292·1 hours in 1955 was the highest monthly figure yet, the next highest being May, 1946, with 264·7 hours. In 1955 only January (35·6 hours) and October (78·7 hours) had about their monthly average of sunshine and June (162·7) a little less ; readings for the other nine months were well above normal. February with 91·6 hours, compared with only 42·1 in 1954, was the sunniest since 1914, and March (119·8) and July (292·1) were the sunniest on record. There has not been a sunnier April, May, August or September since 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1940 respectively. December, of all the months, had the least sunshine in 1955 but even so, with 34·8 hours, it was the sunniest December since 1938.

Fog occurred on only a few isolated occasions on 8th January, 11th March and the 15th and 16th November, but was not persistent.

SECTION II.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal vital statistics of the City :—

SUMMARY

	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Population	1,085,100	1,084,700	1,085,000	1,086,800	1,089,767
Acreage	39,725	39,725	39,725	39,725	39,725
Persons per acre	27	27	27	27	27
Number of Inhabited Houses	317,894	312,323	307,783	304,459	301,991
Deaths—Number registered	14,086	13,658	13,586	14,676	15,250
Deaths—After correction for Transfers	13,275	12,750	12,827	13,841	14,312
Births—Number registered	21,670	21,228	20,519	20,872	20,736
Births—After correction ...	21,023	20,977	20,232	20,337	20,091
Death rate per 1,000 living—All causes	12.23	11.75	11.82	12.74	13.13
Birth rate per 1,000 living	19.37	19.34	18.65	18.71	18.44
Deaths under One Year—After correction ...	765	736	723	831	922
Deaths under One Year—Per 1,000 births ...	36	35	36	41	46
Neonatal death rate—Per 1,000 live births ...	22.7	21.5	22.2	24.1	25.9
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 births (live and still) ...	27	29	27	27	28

Particulars of the causes of mortality together with the rates are given in Table VIII in the Appendix, and the age and sex distribution in Table IX.

BIRTHS

Births in 1955 were 46 more than in the preceding year, 21,023 compared with 20,977 in 1954 and 20,232 in 1953. The following table shows the trend since 1930 :—

1930-39	22,238	1952	20,337
1940-49	21,941	1953	20,232
1950	20,031	1954	20,977
1951	20,091	1955	21,023

The rate per 1,000 of the population was 19·37 compared with 19·34 in 1954 and 18·65 in 1953, and is again above the rate for Scotland which remained unchanged at 18·0. The proportion of male births, 51·7, was the same as in 1954.

The highest birth rate of all the 37 wards was that of Townhead with 28·6 per 1,000 (26·8 in 1954). This was closely followed by Hutchesontown (28·5), Exchange (27·6), Woodside (27·4), Gorbals (26·0), and Mile-End (26·0). Four wards had birth rates which were about the average for the City, i.e., Whiteinch (19·6), Shettleston (19·5), Park (19·2), and Govanhill (19·1). Seventeen wards in all had rates lower than the City figure, the lowest being that of Craigton (10·9). Other low rates were Langside (11·1), Pollokshields (11·4), Yoker (11·9), Camphill (12·4), and Pollokshaws (13·7).

Attention has been drawn in previous reports to the unfavourable balance between births and deaths in the four wards, Kelvinside, Camphill, Langside and Cathcart. Since 1949 all four wards, with the exception of Langside in 1953 and Cathcart in 1954, have consistently had an excess of deaths over births. In 1955, however, Cathcart again had more births than deaths, so it would appear that the influx of new population to the Castlemilk housing scheme in that ward has effectively redressed the balance. The following table illustrates the trend in these four wards since 1948 (taken as the base year because of the redistribution of wards which then took place):—

	1955		Decrease (except where indicated by *)				
	Births	Deaths	1955	1954	1953	1952 (1948-51)	
Kelvinside	261	289	28	48	51	71	104
Camphill ...	261	354	93	44	71	96	246
Langside ...	275	384	109	52	14*	13	90
Cathcart ...	403	367	36*	20*	41	26	151

From 1948 to 1954 only one other ward, Partick East in 1951, had more deaths than births, but this was not repeated. In 1955, however, there was, for the first time, an excess of deaths over births in other two wards, Yoker and Craigton:—

	Births	Deaths	Difference
Yoker ...	336	340	—4
Craigton ...	424	438	—14

Such a small adverse balance would not of itself call for comment, but scrutiny of the births and deaths in these two wards since 1948 suggests that this is not an isolated instance but a further stage in a well established trend—a fall in the number of births coinciding with an increase in the deaths. The only interruption in this trend was in

the case of Craigton, in 1952, and in Yoker, in 1954, when the wards had a favourable balance of births. The gradual reduction in the annual natural increase in each ward is clear from the following table :—

		Natural Increase							
		1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Yoker	...	182	120	53	54	51	18	60	—4
Craigton	...	211	167	117	40	97	50	20	—14

It is interesting to note that at the 1951 Census the population in each of these wards was very similar in age constitution :—

PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP

			0-4	5-14	15-64	65+
Yoker	...	...	6.8	15.0	70.8	7.4
Craigton	...	...	6.8	15.4	70.1	7.7

Illegitimate Births.—During 1955, 986 births were registered compared with 1,023 in 1954. This is 4.7 per cent. of the total births, a reduction of 0.2 from the previous year. The following table shows the trend in this rate since 1900 :—

1900	...	...	6.2	1951	...	...	5.3
1925	...	...	5.8	1952	...	...	4.7
1935	...	...	5.9	1953	...	...	5.0
1945	...	...	8.3	1954	...	...	4.9
1950	...	...	5.5	1955	...	...	4.7

The highest ward rates were those of Park (9.4), Exchange (9.3), Calton (7.4), Gorbals (7.3), Cowcaddens (7.0), Ruchill (6.9), Maryhill (6.5), and Partick East (6.4). The lowest rate was that of Kelvinside (1.1), followed by Fairfield (1.3), Cathcart (1.5), and Craigton (1.7).

A more accurate comparison of the legitimate and illegitimate birth rates is obtained when the calculation is based on the number of women of child-bearing ages ; the former on married women of

16 to 44 years of age, and the latter on the unmarried women and widows of the same ages. This is given in the following table :—

GLASGOW—BIRTH RATES, DISTINGUISHING LEGITIMATE AND
ILLEGITIMATE IN CERTAIN YEARS FROM 1871.

(Based on Figures of Registrar-General)

Year	Number of Legitimate Births	Rate per 1,000 Married Women 16-44 Years	Number of Illegitimate Births	Rate per 1,000 Unmarried Women and Widows 16-44 Years
1871 ...	17,118	298	1,749	27
1881 ...	17,605	293	1,501	22
1891 ...	18,304	283	1,553	21
1901 ...	22,676	260	1,530	14
1911 ...	19,966	229	1,603	14
1921 ...	27,790	238	1,922	13
1931 ...	21,504	176	1,427	10
1951 ...	19,029	134	1,062	9.6
1952 ...	19,378	137	961	8.9
1953 ...	19,211	136.5	1,021	9.7
1954 ...	19,954	141.9	1,023	9.9

These rates are higher than those for Scotland as a whole. In 1954 the comparable legitimate birth-rate for Scotland was 134.2 and the illegitimate 9.2.

MARRIAGES

There was an increase in the number of marriages in 1955—10,651 compared with 10,467 in 1954 and 10,512 in 1953. This represents a rate of 9.8 per thousand of the population as against 9.6 for the previous year. The following table shows the trend of the marriage rate since 1871 :—

MARRIAGES PER THOUSAND PERSONS LIVING.

1871-1880 ...	...	9.1	1941-1945 ...	...	11.0
1881-1890 ...	...	9.3	1946-1950 ...	...	9.8
1891-1900 ...	...	9.4	1951 ...	...	9.6
1901-1910 ...	...	8.8	1952 ...	...	9.5
1911-1920 ...	...	9.7	1953 ...	...	9.7
1921-1930 ...	...	8.9	1954 ...	...	9.6
1931-1940 ...	...	9.7	1955 ...	...	9.8

In 1946 the Registrar General in his Annual Report drew attention to one of the indirect results of the war—a change in the age of marriage in the direction of marriage at an earlier age than formerly. This trend has been in no way altered by the more settled conditions of peace-time, and according to the experience of social workers everywhere, is still operative. Examination of all the relative data not only supports this observation but shows to what extent this trend has already become established. Only a short summary of the figures can be given here.

In Glasgow, the average age at marriage in 1938 was 30·1 for males and 27·0 for females. In 1953 (the latest year for which this information is available), the respective figures were 28·8 and 26·0. This reduction in the average age has been brought about by an increase in the number of men marrying at ages 21 to 24 and the increasing number of women marrying at all ages *under* 21 and under 24. This will be seen in the following table which shows the proportion of all marriages in each of the age groups (under review), for each of the periods 1932-38, 1939-45, and 1946-52. Figures for 1953 are also shown.

PERCENTAGE OF MARRIAGES AT ALL AGES.

Age	MALES				FEMALES			
	1932-38	1939-45	1946-52	1953	1932-38	1939-45	1946-52	1953
16	0·01	0·03	0·02	0·05	0·65	0·51	0·42	0·49
17	0·13	0·26	0·26	0·39	2·09	1·93	1·75	2·13
18	0·81	1·10	0·97	1·11	4·35	4·47	4·22	4·62
19	1·84	2·61	1·53	1·91	5·74	7·08	6·74	8·22
20	3·14	4·12	3·37	4·26	6·63	8·36	8·75	9·97
21-24	24·74	27·07	30·87	34·74	30·08	31·95	34·59	36·66
25-29	34·17	30·97	31·52	29·61	27·37	23·72	22·58	18·62

The number of females marrying in the age group 18 to 24 has risen steadily each year since 1946, while most of the increase in the males has been in the age group 21-24, with, however, some fluctuation in the numbers in individual years between 1946 and 1952. In both sexes there is a corresponding fall in the number marrying between the ages of 25 and 29.

The figures for Scotland over the same period show a similar pattern of age distribution at marriage with a somewhat higher

proportion in the 20 to 24 age group. The two sets of figures may be compared as follows :—

	Ages	Males				Females			
		1932-38	1939-45	1946-52	1953	1932-38	1939-45	1946-52	1953
Scotland	16-19	2.2	3.5	2.5	3.0	12.0	14.4	13.7	15.6
	20-24	27.9	33.1	34.9	39.7	38.3	42.2	45.0	48.4
	25-29	36.5	31.8	32.7	30.6	28.4	23.0	22.1	19.0
Glasgow	16-19	2.9	4.0	2.8	3.5	12.8	14.0	13.1	15.5
	20-24	28.0	31.2	34.2	39.0	36.7	40.3	43.3	46.6
	25-29	34.2	31.0	31.5	29.6	27.4	23.7	22.6	18.6

Information for Glasgow is not available for earlier periods, but from the close correspondence shown in the preceding table it is not likely any such figures for the City would differ materially from those of the country as a whole. From tables in the Supplement to the 78th Annual Report of the Registrar General (published in 1936) information was obtained regarding the age at marriage for Scotland as a whole for the period 1855-60 and thereafter in decennial periods from 1861 onwards, and is summarised as follows :—

PERCENTAGE, IN EACH AGE GROUP, OF THE TOTAL MARRIAGES
(16 YEARS AND OVER)

Period		Males			Females		
		16-19	20-24	25-29	16-19	20-34	25-29
1855-60	...	3.2	37.7	28.8	12.9	45.2	24.0
1861-70	...	2.7	38.6	30.3	12.3	46.0	24.4
1871-80	...	3.2	39.3	29.4	13.4	45.7	23.1
1881-90	...	2.8	37.0	32.1	12.5	45.7	24.6
1891-1900	...	2.5	34.5	33.7	10.8	44.4	26.5
1901-10	...	2.4	32.4	34.3	10.5	42.1	27.9
1911-20	...	2.7	29.8	32.6	10.4	39.4	27.2
1921-30	...	2.6	31.3	33.3	11.5	39.9	27.0

Comparison with the 1953 figures for Scotland suggests that the present trend is, in the case of males, a reversion to the age pattern of marriage prevailing in the latter half of the 19th century. The proportion of women marrying at these earlier ages, however, is already much higher than any hitherto recorded.

DEATHS

There was an increase in the number of deaths registered in the City during 1955, 14,086 compared with 13,658 in 1954. After correction for transfers, 1,713 outward and 902 inward, this figure was reduced to 13,275, 525 more than in 1954. Details of these transfer deaths are given in Appendix Table VII. Glasgow, with 21.1 per cent. of the population of Scotland, accounted in 1955 for 21.5 per cent. of all the deaths, 0.7 more than in the previous year. The death rate, 12.2 per 1,000, compares unfavourably with the rate of 11.8 recorded in the two previous years and with the rate for Scotland which remained unchanged at 12.0 per 1,000.

Camphill Ward again had the highest death rate of all the 37 wards, 16.8 compared with 16.2 in 1954. This is the fifth occasion in the past six years that Camphill has had the highest death rate for the City, the one exception being in 1954 when Kelvinside took precedence with a rate of 16.3. Other high death rates were Partick East (16.0), Park (15.9), Kelvinside (15.9), Langside (15.5), Cathcart (15.1) and Exchange (15.1). Kelvinside and Camphill have during the past seven years consistently shown an excess of deaths over births due, no doubt, to the constitution of their populations, which, at the 1951 census, contained a higher proportion of persons over 65 and relatively fewer women of child bearing age than any of the other wards of the City. Fifteen wards in all had rates above that of the City. Partick West, which in 1955 had the same rate, improved on its rate of 12.5 in 1954. Pollokshaws again had the lowest rate of all the wards, 6.7, compared with 7.4 in 1954 and 7.8 in 1953. Other wards with low rates were Pollokshields (8.2), Springburn (8.3) and Fairfield (9.7).

Age and Sex Constitution.—The proportion of female deaths was 46.7 per cent. as against 46.6 in 1954. There is little variation in this figure from year to year.

Details of the age and sex distribution of deaths according to the International Classification of Causes of Death (Short List) are given in Appendix Table IX.

The age distribution of deaths as a rate per 1,000 of deaths at all ages is shown from 1935 onwards in the following table. In 1935 20 per cent. of all the deaths occurred at ages under 15 years and 53 per cent. at ages over 55. In 1955 the relative proportions were 7 per cent. and

76 per cent. Almost the whole of the increase in the deaths in 1955 was in the age group over 65 years.

RATE PER 1,000 DEATHS AT ALL AGES

	-1	-5	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	65+	Total
1935	140	43	27	41	49	64	102	161	373	1,000
1945	99	24	21	40	39	57	101	166	453	1,000
1950	62	13	9	25	33	48	100	180	530	1,000
1951	64	12	9	16	25	45	98	180	551	1,000
1952	60	10	7	16	23	40	100	177	567	1,000
1953	57	9	9	13	23	43	102	175	569	1,000
1954	58	7	7	12	21	38	105	183	569	1,000
1955	58	7	7	10	18	37	100	179	584	1,000

Male deaths in the "over 55" age group numbered 5,196 compared with 4,937 in 1954, 259 more, while female deaths, 4,928 in 1955, were 277 more than in 1954. The proportion of the over 55's to male deaths at all ages was 73·5 per cent. (72·5 in 1954). Deaths of females over 55 accounted for 79·5 per cent. of all female deaths compared with 78·2 in 1954.

Relative Frequency of Causes of Death.—A comparison is made in the following table of the commonest causes or groups of causes of death which together were responsible for over 78 per cent. of all deaths in 1955 and 1954.

		1955		1954
	Number	Per cent. of all Causes	Number	Per cent. of all causes
Heart Disease	3,768	28·38	3,427	26·88
Malignant Neoplasms ...	2,321	17·48	2,238	17·55
Vascular Lesions of the Central Nervous System	1,903	14·34	1,866	14·64
Bronchitis	700	5·27	545	4·27
Violence (Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents, etc.)	631	4·75	599	4·70
Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy ...	566	4·26	519	4·07
Pneumonia	545	4·11	432	3·39
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	369	2·78	420	3·29
	<u>10,803</u>	<u>81·37</u>	<u>10,046</u>	<u>78·79</u>

With the exception of Bronchitis and Violent Causes, the relative frequency of the eight main causes remained unchanged from 1954. Owing to a greater increase in the Bronchitis deaths this cause once more takes precedence over Violent Causes and in 1955 ranked fourth on the list.

An analysis of the causes of death for the whole of Scotland shows the first three causes as above but followed by Violent Causes, Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Tuberculosis in that order. Together the eight causes account for 82.6 per cent. of the total deaths compared with the City figure of 81.4. Much of this difference is accounted for by the much higher percentage of the Scottish deaths due to Heart disease (33.89) and Vascular Lesions (15.58). Bronchitis and Pneumonia accounted for a higher proportion of the City deaths, 5.27 and 4.11 per cent. respectively as against 3.38 and 2.97 for the country as a whole. The proportion of the City deaths due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis is also higher, 2.78 per cent. as against 1.40. In only two groups, Heart Disease and Vascular Lesions, were the proportions lower for the City. Deaths from Violent Causes accounted for an almost identical proportion of both the City and the Scottish deaths (4.75 and 4.73 respectively). The proportion of deaths due to Malignant Causes was slightly higher for the City but of the same order, 17.48 as against 17.17.

Causes of Death.—The following table is a summary of the causes of death as shown in Appendix Table VIII arranged in the principal groups according to the International Classification adopted in 1950.

SUMMARY OF DEATH RATES PER MILLION FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

	1955	1954	1953
General Diseases—			
(a) Infectious	64	72	81
(b) Tuberculosis—			
(1) Respiratory	340	387	434
(2) Non-Respiratory	31	32	40
(c) Malignant (Cancer, etc.)	2,139	2,063	2,053
Diseases of the Nervous System (including Mental Disorders)	1,994	1,964	1,789
Diseases of the Circulatory System	4,060	3,724	3,907
Diseases of Respiratory System (including Influenza)	1,284	1,029	1,138
Diseases of Digestive System	346	355	352
Congenital Defects and Diseases of Early Infancy	521	478	468
Violence	582	552	552
All Other Causes	873	1,098	1,008
	<u>12,234</u>	<u>11,754</u>	<u>11,822</u>

Infectious Disease.—Mortality from infectious disease was reduced still further in 1955 with a rate of 64 per million compared with 72 in 1954 and 81 in 1953. Of the 69 deaths in this group, 37 were due to diarrhoea in children under 2 years of age. The rate, which had been steadily falling since 1952, showed a slight increase, 34 compared with 30 in 1954. There were four deaths from dysentery, one of them a child under one year and one a woman over 75 years of age. There was one death from typhoid, a child of less than nine months. Of the 13 deaths from Meningococcal infection, four were children under one year; the rate was slightly less, 12 as against 15 in the previous year. Poliomyelitis accounted for five deaths, of which one was a child of 4 years, two children under 10 and two adults. Acute infectious encephalitis accounted for two deaths, a 36-year old female and a 79-year old male. There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria or Whooping Cough this year. Measles was the cause of death of two children under 1 year, two under 2 years and one under 10 years. There were two female deaths from Erysipelas, ages 49 and 81 years.

Tuberculosis.—Mortality from tuberculosis continues its downward trend and in 1955 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 369 compared with 420 in 1954 and 471 in 1953. Of these 369 deaths only one was under 5 years of age and two under 15. The mortality rate, 340 per million, is the lowest yet recorded for the City and not much more than a third (39 per cent.) of the rate of 874 recorded as recently as 1950.

There has been a steady decline in the rate since 1949 when it was as high as 1,028. The following table shows the age distribution of the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis (stated as a percentage of the total).

		— 15	— 20	— 25	— 35	— 45	— 55	— 65	65 +	All Ages
MALES—										
1955	...	0.8	0.4	1.2	12.8	11.6	26.4	28.8	18.0	100.0
1954	...	1.1	1.8	1.1	10.3	14.8	21.4	29.2	20.3	100.0
1953	...	1.3	0.6	3.9	12.1	13.0	22.8	29.0	17.3	100.0
1952	...	3.8	0.3	4.4	12.3	17.3	21.7	21.7	18.5	100.0
1951	...	2.1	2.8	5.8	13.1	16.1	20.7	24.9	14.5	100.0
1950	...	4.1	3.0	8.5	14.6	18.2	21.9	18.7	11.0	100.0
FEMALES—										
1955	...	0.8	4.2	8.4	25.2	21.9	13.4	14.3	11.8	100.0
1954	...	1.3	2.7	8.1	28.2	20.1	11.4	11.4	16.8	100.0
1953	...	3.6	7.9	11.0	25.0	22.6	12.2	10.4	7.3	100.0
1952	...	5.7	7.8	16.1	26.1	20.4	9.6	9.1	5.2	100.0
1951	...	5.7	9.0	18.1	23.0	18.5	9.1	8.7	7.9	100.0
1950	...	4.5	9.9	22.2	32.5	15.5	6.9	5.1	3.4	100.0

This sex difference in the age distribution of mortality from the pulmonary form of the disease should be compared with the following table in which the rates for each sex and age-group are based on the respective Census populations :—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :									
RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP									
	—15	—20	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	65+	All Ages
MALES—									
1930-32 ...	0.17	0.95	1.35	1.22	1.54	1.59	1.21	0.76	0.96
1950-52 ...	0.10	0.24	0.73	0.74	0.95	1.36	2.02	1.49	0.82
FEMALES—									
1930-32 ...	0.26	1.47	1.41	1.11	0.79	0.62	0.60	0.23	0.75
1950-52 ...	0.12	0.67	1.40	1.08	0.66	0.35	0.39	0.30	0.55

The death rate for non-pulmonary tuberculosis showed little change, 31 per million in 1955 compared with 32 in 1954. There were fewer deaths from tubercular meningitis, 11 compared with 19 in 1954. All six male deaths were under 5 years but only one female was in this age group. Abdominal tuberculosis accounted for only three deaths (four in 1954), one a male over 75 years and two females under 20 and under 45. There were more deaths from other forms of tuberculosis than in 1954, 19 as against 12, and all but one over 35 years of age.

Diseases of the Nervous System.—There was a further increase in the deaths in this group of causes in 1955, 2,163 compared with 2,130 in 1954 and 1,941 in 1953. The rate rose from 1,964 per million in 1954 to 1,994 in 1955. Vascular Lesions, which ranks third on the list of major causes of death, accounted for 1,903 (89 per cent.) of the 2,163 deaths in this group. Deaths from non-meningococcal meningitis were fewer this year, 12 compared with 16 in 1954. Three of these were female infants under 1 year. Certain mental diseases allotted to this group accounted for 33 deaths as against 35 in 1954 and 29 in 1953. Deaths from a variety of other nervous diseases numbered 215 compared with 213 in 1954.

Diseases of the Circulatory System.—Deaths in this group, which had shown a downward trend in the preceding three years, rose again in 1955 to 4,405 compared with 4,039 in 1954. This represents 33 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, the same proportion as in 1953. Arterio-sclerotic and degenerative heart disease, to which most of the deaths (77 per cent. in 1955) are attributable accounted for no less than 3,380 deaths (3,017 in 1954). The proportion of these deaths

classified as coronary thrombosis was 49 per cent. in 1955 compared with 50 per cent. in 1954. There were six deaths from angina pectoris (17 in 1954).

There were more deaths than in 1954 from chronic rheumatic heart disease, 222 against 214, and of these only six were in the younger age group 10 to 20 years. Fifteen were over 75 years of age. Deaths from hypertension numbered 359 compared with 345 in 1954 and other diseases of the heart accounted for 166, 30 less than in 1954. Two hundred and seventy-eight deaths were due to a variety of circulatory disorders, now shown on the short list as "Other Diseases of the Circulatory System," as against 267 in 1954.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—There was an increased mortality from respiratory disease in 1955 and the rate, which had been falling since 1952, rose from 1,029 in 1954 to 1,284. Of the 1,394 deaths in this group, 700 (50 per cent.) were due to bronchitis compared with 545 in 1954 and 627 in 1953. Bronchitis in 1955 resumed its position of fourth on the list of major causes of death. Pneumonia (excluding pneumonia of the new-born) accounted for 545 deaths as against 432 in 1954 and the rate rose from 398 in 1954 to 502 in 1955. There were 40 deaths from influenza, an increase of 14 from the previous year, and "Other Respiratory Diseases" were the cause of 109 deaths (113 in 1954). A more detailed review of the age and sex distribution of the deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia will be found in the Infectious Disease Section, page 125 of this Report.

Diseases of the Digestive System.—There were fewer deaths in this group in 1955, 376 as against 385 in 1954. Of these, 122, or one-third, were attributed to Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum, six more than in 1954. The rate of 112 is exactly the same as that of 1953. In 1954 it was 107. Mortality from appendicitis was exactly the same as in 1954, 18 deaths and a rate of 17. Deaths from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 77 in number, were only one less than in 1954. Three deaths were due to gastritis and duodenitis compared with four in 1954. Enteritis and colitis (over 2 years of age) with 47 deaths, nine more than in 1954, has shown some tendency to rise since 1952. Deaths from cirrhosis of the liver were fewer, 34 in 1955 as against 41 in 1954. A variety of causes grouped under "Other Digestive Diseases" was responsible for 75 deaths in 1955, 15 fewer than in 1954. There has been a steady downward trend in this group since 1952.

Deaths from Violence.—In 1955 this group took second place to Bronchitis on the list of major causes of death, not by reason of any

reduction in the number of deaths from violence but as a result of the much greater increase in the number of deaths from Bronchitis. Deaths from violence totalled 631 in 1955, a further increase of 32 since the previous year. This is 229 more than the deaths due to all forms of tuberculosis and about one sixth of the deaths from Heart Disease. The rate, which remained stationary in 1953 and 1954 at 552 per million, rose again in 1955 to 582. The age and sex distribution of the deaths since 1945 are shown on the following table :—

Year	MALES						FEMALES					
	—5	—15	—45	—65	65+	Total	—5	—15	—45	—65	65+	Total
1945	37	67	77	99	80	360	25	19	24	39	86	193
1946	29	43	81	105	96	354	28	10	28	40	93	199
1947	47	39	91	89	98	364	21	13	24	39	91	188
1948	38	36	96	89	86	345	24	10	26	44	95	199
1949	44	40	101	76	76	337	29	14	35	36	96	210
1950	40	23	92	95	86	336	19	13	20	38	123	213
1951	37	38	83	85	95	338	32	9	29	36	123	229
1952	44	32	88	91	104	359	33	7	23	45	121	229
1953	49	38	88	104	103	382	30	16	29	38	103	216
1954	38	27	89	102	121	377	27	10	28	47	110	222
1955	47	25	101	105	107	385	26	9	33	37	141	246

Reference is made in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this Report to the high proportion of deaths in children aged 1 to 5 years due to accidents in the home. The Registrar-General has estimated that in 1955 no less than 45 per cent. of all fatal accidents occurred in the home, the proportion of these accidental deaths among females (84 per cent.) being very much greater than among males (49 per cent.). At ages over 65 domestic accidents were decidedly more frequent than non-domestic, even in males, while in elderly females domestic accidents were more than eight times as frequent as those originating outside the home.

These figures, of course, refer to Scotland as a whole. In 1955 28 per cent. of all male deaths from violent causes in Glasgow were over 65 years of age and 57 per cent. of female deaths were in this age group. The respective figures for 1954 were 32 and 54 per cent.

An analysis of the 107 male deaths and 141 female deaths over 65 years shows the following distribution of violent causes :—

							Percentage of Total Deaths from Violent Causes ages 65+	
							Males	Females
Road Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·4	11·3
Poisoning (Gas, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·1	12·1
Falls	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·8	68·8
Burns	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·6	5·7
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7	—
Other Violence (Drowning, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	2·1
							<u>100·0</u>	<u>100·0</u>

Excluding falls on stairs, 57·0 per cent. of the male deaths occurred at home but this proportion rises to 61·7 per cent. if falls on stairs are taken into account. For females the respective proportions were 79·4 per cent. and 83·0 per cent. Of the 31 deaths by accidental poisoning (14 male and 17 female) all but two (males) were due to inhalation of carbon monoxide or coal gas.

Congenital Defects and Diseases of Early Infancy.—With the exception of the deaths from congenital malformations, all the deaths attributed to this group occur at ages under 1 year and these are discussed in the appropriate section of Maternity and Child Welfare. A large proportion of the deaths from congenital malformation also occur before 1 year of age (in 1955, 118 of the 161 deaths were in this age group) but the mortality is not confined to this age group and the deaths, though relatively small in number, are widely distributed throughout all the age groups, the over 65's not excepted. The physical handicap of a congenital defect does not apparently curtail the normal lifespan—a fact of some importance in the provision of welfare services for those severely incapacitated by a congenital defect.

The distribution of the deaths from congenital malformations in 1955 is compared with the average for the preceding five years 1950-54 as follows :—

Males—	—1	—15	—45	—65	—75	75+	All ages
1950-54 (average)	61	6	5	3	1	—	77
1955	51	10	7	5	—	—	73
Females—							
1950-54 (average)	54	7	4	3	1	—	70
1955	67	12	7	—	1	1	88

Cancer.—Deaths in the group “ Malignant Neoplasms,” including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, numbered 2,321, an increase of 83 from the previous year. For the six years 1950 to 1955 the average annual number of deaths has been 2,231 and the trend of the rate during that period was as follows :—

RATE PER MILLION.					
1950	...	2,006	1953	...	2,053
1951	...	2,002	1954	...	2,063
1952	...	2,055	1955	...	2,139

The following table, which relates the deaths from cancer to the total deaths from all causes for each sex and in each age group, shows the increasing importance of cancer as a cause of death in recent years :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER AS PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES
FOR EACH SEX AND IN EACH AGE GROUP

		—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	75 +	All Ages
MALES—										
1930/32	...	0.17	1.83	2.78	6.80	12.79	17.95	15.38	8.12	8.73
1950/52	...	1.38	6.93	12.76	16.76	22.07	22.24	18.34	11.96	16.10
1953	...	1.90	11.83	13.16	23.96	26.06	24.78	21.48	11.39	18.35
1954	...	2.35	10.84	12.24	16.54	25.21	23.61	21.04	14.47	18.35
1955	...	1.27	10.97	8.13	18.14	24.82	26.04	19.31	13.05	17.92
FEMALES—										
1930/32	...	0.12	0.65	3.91	11.76	21.41	21.69	15.31	8.19	10.24
1950/52	...	0.98	3.43	8.94	22.76	27.05	25.02	17.36	9.24	15.11
1953	...	1.50	3.89	14.39	24.62	29.68	27.60	18.01	9.24	16.24
1954	...	2.44	8.69	11.96	27.27	33.07	24.54	17.80	10.20	16.63
1955	...	1.45	11.53	15.96	32.71	33.26	26.55	17.97	10.44	16.98

Mortality from this disease is higher among males and, as shown in the table which follows, the ratio of male to 100 female deaths has risen steadily since 1931. In 1954, however, this trend was halted and in 1955 the ratio was further reduced as shown :—

RATIO : MALES TO 100 FEMALES.

1931	...	...	97	1952	...	...	121
1941	...	...	103	1953	...	...	129
1951	...	...	113	1954	...	...	126
			1955	...	...	...	120

This male preponderance obtains throughout the age groups with the exception of the 35 to 44 age period when deaths from cancer of the breast and the genital organs increase the mortality among females.

MALE DEATHS AS A RATIO OF 100 FEMALE DEATHS.

		-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	All Ages
1930-32	...	114	271	60	66	76	102	111	68	92
1950-52	...	180	150	120	83	126	123	118	106	116
1953	...	183	367	100	105	137	142	140	99	129
1954	...	144	150	129	68	124	143	132	188	126
1955	...	117	150	53	70	133	151	118	103	120

In the age period 45-55 there occurs in both sexes a sharp rise in the number of cancer deaths. As will be seen from the table on page 54, the heaviest mortality (in both sexes) is in the age groups 55 to 75 with some reduction in the over 75s. In 1955, 58.0 per cent. of all the male deaths occurred between the ages of 55 and 75 and 19.5 at over 75. In 1954 the respective ratios were 56.1 and 20.6. In females there was some reduction in the younger age group, 52.5 compared with 68.7, with a figure for the over 75s very similar to that of 1954, 22.8 and 22.0 respectively.

The following table shows the age distribution as a percentage of the total cancer deaths in each sex :—

		-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	All Ages
1955										
Males	...	0.5	0.7	0.8	3.9	16.6	29.6	28.4	19.5	100.0
Females	...	0.6	0.6	1.8	6.6	15.1	23.5	29.0	22.8	100.0

For the first time since 1951 the pronounced and steady increase in the male mortality from cancer received a slight check in 1954, but this proved only temporary and was not repeated in 1955 when deaths among males were again more numerous, 1,268 compared with 1,249 in 1954 and 1,257 in 1953. Mortality from cancer in females is now increasing also and in 1955 the female deaths numbered 1,053 as against 989 in 1954.

Cancer of the Respiratory Organs, which has shown a disturbing rise in recent years, contributes most of the increase in the male mortality. The trend of this form of cancer is clearly shown in the following table, which compares the male and female deaths from

cancer of the respiratory and of the digestive organs over a period of some years :—

	1932/41	1942/51	1952	1953	1954	1955
MALES—						
Respiratory Organs	96	244	421	486	460	498
Digestive Organs ...	491	554	522	496	487	494
FEMALES—						
Respiratory Organs	38	69	73	84	83	110
Digestive Organs ...	429	473	468	459	454	470

In 205 of the 494 male and 188 of the 470 female deaths from cancer of the digestive organs, the site of the disease was located in the stomach and small intestine. This is an increase of 61 on the 1954 figure of 183 male and 149 female deaths. The deaths from cancer of this site are compared, as follows, with the average for each of the two preceding ten year periods :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINE

	1932/41	1942/51	1952	1953	1954	1955
Males	190	219	207	208	183	205
Females	161	179	176	203	149	188

There were fewer deaths from cancer of the rectum, 113 compared with 122 in both 1954 and 1953. The male deaths numbered 71 as against 42 female deaths. Deaths from cancer of the liver and biliary passages were also fewer, 44 as against 55 in 1954, almost equally divided between the sexes. The 73 deaths from cancer of the pancreas, which has increased these last two years, were also equally divided between males and females. The sub-group " Other Digestive Organs " showed a small decrease in 1955 with 279 deaths compared with 294 in 1954.

Deaths from cancer of the buccal cavity and pharynx were halved in 1955, 43 as against 81 in 1954. Most of this reduction was in the male deaths which have fallen from 65 in 1954 to only 28 in 1955. Male deaths from cancer of this site have shown a marked decline since the 1930's in comparison with the female mortality, which, after a tendency to increase in the years 1933 to 1943, has shown little variation since.

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE BUCCAL CAVITY AND PHARYNX

	1932/41	1942/51	1952	1953	1954	1955
Males	70	57	48	37	65	28
Females	11	13	19	12	16	15

Cancer of the breast, which after cancer of the stomach is the most common form of death from cancer in the female, accounted for 163 deaths in 1955, ten more than in 1954. Almost half this number occurred in the age groups 45 to 65, and 64 at ages over 65. Two deaths occurred in the 15-25 age group. In addition there was one death from cancer of the breast in a man over 75 years of age.

Deaths from cancer of the lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues in 1955 were similar in number to those of 1954, 94 and 92 respectively. Five of the 52 male deaths were under 15 years of age, 23 at ages over 55. Four of the 42 female deaths were under 15 and over half over 55.

Details of the age and sex distribution of cancer with respect to the site of the disease are given in the table on the next page. The totals for both sexes for certain earlier years are shown for comparison.

GLASGOW, 1955—DEATHS FROM CANCER IN THE DIFFERENT SITES AS GIVEN IN THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

SITE OF LESION	MALES										FEMALES										Both SEXES		Both Sexes			
																					SEXES		All ages			
	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total	1955	1954	1944	1934				
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	—	—	—	1	3	6	5	13	28	—	1	—	—	3	2	6	3	15	43	81	75	80				
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum—																										
(a) Oesophagus ...	—	—	—	—	3	5	16	8	32	—	—	—	1	2	3	9	8	23	55	59	53	60				
(b) Stomach and small Intestine including Duodenum ...	—	—	—	11	25	59	58	52	205	—	—	1	6	13	40	66	62	188	393	332	352	337				
(c) Rectum ...	—	—	1	1	7	11	19	32	71	—	—	1	2	9	6	14	10	42	113	122	141	119				
(d) Liver and Biliary Passage ...	—	—	—	1	3	7	8	2	21	—	—	1	2	2	7	5	6	23	44	55	61	80				
(e) Pancreas ...	—	—	—	—	5	8	18	6	37	—	—	—	—	4	12	10	10	36	73	70	45	39				
(f) Peritoneum ...	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	7	9	6	8				
(g) Other Digestive Organs ...	—	—	—	4	15	28	34	43	124	—	1	—	6	18	29	50	51	155	279	294	293	240				
Respiratory Organs ...	—	1	3	17	108	183	135	51	498	—	—	2	8	23	29	25	23	110	608	543	527	112				
Uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	13	18	34	27	9	102	102	95	95	89				
Other Female Genital Organs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	21	21	5	61	61	54	39	33				
Breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	6	15	40	36	34	30	163	164	155	141	136				
Male Genito-Urinary Organs ...	—	—	1	—	1	14	22	18	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	63	57	56				
Skin ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	9	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	6	11	20	15	13	10				
Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ...	5	5	2	4	13	10	10	3	52	4	1	2	6	4	9	12	4	42	94	92	177	123				
Other or Unspecified Organs ...	2	3	3	9	28	37	32	16	130	2	—	4	3	16	19	22	13	79	209	199	—	—				
Totals ...	7	9	10	49	211	375	360	247	1,268	6	6	19	70	159	248	305	240	1,053	2,321	2,238	1,775	1,522				

SECTION III.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

During the year considerable expansion of the facilities for maternity and child welfare was secured and four new centres were opened. By the co-operation of the Housing Committee the Health and Welfare Committee were given the tenancy of two adjacent houses in the Drumchapel area of the city for use as maternity and child welfare and school health service clinics. This centre was opened in July. In the Garthamlock housing scheme a three-storey tenement and in Castlemilk two four apartment houses and one three apartment house were similarly adapted. In August the new health centre built in the Pollok area was formally opened. During the winter a most successful parents club was held once a month at this centre by the clinic staff at which health and allied topics were discussed. The venture proved very successful and is to be continued during 1956/57.

The infant mortality rate rose one point to 36 per thousand. This was mainly due to the slight increase in deaths from immaturity. A total analysis of all infant deaths showed clearly that still a large number of deaths are preventable and emphasises the continued need for the educative work of the maternity and child welfare service. The number of infants supervised at infant welfare clinics again rose during the year to 10,150 primary and 87,735 subsequent attendances.

With regard to the maternity services, it is regrettable that there is a further drop in the attendances of expectant mothers at the local health authority ante-natal clinics, the number attending being 5,668 compared with 5,774 in 1954. Under the tripartite administration of the maternity services it is difficult to secure first-class ante-natal clinics and adequate mothercraft teaching for all expectant mothers. A national study of the position is urgently required.

During the year many members of the staff, both nursing and medical, spoke on topics of health and social welfare at numerous meetings and gave help to the Girl Guides, Girls Training Corps and the British Red Cross Association in their schemes of training and child care.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

In attendance at the ante-natal clinics were 5,686 patients whose pregnancy (excluding abortions) terminated in 1955. Among these, 3 deaths occurred, giving a death rate of 0·53 per thousand births compared with 0·99 in 1954. Causes of death among these 3 women were as follows :—

Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis	1
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	1
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	1

Excluding the 2 deaths which had little association with the puerperal state, the maternal death rate of mothers attending the clinics was 0·17 compared with 0·33 for the *city* as a whole.

The following table, based on figures supplied by the Registrar General, compares the rates from each cause for the *whole city* with those of previous years.

STATEMENT SHOWING MATERNAL DEATHS AND RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN GLASGOW AND SCOTLAND IN THE YEARS 1951-1955.

	Deaths					Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Accidents of Pregnancy ...	3	4	6	6	1	0·15	0·19	0·29	0·28	0·05
Puerperal Haemorrhage ...	7	10	4	2	2	0·34	0·48	0·19	0·09	0·09
Puerperal Septicaemia, including Post-abortive Sepsis	5	5	5	3	1	0·24	0·24	0·24	0·14	0·05
Toxaemia of Pregnancy, AlbuminuriaConvulsions	1	6	5	4	2	0·05	0·29	0·24	0·18	0·09
Other Puerperal Diseases	4	2	2	1	1	0·19	0·09	0·10	0·05	0·05
Totals— Glasgow ...	20	27	22	17	7	0·97	1·29	1·06	0·74	0·33
Scotland ...	99	92	85	70	43	1·1	1·0	0·9	0·7	0·5

INFANT MORTALITY.

The increase in the number of births in 1955 was partly offset by a corresponding increase in the number of deaths under 1 year, 765 in 1955 compared with 736 in 1954. The mortality rate rose from 35 to 36, a reversion to the rate obtaining in 1953.

This increase has been in the deaths among female infants, the rate rising from 29·2 in 1954 to 33·2 in 1955. Male infant deaths on the other hand, always more numerous than the female, showed a small decrease from 1954, falling from 40·6 in that year to 39·4 in 1955. The ratio of male to female infant deaths was correspondingly reduced to 119, the lowest since 1952.

The trend of infant mortality in Glasgow over the past twenty-five years has been as follows :—

1930-34	...	...	102	1951	...	...	46
1935-39	...	...	93	1952	...	...	41
1940-44	...	...	95	1953	...	...	36
1945-49	...	...	64	1954	...	...	35
1950	...	...	44	1955	...	...	36

The rate for Scotland as a whole was 30, compared with 31 in 1954, the lowest ever recorded.

Infant Mortality in Municipal Wards.—The deaths under 1 year and the infant mortality rates for 1955 and 1954 for each ward of the City are shown in the Appendix Table X.

The highest rate was that of Exchange Ward, 59, followed by 50 in Gorbals, 49 in each of the three wards, Townhead, Ruchill and North Kelvin, and 48 in Parkhead. Sixteen wards had rates above the City average and two wards, Cowcaddens and Kingston, the same rate as the City. Langside had the lowest rate, 11, compared with 28 in 1954. Other wards with low rates were Camphill (15), Govanhill (17), Yoker (18), Partick West (21), Kelvinside (23) and Cathcart (25).

Details of the cause of death for each sex and each quarter of the first year of life are given in Appendix Table XI.

MALES—			Rate per 1,000 Births				
<i>Causes of Death</i>		1946-50	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
I and II. Immaturity	...	33·2	30·6	26·9	26·9	27·1	27·8
III. Diseases of Respiratory System	...	10·7	6·2	5·4	4·8	3·9	4·9
IV. Diseases of Digestive System	...	14·5	3·8	4·3	2·4	2·5	2·3
V. Diseases of Nervous System	...	2·6	1·3	0·9	0·4	0·8	0·2
VI. Tuberculosis Diseases	...	1·0	0·3	0·6	—	0·3	0·1
VII. Infectious Diseases	...	1·3	1·4	0·6	0·4	1·1	0·4
VIII to XI. All other causes	...	3·8	5·5	5·0	5·3	4·9	3·7
All causes	...	67·1	49·1	43·7	40·2	40·6	39·4

FEMALES—		Rate per 1,000 Births					
<i>Causes of Death</i>		1946-50	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
I and II. Immaturity	...	26.5	26.0	24.9	19.2	19.0	21.8
III. Diseases of Respiratory Systems	... ..	7.8	5.3	4.4	2.8	4.3	5.0
IV. Diseases of Digestive System	... ..	10.0	2.7	2.2	2.4	1.3	2.0
V. Diseases of Nervous System	... ..	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.4
VI. Tuberculosis Diseases	...	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	—
VII. Infectious Diseases	...	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.3
VIII to XI. All other causes	...	3.3	6.0	4.0	4.8	3.3	3.7
All causes		51.9	42.5	37.7	30.9	29.2	33.2
Ratio—Males to 100 Females		129	115	116	130	139	119

Mortality from respiratory disease was again higher in 1955, most of it due to the greater number of deaths from this cause in male infants, 53 compared with 42 in 1954. Deaths were also more numerous among female infants, 51 as against 44. Of the 104 deaths in all, 39 male and 36 female were due to pneumonia, eight male and seven female to bronchitis, one male and two female to influenza and five male and six female to "Other Respiratory Diseases".

Digestive diseases as a cause of death were fewer among males, 25 compared with 27, but there was an increase in the deaths of female infants, 20 compared with 13 in 1954. Of the total, 21 male and 14 female deaths were due to diarrhoea.

Diseases of the nervous system accounted for only six deaths in 1955, two males and four females, compared with nine and four in the previous year.

There was only one death from tuberculosis, a male infant of 8 months who died from tubercular meningitis. There were five deaths in 1954.

Deaths from infectious disease were fewer, seven compared with 20 in 1954. Of these, measles accounted for two female deaths, cerebrospinal fever for three male and one female, and typhoid fever for the death of a 6-months old male infant.

Violent causes were responsible for 40 deaths, two more than in 1954. Of these, 23 were male and 17 female. Of these 40 deaths, all but four were due to asphyxia and more than half (24) of these from

asphyxia due to inhalation of vomit or regurgitation of food. Suffocation by bedcovers accounted for two deaths and overlaying for one. In the remaining nine, the cause of the asphyxia or suffocation was not given.

Lack of attention at birth resulted in the death of one infant and another, found abandoned, had died of asphyxia and a fractured skull.

There was one death from carbon monoxide poisoning and one from post vaccinal encephalitis.

Immaturity continues to be the major cause of death, 118 of the 765 deaths under 1 year being attributed to this group. There was another slight increase in the male rate, 27·8 compared with 27·1 in 1954. The female rate, which had declined steadily from 2·60 in 1951 to 19·0 in 1954, rose again in 1955 to 21·8. The rate for both sexes together was 24·9 per 1,000 births (23·2 in both 1954 and 1953).

Neonatal Mortality.—The record low rate of 1954, 21, was not maintained and the rate rose to 23 per 1,000 births. The male rate was 26·37 (25·0 in 1954) and the female rate, 18·94 (17·66 in 1954). The rate for Scotland was 20 per 1,000, one less than in 1954.

The rates for each sex and for each of the four chief causes of death in this age group, from 1950 onwards, are as follows :—

			1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Premature Birth ...	...	M.	6·70	7·24	5·91	5·55	4·52	6·89
		F.	5·22	5·96	5·69	3·99	5·03	5·72
Atelectasis ...	...	M.	5·65	5·41	5·33	5·74	6·08	7·44
		F.	3·44	4·31	4·78	4·29	3·85	4·44
Injury at Birth ...	...	M.	6·03	5·12	4·00	4·79	4·89	4·32
		F.	4·07	4·00	4·07	2·66	1·78	2·47
Congenital Malformations		M.	2·97	3·19	3·52	3·83	4·15	2·76
		F.	3·23	2·98	3·96	3·47	4·05	3·55

ANALYSIS OF INFANT AND NEO-NATAL DEATHS.

The number of deaths under one year again showed a slight increase—765 compared to 736 in 1954. Of this number 536 took place during the first four weeks of life—a percentage of 71·5 compared with 69·5 per cent. in 1954.

An analysis of all deaths was made. No information was available in 16 cases, so that 749 could be investigated.

The commonest causes of death were as follows :—

Congenital abnormality	119 = 15.8 per cent.
Prematurity (unqualified)	129 = 17.2 per cent.
Prematurity associated with some other cause	137 = 18.2 per cent.
Pneumonia	95 = 12.6 per cent.
Accidental asphyxia	36 = 4.8 per cent.
Gastro-enteritis	37 = 4.9 per cent.
Cerebral haemorrhage	32 = 4.2 per cent.
Asphyxia neonatorum	31 = 4.1 per cent.
Convulsions	31 = 4.1 per cent.
Atelectasis	27 = 3.6 per cent.
Rh. factor	19 = 2.5 per cent.

It is disturbing to note that there was an increase in the number of deaths from accidental asphyxia—40 compared with 32 in 1954. Twenty-four of these were due to inhalation of vomitus, one to over-laying, one to gas poisoning, and the remainder to suffocation by blankets or pillows.

These deaths indicate that more intensive mothercraft teaching is very necessary.

The number of deaths occurring during the first week of life was 407 and on further analysis it was ascertained that the ante-natal care was as follows :—

General practitioner	232
Corporation clinic	70
Hospital clinic	90
No ante-natal care	15
	<hr/>
	407
	<hr/>

Cause of Death in relation to place of Confinement.

	Domiciliary	Institution
Congenital abnormality	15	33
Prematurity (unqualified)	49	75
Prematurity associated with some other cause	23	91
Asphyxia	16	15
Atelectasis	6	17
Rh. factor	5	14
Convulsions	1	—
Pneumonia	4	6
Pulmonary haemorrhage	1	2
Cerebral haemorrhage	2	28
Oedema of brain	—	1
Difficult labour	—	1
Meningitis	—	1
Acute fatty degeneration of liver	—	1
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	122	285
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Illegitimate Mortality.—Deaths of illegitimate infants numbered 36 in 1955, the same number as in 1954. There were 986 illegitimate births during the year, 37 fewer than in 1954, and the illegitimate mortality rate was 36·51 compared with 35·19. This compares with 728 deaths among 20,037 legitimate births and a rate for 1955 of 36·33. In 1954 the legitimate mortality rate was 34·93. In addition there was one death in respect of which legitimacy was not stated.

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths registered in the City during the year was 612, compared with 675 in 1954 and 599 in 1953. There were 69 outward transfers and 35 inward transfers so that the total for the City was 578 against 636 and 551 respectively. The rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths was 27, two less than in 1954, and a reversion to the rate for both 1952 and 1953. From information obtained under the Notification of Births Act it appears that 15 per 1,000 of all births attended at home by doctors were stillbirths and of those attended in institutions and nursing homes, 34 per 1,000. Among non-medically attended births the corresponding rate was 9.

ANALYSIS OF STILL-BIRTHS, 1955.

There was a total of 578 still-births compared with 636 in 1954. In 13 cases no information was available, leaving 565 for investigation.

Ante-natal Supervision.

General Practitioner	303
Corporation Clinic	108
Hospital Clinic	139
None	15
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			565
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There were 160 still-births in primigravida. There were 6,943 first babies born in the City, so that the percentage of still-births in this group was 2·3. In the 2-4 parity group, there were 252 still-births and 11,277 births, giving a percentage of 2·2, while in the group of 5 and over there were 153 still-births and 3,361 births, giving a percentage of 4·5.

Still-births according to Age of Mother.

Years			Number	Percentage of all births (live and still)
16	...	...	1	3.7
17	...	...	—	—
18	...	...	7	2.4
19	...	...	12	2.1
20	...	...	24	2.6
20-25	...	...	144	2.6
25-30	...	...	129	2.0
30-35	...	...	136	3.0
35-40	...	...	78	3.3
40-45	...	...	29	4.1
45+	...	...	2	3.1
Not stated	...	...	3	1.8
			<u>565</u>	<u>2.6</u>

Cause of Death in relation to place of Confinement.

				Domiciliary	Institution
Congenital abnormality	...	...	...	19	97
Haemorrhage in mother	...	...	...	8	71
Maceration of foetus	...	...	...	5	45
Asphyxia	...	...	...	9	40
Condition associated with cord	...	...	...	15	38
Eclampsia and pre-eclampsia	...	...	...	1	25
Cerebral haemorrhage	...	...	...	2	19
Prematurity (unqualified)	...	...	...	11	12
Prematurity associated with some other cause	...	...	...	6	32
Maternal disease	...	...	...	7	13
Cause unknown	...	...	...	5	19
Conditions associated with placenta	...	...	...	11	15
Rh. factor	...	...	...	1	12
Difficult labour and malpresentation	...	...	...	3	9
Post-maturity	...	...	...	2	4
Atelectasis	...	...	...	2	4
Suprarenal haemorrhage	...	...	...	—	1
Oligohydrannics	...	...	...	1	—
Foetal cardiac failure	...	...	...	1	—
				<u>109</u>	<u>456</u>

Mortality among Toddlers.—Deaths in the age group 1 to 5 years increased slightly in 1955, there being 99 compared with 92 in 1954. Accidental and violent deaths, the most common cause of death in this age group, continue to increase and numbered 33 compared with 27 in 1954 and 21 in 1953. This represents 33 per cent. of all the deaths in this age group. In 1954 the relative proportion was 29 per cent. Of these 33 deaths, 24 were male and nine female. Twelve of the deaths

were attributed to road accidents but this number may be greater as although no information was given regarding the cause of the injuries, the nature of these in other four suggests that these also could be so attributed. In other eight deaths (six male and two female), no information was available regarding how the injuries were received. Burning accidents in the home accounted for four deaths and carbon monoxide poisoning for other three. A three-year old boy died from barbiturate poisoning and a little girl was drowned.

Deaths from congenital malformations were more common in this age group in 1955, 17 compared with only five in 1954. Pneumonia accounted for eight deaths (five male and three female), bronchitis for one (a female), and "Other Respiratory Diseases" for three (two male and one female). Meningococcal infection resulted in the death of five males and two females. There was one death from poliomyelitis, a four-year old boy, but no deaths from scarlet fever or diphtheria. There were two deaths from measles and two from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age). Six deaths were allotted to the group "Other Nervous Diseases."

There was only one death from respiratory tuberculosis, a male under 5 years and six (five male and one female) from the meningeal form.

Malignant neoplasms, which figured prominently in this age group in 1954, with 12 deaths, accounted for only three in 1955 (two male and one female).

The following table compares the infant mortality rate with that of toddlers and shows the progressive reduction in both since 1900 :—

Year	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births		Deaths 1-5 Years : Actual Number	Rate per 1,000 Population at Ages 1-5 Years
1900	...	153	2,754	39.2
1911	...	139	1,862	26.7
1921	...	106	1,494	19.2
1931	...	105	1,341	17.2
1938	...	87	753	9.8
1943	...	82	394	5.3
1946	...	67	276	3.6
1947	...	77	296	3.7
1948	...	56	219	2.7
1949	...	49	203	2.4
1950	...	44	191	2.2
1951	...	46	171	2.1
1952	...	41	140	1.8
1953	...	36	118	1.5
1954	...	35	92	1.2
1955	...	36	99	1.3

CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

During the war it was not possible to provide any new clinics. In the immediate post-war years two temporary child welfare clinics were erected at Bengal Street, Pollokshaws, and Blackwood Street, Netherton. Conversion of three houses has also been effected, one as a small combined Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Service Clinic at 74 Berryknowes Road, and two as Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics at 183 Prospecthill Road and 120 Liddesdale Road. A mobile clinic has also been operating in the Pollok and Carntyne areas.

In 1955, with the co-operation of the Property Management Committee, houses were secured in the Drumchapel, Castlemilk and Garthamlock housing schemes for Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Service Clinics. The clinic at Drumchapel was opened on 4th July, the one at Castlemilk in October and the third at Garthamlock in December. The Corporation have agreed that permanent comprehensive health clinics will be erected in the Drumchapel, Castlemilk and Cranhill areas. Plans are being drawn up and it is expected that building will be commenced before the end of this year. Sites for similar clinics have also been earmarked in the Easterhouse and Barlanark areas.

The Pollok centre, a substantial new building situated in Netherplace Road, Pollok, was opened on 8th August. This centre now replaces the Mobile Unit which has been in operation on this area since October 1952.

Description of the Clinic.

The Pollok Clinic is the first comprehensive health centre which has been built by the Corporation since the war. It serves the Pollok, Priesthill and Househillwood areas of the city, the total population of which is approximately 37,179. The clinic is a large one with accommodation for Maternity and Child Welfare Services, School Health Service, and a Dental Clinic.

Due to the nature of the site the building consists of a ground floor and a part lower ground floor. It is of light steel framed construction with the external walls of 11-inch cavity brickwork, finished with Dorset Pea Pebble Dash, with extensive glazing panels between the steel framework.

The roof is of Monotype design with the exception of the waiting hall, which has a low pitched roof. The construction throughout consists of Gypklith covered with built-up mineral surfaced roofing.

The internal partitions are of 4-inch breeze blocks, plastered on both sides. The floors are precast concrete slabs; the administrative apartments being finished with linoleum, and all other apartments, *e.g.*, corridors, etc., in "Accotile."

The heating installation is a low pressure hot water accelerated system, complete with automatic solid fuel stoker fired boilers, with hot water radiators throughout the building, and the domestic hot water system is operated from an independent similar type of boiler.

The boundary wall along the front of the site, external stair walls and flower boxes are of Auchenlea Stone and the surrounding grounds are laid out in grass with trees, shrubs and rose-trees.

The Child Welfare Clinic is on the main floor and is designed on modern lines, the weighing room, nurse's interviewing room, and doctor's consulting room intercommunicating in one suite. There is a demonstration room for the teaching of mothercraft where models and specimens will be on view, and it is also equipped for cookery demonstrations.

The Ante-Natal Clinic is also on this floor and again is in the form of a special suite of intercommunicating rooms, with special sanitary facilities, nurses' testing room, and two consulting rooms with undressing cubicles between. The unit is designed for easy and rapid working according to the routine which has been developed in other ante-natal clinics. The large common waiting hall is to be used for lecture purposes and other community activities.

The Dental Clinic for both services is also on this floor, and consists of a waiting room, a dental surgery equipped with up-to-date apparatus, and a recovery room.

The School Health Service is accommodated on the lower ground floor where there is space for medical inspection and refraction testing and also clinics for the treatment of minor ailments such as ear, skin and eye conditions.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, ETC.

The total number of weekly sessions has been further increased by the establishment of post-natal clinics and there are now 50 ante-natal, 26 post-natal, 15 consultative, 87 child welfare, and 4 ultra-violet ray treatment sessions. In addition, three child welfare clinics still continue to be held at the Royal Maternity and Women's Hospital.

The time-table of the clinics as now organised is as follows :—

WELFARE CENTRES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND
CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Clinics for Children and Nursing Mothers	Clinics for Expectant Mothers	Consultative Clinics and Clinics for Post-natal Mothers
20 COCHRANE STREET— Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
33 RICHARD STREET— Monday, 1.30 p.m. Wednesday, 9 a.m. Thursday, 9 a.m. Friday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m. Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. — —	Monday, 9 a.m. †Thursday, 1.30 p.m. — —
12 SANDY ROAD— Monday, 9 a.m. Wednesday, 1.30 p.m. Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m. Thursday, 9 a.m. —	Monday, 1.30 p.m. †Friday, 9 a.m. —
18 PLEAN STREET— Tuesday, 9 a.m. Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m. Wednesday, 1.30 p.m. —	Wednesday, 1.30 p.m. †Thursday, 1.30 p.m. —
BLACKWOOD STREET— Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.
15 HALBEATH AVENUE— Monday, 9 a.m. Monday, 1.30 p.m. Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 9 a.m. — —	Thursday, 9 a.m. — —
ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN— Tuesday, 9 a.m. Friday, 1.30 p.m.	— —	— —
15 GLENBARR STREET— Monday, 9 a.m. Wednesday, 9 a.m. Friday, 9 a.m. Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m. Thursday, 9 a.m. — —	Monday, 1.30 p.m. †Tuesday, 9 a.m. — —
194 FERNBANK STREET— Monday, 1.30 p.m. Tuesday, 9 a.m. Thursday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m. Thursday, 1.30 p.m. —	Monday, 9 a.m. †Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. —
101 DENMARK STREET— Monday, 1.30 p.m. Wednesday, 9 a.m. Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 9 a.m. — —	Friday, 9 a.m. †Wednesday, 9 a.m. —
120 LIDDESDALE ROAD— Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.
614 DOBBIES LOAN— Monday, 9 a.m. Tuesday, 9 a.m. Wednesday, 1.30 p.m. Thursday, 9 a.m. Thursday, 1.30 p.m. Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m. Friday, 9 a.m. — — — —	Friday, 9 a.m. †Wednesday, 9 a.m. — — — —

WELFARE CENTRES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND
CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE—*Continued.*

Clinics for Children and Nursing Mothers	Clinics for Expectant Mothers	Consultative Clinics and Clinics for Post-natal Mothers
60 AVENUEPARK STREET—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Friday, 1.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	†Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.
Friday, 9 a.m.	—	—
106 ORR STREET—		
—	Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.
—	Tuesday, 9 a.m.	†Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.
—	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	—
—	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—
—	Friday, 9 a.m.	—
10 REDAN STREET		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Wednesday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
150 WELLSHOT ROAD—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	†Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—
Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.	—
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
MOBILE UNIT, CARNTYNE—		
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.
Friday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
5 CRAIGLOCKHART STREET—		
Monday, 9 a.m.	Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
26 FLORENCE STREET—		
Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	†Friday, 1.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.	—
12 FAULDHUSE STREET—		
Thursday, 9 a.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.
39 BENGAL STREET—		
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 1.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
46 BALVICAR STREET—		
Monday, 9 a.m.	Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 1.30 p.m.
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	—	†Friday, 9 a.m.
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—

WELFARE CENTRES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE—*Continued.*

Clinics for Children and Nursing Mothers		Clinics for Expectant Mothers		Consultative Clinics and Clinics for Post-natal Mothers	
183 PROSPECTHILL ROAD, MOUNT FLORIDA—					
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Friday,	9 a.m.	Friday,	9 a.m.
Tuesday,	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
22 ARNPRIOR QUADRANT—					
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	Thursday,	1.30 p.m.
Thursday,	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—
NETHERPLACE ROAD, POLLOK—					
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.	Tuesday,	9 a.m.
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	Wednesday,	9 a.m.	†Friday,	9 a.m.
Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	Thursday,	9 a.m.	—	—
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
132 WEIR STREET—					
Tuesday,	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Thursday,	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—
401 GOVAN ROAD—					
Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.	Thursday,	9 a.m.
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	Tuesday,	9 a.m.	†Monday,	1.30 p.m.
Friday,	9 a.m.	Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—
20 ARKLET ROAD—					
Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.	Friday,	9 a.m.
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	Tuesday,	9 a.m.	†Thursday,	9 a.m.
Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
74 BERRYKNOWES ROAD—					
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.	Monday,	9 a.m.
CRAIGMUIR ROAD, PENILEE—					
Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	1.30 p.m.	Monday,	1.30 p.m.
Friday,	1.30 p.m.	Wednesday,	9 a.m.	—	—
MATERNITY HOSPITAL—					
*Monday,	9 a.m.	Monday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—
*Wednesday,	9 a.m.	Tuesday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—
*Friday,	9 a.m.	Wednesday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—
—	—	Thursday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—
—	—	Friday,	1.30 p.m.	—	—
—	—	Saturday,	9.30 a.m.	—	—

† Consultative Clinics.

* Clinics for infants under One Year of Age.

INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

There was an increase of 272 in the number of sessions, 4,062 in 1955 compared with 3,790 in 1954.

The total number of primary attendances of all children was 14,018 and subsequent attendances 109,109 compared with the corresponding figures of 13,015 and 105,919 in 1954. Despite the decreased

numbers recorded at some of the clinics primary attendances of children under one year of age were on the whole higher, 10,155 against 9,752 in 1954, and subsequent attendances, 87,735 also higher by 2,006, an increase of 3.9 and 2.3 per cent. respectively.

The following table gives the attendances at each consultation centre during 1955, with the corresponding total figures for the previous year :—

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CONSULTATIONS, 1955.

	No. of Con- sulta- tions held	Children —1 year No. of Attendances		Children +1 year No. of Attendances		Total No. of Attendances		1954—Total No. of Attendances	
		Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.
<i>Central—</i>									
Cochrane Street ...	52	86	777	44	266	130	1,043	117	976
Richard Street ...	202	470	3,761	326	933	796	4,694	710	4,246
Partick ...	150	494	3,636	149	573	643	4,209	623	4,148
Blawarthill ...	156	407	4,129	229	915	636	5,044	614	4,427
Royal Hospital for Sick Children ...	102	141	1,690	104	388	245	2,078	217	1,802
Netherton ...	52	181	1,326	90	294	271	1,620	266	1,759
Drumchapel ...	69	157	792	72	217	229	1,009	—	—
<i>North—</i>									
Provan ...	200	505	3,308	184	566	689	3,874	836	4,537
Springburn ...	150	384	3,488	72	410	456	3,898	509	4,779
Denmark Street ...	148	286	2,379	60	205	346	2,584	415	3,599
Milton ...	50	156	1,378	29	97	185	1,475	23	141
Cowcaddens ...	299	602	4,813	168	1,471	770	6,284	725	6,016
Maryhill ...	150	528	4,041	180	1,508	708	5,549	691	5,800
<i>East—</i>									
Redan Street ...	304	1,207	9,190	323	2,318	1,530	11,508	1,345	11,159
Shettleston ...	304	681	7,097	244	2,420	925	9,517	1,081	9,364
Mobile Unit, Carntyne ...	110	347	2,460	71	412	418	2,872	55	207
Garthamlock ...	7	16	12	7	14	23	26	—	—
<i>South-East—</i>									
Gorbals ...	243	608	4,754	235	860	843	5,614	827	5,807
Pollokshaws ...	104	209	1,890	71	384	280	2,274	288	2,295
Balvicar Street ...	144	294	3,925	171	1,270	465	5,195	446	5,220
Oatlands ...	52	167	1,498	51	272	218	1,770	224	1,979
Mount Florida ...	185	404	4,959	152	1,504	556	6,463	493	6,781
Mobile Unit, Househillwood ...	58	181	1,464	65	312	246	1,776	364	2,491
Mobile Unit, Pollok	31	57	523	19	166	76	689	157	1,188
Castlemilk ...	17	27	175	8	34	35	209	—	—
<i>South-West—</i>									
Pollok ...	60	141	1,349	78	465	219	1,814	—	—
Weir Street ...	104	178	1,337	81	442	259	1,779	253	1,735
Govan ...	156	401	2,768	171	716	572	3,484	560	4,204
Elderpark ...	200	493	5,300	214	930	707	6,230	686	6,687
Penilee ...	154	207	2,355	130	799	337	3,154	299	3,209
Berryknowes ...	49	140	1,161	65	213	205	1,374	191	1,363
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	4,062	10,155	87,735	3,863	21,374	14,018	109,109	13,015	105,919

Infant consultations are also held in the Maternity Hospital and attendances at these in 1955 showed a considerable increase, 2,608 compared with 2,140 in 1954.

Ante-Natal Consultations.—Sessions at ante-natal clinics numbered 2,496 compared with 2,334 for the preceding year. The total attendances were 46,180 compared with 46,190 in 1954; primary attendances were 5,668, or 106 less than the previous year (1954), subsequent attendances numbered 40,512, an increase of 96. Consultations and attendances at each of the Centres are shown in the following table :—

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS, 1955.

		No. of Clinic Sessions	Number of Attendances		
			Primary	Subsequent	Total
Richard Street	...	98	225	1,585	1,810
Partick ...	...	98	235	1,624	1,859
Blawarthill	...	98	215	1,472	1,687
Netherton	...	52	97	673	770
Drumchapel	...	25	45	203	248
Provan ...	...	98	141	770	911
Springburn	...	98	137	945	1,082
Denmark Street	...	69	138	887	1,025
Milton ...	...	48	43	356	399
Cowcaddens	...	146	190	1,187	1,377
Maryhill	...	104	358	2,732	3,090
Orr Street	...	254	607	5,099	5,706
Shettleston	...	202	359	2,680	3,039
Mobile—Carntyne	...	96	50	377	427
Garthamlock	...	4	5	8	13
Gorbals	...	197	576	3,677	4,253
Pollokshaws	...	50	99	726	825
Balvicar Street	...	51	93	717	810
Oatlands	...	52	137	903	1,040
Mount Florida	...	52	135	1,116	1,251
Mobile—Househillwood	...	59	101	724	825
Mobile—Pollok	...	31	28	284	312
Castlemilk	...	9	6	52	58
Plolok	...	60	83	626	709
Govan	...	150	777	4,790	5,567
Elderpark	...	150	574	4,374	4,948
Penilee	...	98	130	1,295	1,425
Berryknowes	...	47	84	630	714
		<u>2,496</u>	<u>5,668</u>	<u>40,512</u>	<u>46,180</u>

ATTENDANCES AT POST-NATAL AND CONSULTATIVE CLINICS, 1955.

	No. of		Primary		Subsequent		Total	
	Post-natal	Consultative	Post-natal	Consultative	Post-natal	Consultative	Post-natal	Consultative
Richard Street ...	46	40	124	94	45	32	169	126
Partick ...	46	47	91	140	49	25	140	165
Blawarthill ...	52	47	82	122	35	98	117	220
Netherton ...	52	17	30	22	12	4	42	26
Drumchapel ...	22	—	10	—	10	—	20	—
Provan ...	51	38	56	52	18	13	74	65
Springburn ...	47	50	8	102	9	117	17	219
Denmark Street ...	52	47	20	80	17	105	37	185
Milton ...	35	—	14	—	3	—	17	—
Cowcaddens ...	52	47	36	75	26	58	62	133
Maryhill ...	50	52	159	218	176	200	335	418
Orr Street ...	46	40	164	172	174	67	338	239
Shettleston ...	52	41	152	121	59	54	211	175
Mobile Unit—								
Carntyne ...	53	—	43	—	18	—	61	—
Gorbals ...	52	50	109	275	113	210	222	485
Pollokshaws ...	52	26	118	100	102	56	220	156
Balvicar Street ...	51	29	63	57	14	25	77	82
Oatlands ...	52	—	36	—	3	—	39	—
Mount Florida ...	52	—	64	—	13	—	77	—
Castlemilk ...	9	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
Pollok ...	21	20	36	50	75	66	111	116
Govan ...	52	45	105	412	42	179	147	591
Elderpark ...	51	52	80	420	191	187	271	607
Penilee ...	46	—	40	—	10	—	50	—
Berryknowes ...	47	—	17	—	2	—	19	—
	1,141	688	1,660	2,512	1,216	1,496	2,876	4,008

COURSES IN MOTHERCRAFT.

Courses in mothercraft are given in 24 of the centres, either during an ante-natal session or at classes held specially for this subject. Each course covers physiology of pregnancy and labour, preparation for confinement, the making of a layette, preparation for breast feeding and techniques of breast and artificial feeding, and care of the newborn infant, including bathing. No special classes for relaxation are held, but simple instruction on basic breathing and relaxation is given. Two Health Visitors are engaged full-time on Mothercraft Teaching, and at certain centres the teaching is carried out by the district Health Visitors. The classes are open to any expectant mother in the city. Attendance for ante-natal supervision at the clinic is not necessary. Efforts have been made to encourage general practitioners to refer the expectant mothers booked for home confinement to the centres for this teaching, but so far the response has been disappointing. The importance of this educational work cannot be overemphasised. It is during pregnancy that the mother is particularly responsive and at these classes she learns many points on child welfare which help her to be an intelligent mother.

"Health of Mother and Child."—(A charge of one shilling is made for this publication.) There was an increased demand for this booklet during the year when 3,232 copies were sold compared with 3,190 in 1954. Large numbers are supplied to other Local Authorities in Scotland and in England and requests for copies continue to be received from all parts of the world, *e.g.*, India and Nigeria to mention only two.

ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINICS.

It is still necessary and desirable to continue the arrangements for light treatment of certain children. The housing of the city is such that large numbers of families are still living in a bad environment, and ultra-violet light treatment is most beneficial in the prevention or early treatment of rickets and malnutrition.

RECORD OF ATTENDANCES AND CONSULTATIONS DURING 1955.

	Number of Clinics held	Children —1 year Number of Attendances		Children +1 year Number of Attendances		Mothers Number of Attendances		Total Number of Attendances	
		Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.
Provan ...	98	5	70	147	3,014	—	—	152	3,084
Govan ...	102	38	312	168	2,450	5	10	211	2,772
	200	43	382	315	5,464	5	10	363	5,856

DENTAL TREATMENT OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

Under the provisions of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, dental treatment was again made available to expectant and nursing mothers on application and free of cost to the patient.

The following is a summary of the work during 1955 with some comparative statistics for each of the previous years to 1950. New cases were more numerous in 1955 than in any previous year since 1949. Total attendances for treatment were slightly fewer than in 1954 but were higher than in any other previous year since 1949. Extractions and fillings were reduced, but the total number of dentures supplied was the greatest since the year 1949.

	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
First Attendances ...	726	711	668	618	673	645
Total Attendances ...	3,413	3,491	3,352	3,158	3,062	2,988
Extractions ...	3,450	3,779	3,316	3,305	3,722	3,321
Fillings ...	274	355	414	371	209	312
Dentures Completed ...	552	523	513	515	490	487

Scalings totalled 71 and other operations amounted to 662.

THE PROBLEMS CLINIC.

The Problems Clinic has had another successful year and is continuing to be most helpful to many mothers and children. During the year 93 cases were dealt with—76 children under 5 years and 17 mothers. The following were the reasons for referral to this special clinic:—Behaviour disorders, 33; enuresis, 9; feeding difficulties, 9; sleep disorders, 7; speech defect, 6; sibling jealousy, 3; masturbation, 3; mental defective, 2; post T.B.M. disorder, 2; cyclical vomiting, 1; soiling, 1; depression, 8; dyspareunia, 4; anxiety symptoms, 3; and marital difficulties, 2.

In the above analysis the apparent decrease in cases of enuresis is due to the fact that where enuresis is only one symptom in the general picture the case is classified according to the fundamental disturbance. Those classed as "enuresis" are children over 4 years of age and presenting no other evidence of emotional disturbance. Both cases of marital difficulty were referred to the marriage guidance council. Of the cases of adult depression, two were referred to hospital for psychiatric treatment. One previously disturbed child, ? psychotic, was referred to Notre Dame Child Guidance Clinic.

There has been an increase in the number of spastic children referred from the orthopaedic department. In such cases psychological and emotional difficulties had developed in the child in his effort to adjust himself to his disabilities. The result of appropriate treatment of these children was most beneficial and this aspect of the work of the Problems Clinic is likely to increase.

In the Annual Report 1954-1955 reference was made to a follow-up scheme which was under consideration. This was an attempt to assess the progress or otherwise of children dismissed after completion of treatment. The cases chosen for enquiry were those dismissed as cured between November 1952 and October, 1954, i.e., from the opening date of the clinic until one year before the date of enquiry. A patient (child or adult) was termed "cured" when all symptoms had cleared and emotional adjustment seemed satisfactory. There were 67 such cases.

The method of enquiry adopted was as follows:—A letter was sent to the mother or guardian of each child enquiring for the child and whether or not progress had been maintained. There were 33 replies to this first letter. A second letter was sent to the remaining 34 and to this there were a further 10 replies, i.e., 44 replies from a possible 67. Four letters were returned by the G.P.O. undelivered. Five of the

patients had retrogressed and returned for further treatment. The remaining 39 had maintained progress, were happy and had made a good adjustment. Of the five return cases only one reached a satisfactory conclusion. In three instances there was serious marital disharmony, one mother having left her husband, and in another case the father had formed a strong extra-marital liaison. Another mother was referred for specialist psychiatric treatment, but defaulted.

DAY NURSERIES (INCLUDING 24-HOUR NURSERIES) AS AT END OF 1955.

(1)	State whether approved for training	No. of Approved Places		No. of Children on register at end of year		Average daily attendances during year		Waiting lists at end of year	
		0-2 yrs. (3)	2-5 yrs. (4)	0-2 yrs. (5)	2-5 yrs. (6)	0-2 yrs. (7)	2-5 yrs. (8)	0-2 yrs. (9)	2-5 yrs. (10)
<i>Nurseries provided by the Authority—</i>									
Bedford Street, 42 Bedford St., C.5	—	10	30	12	28	7	18	13	17
Bridgeton, 106 Orr St., S.E. ...	Yes	20	30	22	36	16	27	80	85
7 Broompark Circus, E.1 ...	Yes	25	35	24	38	20	30	28	33
3 Clutha Street, S.W.1 ...	Yes	20	30	18	32	17	28	36	16
Cowcaddens, 91 Dunblane St., C.4	Yes	15	30	16	32	12	25	55	13
60 Crail Street, E.1	Yes	15	35	16	36	15	28	42	44
Elderpark, Arklet Road, S.W.1	—	10	30	6	40	7	23	14	22
1107 Great Western Rd., W.2	Yes	15	25	16	24	13	23	40	69
Hamiltonhill, 101 Ellesmere St., N.1	Yes	20	30	21	33	17	31	30	17
Holmlea Road, 77 Holmlea Rd., S.4	Yes	20	30	21	29	18	25	36	48
Kingston, 132 Weir Street, C.5	—	8	32	6	38	4	30	18	29
6 Onslow Drive, E.1	Yes	20	40	22	40	17	31	30	32
Pollokshaws, 11 Greenbank St., S.3	—	10	30	13	35	7	26	8	7
Quarrybrae, Pharonhill St., E.1	Yes	21	—	25	—	16	—	35	—
1 Sandyford Place, C.3	Yes	22	28	27	30	20	26	70	40
6 Westercraigs, E.1	—	15	25	16	27	11	22	9	45
Total ... ..	...	266	460	281	498	217	393	544	517

Total attendances numbered 147,533 compared with 134,525 attendances in 1954.

Each nursery is visited routinely every fortnight by a medical officer of the Child Welfare Staff and any emergency visits are dealt with by medical staff from the Central Office.

TRAINING OF NURSERY STUDENTS.

This scheme of training undertaken by the Health and Welfare Department (in conjunction with Nursery Schools and Further Education Departments) continued to be very popular. Many girls from outlying districts apply for residential vacancies, but only a few can be accommodated as the nursery nurses' hostel at 152 Monreith Road East is always full to capacity.

Approximately 100 students were in various stages of the two years course for the Nursery Nurses' Certificate. During the year, 44 girls sat the examination and 36 passed, one with distinction.

RESIDENTIAL HOMES.

SCOTSTOUN HOUSE.

During 1955, Scotstoun House continued to function as a Convalescent Home for children under five years of age requiring care after illness or on account of failure to thrive. Children are recommended for admission from the Child Welfare centres, and occasionally from hospitals. The demand for admission continues at a high level. The number of admissions was 136, of whom 13 were under six months of age. The length of residence varies with individual cases but averages two months.

CARNBOOTH HOME.

This Home which is situated at Carmunnock accommodates children from one to five years of age who are contacts of tuberculosis and suitable for B.C.G. vaccination. The demand for admission fell during early 1955, and it was decided to use part of the existing available accommodation for the admission of convalescent and debilitated children, who were on the waiting list for admission to Scotstoun House. This was begun in March, 1955, and proved of great help in shortening the waiting time for admission of such cases.

During 1955, 58 children were admitted for B.C.G. vaccination and 52 for convalescent treatment. The average length of residence is ten to twelve weeks for tuberculosis contacts, and eight to nine weeks for convalescent cases.

The situation of this Home and the extent of the grounds surrounding it, make it an ideal place for the accommodation of young children requiring a period of treatment in the country.

MILLBRAE HOME.

This Home at 73 Millbrae Road has accommodation for 35 children under one year who are contacts of tuberculosis and require B.C.G. vaccination. The Home is in two sections, the neonatal which admits babies from the Maternity Units of Glasgow hospitals and the section for contacts who are admitted from their own homes.

During 1955, the total number of admissions was 188. Of this number, 105 were neonatal cases and 83 were contacts. Four of these contacts were found to be unsuitable for vaccination after admission.

The average duration of residence for contacts is 11 to 12 weeks, and for neonatal cases five to six weeks following vaccination.

The demand for admission has fallen towards the end of the year and admission can now be arranged as soon as requested.

RESIDENTIAL SHORT-STAY NURSERIES.

There are two of these nurseries, one at 9 Winton Drive and the other at 47 Maxwell Drive. Children under 5 years of age, whose mothers are undergoing treatment in hospital, are admitted for a period not exceeding four weeks. The demand for this type of accommodation continues and the nurseries are usually fully occupied.

During 1955, 389 children were admitted to 9 Winton Drive and 383 children to 47 Maxwell Drive.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT HOMES.

During 1955, the medical care and supervision of children in four of the Homes of the Children's Department continued to be the responsibility of members of the Child Welfare staff. These Homes are Eglinton, Lochgarry, Eversley and Castlemilk.

The Child Welfare staff are also responsible for medical examination of children prior to admission outwith office hours, and for emergency calls to the Homes at these times.

Particular attention is given to the condition of new admissions, many of whom are found to require treatment for dental disease, skin conditions, and investigation of possible tubercular infection.

Routine preventive measures such as vaccination, and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough are carried out, where necessary.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS.

The Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act which came into operation in August, 1948, provides for the regulation of certain nurseries and of persons who for reward receive children into their homes to look after them.

Only one new application was received and granted in 1955. This was for the use of premises at 191 Hill Street, C.3, as a play centre.

The following were registered prior to 1955 and were still in operation at the end of the year :—

29 Oakfield Avenue, W.2	...	...	Nursery Class.
68 Overnewton Street, C.3	...	...	Toddlers' Playcentre.
*3 Belgrave Terrace, W.2	...	...	Nursery School.
30 Burnbank Gardens, N.W.	...	...	Nursery School.
40 Clouston Street, N.W.	...	...	Nursery.
24 Regent Park Square, S.1	...	...	Nursery School.
Barony Kirk House, Black Street, C.4	...	...	Toddlers' Playground.
St. Mark's, Lancefield Street, C.3	...	...	Toddlers' Playcentre.
Jewish Nursery School, 15 Queen Mary Avenue	...	...	Nursery School.

* As the majority of the children attending the nursery class at 3 Belgrave Terrace are of school age this establishment now comes under the control of the Education Department.

INFANT VISITATION.

Under the scheme of infant visitation every birth is visited and the following table shows the record of those visited, together with certain information obtained :—

	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Inquiry cards returned	21,813	21,552	20,982	21,049	20,830
Full information obtained	21,575	21,235	20,672	20,713	20,449
Others	238	317	310	336	381

Of those for whom full information was obtained :—

Legitimate	20,918	20,485	19,886	20,122	19,668
Illegitimate	692	804	792	619	669
Born at full term	20,077	19,653	19,230	19,138	18,795
Premature births	1,533	1,636	1,448	1,603	1,542

Nature of Feeding at First Visit :—

Breast	8,070	8,841	9,157	9,495	9,391
Artificial	11,742	10,922	9,484	9,282	9,068
Breast and Artificial	811	851	1,085	954	828
Still-born	571	637	556	582	568
Dead at First Visit	425	403	406	436	482

VISITATION BY NURSES.

Altogether the health visitors made 301,601 home visits during the year, compared with 271,390 during the preceding year. Of these totals the respective numbers for infants under one year of age were 111,399 and 112,069. First visits numbered 21,825. In addition 81,234 visits were made to houses in respect of toddlers, while 25,548 other toddlers were seen during the course of routine visitation of infants. Other visits were made for special enquiries, etc., as shown in the following table :—

VISITS MADE BY NURSES.

	1955	1954
Infants under one year—Primary visits ...	21,825	21,201
Infants under one year—Subsequent visits ...	89,574	90,868
	———— 111,399	———— 112,069
Children one to five years ...	81,234	75,509
Children seen while visiting infants ...	25,548	21,028
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	201	348
Puerperal Fever ...	430	470
Maternal Deaths Enquiries ...	17	20
Infants Death ...	399	341
Ante-natal Visits ...	2,348	2,261
Venereal Diseases ...	—	15
Light Treatment ...	29	128
B.C.G. ...	16,367	—
Pneumonia ...	—	3
Other Visits ...	2,374	5,768
Houses Shut ...	45,739	38,435
Final Visits ...	15,516	14,995
	————— 301,601	————— 271,390

THE HEALTH VISITING SERVICE.

The staff of the Health Visiting Service continued to be employed in the various specialised sections of the Department. Such an arrangement is still continued, partly owing to the size of the City and partly owing to the quite serious problems that are still arising in an industrial City the size of Glasgow. Tuberculosis is an obvious example. The incidence is still high and many intricate medical and social problems are involved.

The number of Health Visitors on the staff at the end of the year, including administrative staff, was 173. Of this number 91 are Child Welfare Health Visitors, 38 Tuberculosis Health Visitors, 3 Venereal Disease Health Visitors, and 36 Housing Inspectresses.

Though it is gratifying to record that there has been a slight increase in the number of the maternity and child welfare staff, the number is not yet sufficient to overtake really satisfactorily the full range of activities which must be carried out under the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.

In order to conserve the effective working time of the Health Visitor to the maximum, a scheme of decentralisation of the staff was initiated during the year and now at 11 of the centres the Health Visitors have their headquarters. The scheme has been found to be most effective and is much appreciated by the staff.

During the year the staff have continued to carry out special services in addition to their routine visiting and advising of the mothers. To mention only two, special surveys of deaf infants and premature infants.

STUDENT HEALTH VISITORS' TRAINING COURSE.

In the '40's the training school as at present conducted was established in co-operation with the University authorities and a full-time Sister Tutor was appointed. The number of places available for students is approximately 50, and not more than two-thirds of the students can be assisted by the Corporation, i.e., the Corporation pays weekly remuneration, at present £5, during the time of the training course; thereafter each assisted student must give one year's service as a Health Visitor to the Corporation. One third of the students are non-assisted and the majority of these are sent by neighbouring local authorities who are operating similar conditions as the Corporation. Only once since the war has the school been anything like full—in 1949-50 there were 49 students. A second tutor was appointed five years ago.

A recent development of the school's activities has been the arranging in-service study days for the members of the health visiting staff, and two most successful days have been held, when the subjects of mental health and food hygiene and allied topics were discussed.

A feature of great encouragement to the training course was the establishment of a prize to the best student at a special end of term examination. The prize is the Lady Helen Graham Prize and is given by the former child welfare voluntary committee, whose Chairman was the late Lady Helen Graham. The value of the prize is £20, and two anonymous donors have in the past two years given second and third prizes.

In 1954-55 a total of 28 students—7 non-assisted and 21 assisted—took the course and all were successful in gaining the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Association. It is disappointing that the number of students has fallen to this low level. This is undoubtedly due to the rather vexed issues concerning salaries and conditions of service. The recommendations of the Working Party which was set up to investigate the recruitment, function and training of the Health Visitor are still awaited eagerly. It is hoped that the report will give definite guidance with regard to the alleviation of the existing situation and so stimulate recruitment.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

In 1955 the number of registered midwives practising in the city was 155. Of these, 97 were full-time domiciliary midwives in the service of the Corporation; included in this number is the Chief Supervisor and nine Assistant Supervisors. Of the remainder, 21 were Queen's Nurses engaged in full-time midwifery. Thirty-seven midwives were variously employed, 22 in association with maternity homes, 2 in private practice and 2, who although actually resident in adjacent counties, occasionally conduct a confinement in the Glasgow area. Eleven other midwives in the outdoor maternity service of the Royal Maternity Hospital attended cases confined at home.

The Corporation midwifery service has since its inception in 1940 been very popular with Glasgow mothers and many of them, having experienced the advantages of this service during their first confinement, now readily book a Corporation midwife for their second and subsequent pregnancies. Far too many women, however, delay booking a midwife for the approaching confinement until well into the seventh or eighth month. In 1955, of the 6,073 booked applications, 1,650 were not made till the seventh and 1,551 till the eighth month of pregnancy. No less than 448 applications were made as late as the ninth month. This militates against the mother receiving adequate ante-natal care and sufficient mothercraft teaching from the midwives.

During the year the municipal midwives attended 5,404 cases, paying 35,151 ante-natal visits and 82,442 during the puerperium, while the Queen's Nurses attended 1,681 cases, to whom they paid 43,928 visits.

A supervisor is always on duty, day and night, to deal with emergency calls and/or arrange for admission to hospital, etc. The close co-operation which exists between the hospitals and district staff is invaluable in an emergency and is very much appreciated. In addition, a considerable part of the work of the supervisors is the general supervision of midwives under the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951, and the inspection of the patients' homes with regard to their suitability for a confinement. All midwives are encouraged to report cases where the house is only a single apartment or overcrowded, so that arrangements may be made for the confinement to take place in hospital instead. Where necessary, the aid of the Department's Disinfecting Staff is invoked to have the house sprayed or disinfected and washings done prior to the confinement taking place—a much appreciated service.

Help in preparing for the confinement is also given in necessitous cases by the provision of maternity bundles, of which 230 were supplied during 1955 for part-payment totalling £1 2s. 8d. Maternity outfits are also available on application for women who are to have a home confinement and 8,596 of these costing 14s. 8d. each were issued free of charge in 1955.

The introduction of these sterilised dressings has been of the greatest benefit to both patient and midwife, not least as a practical demonstration of the value of personal hygiene.

Gas and Air Analgesia and Trilene can now be administered by midwives to those patients certified by their doctors as requiring this. Only midwives duly certified by the Central Midwives Board as being properly qualified to administer such analgesics are permitted to do so. During 1955 gas and air analgesia was administered in 3,639 cases with excellent results.

The domiciliary staff also undertake the training of pupil midwives from the Maternity Units of the following hospitals—Stobhill, Southern General, Eastern District, Robroyston and Lennox Castle—as well as a number from the Royal Maternity Hospital. The scheme provides that there is always a domiciliary midwife and/or one of the non-medical supervisors with the pupil midwife at each confinement. For this

training 48 of the midwives are approved by the Central Midwives Board. During the year 213 pupils attended 2,157 confinements, several of them having been in attendance at more than the minimum ten confinements required by the Board. Training of pupil midwives is also carried out by the District Nursing Association and reference to this will be found in the Home Nursing Section of this Report.

Post-graduate courses for midwives are held each year in one or other of the larger cities and four midwives are authorised to attend.

In 1957 an international course is to be held in Stockholm.

The following table shows the work carried out by the midwives during 1955 :—

- (i) Total number of births *occurring in the area* during year—that is before correction for mothers' residence :—

Live Births 21,282. Still Births 571. Total 21,853.

- (ii) Total number of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes) 13,717.

- (iii) Total number of births in (i) occurring at home 8,136.

- (iv) Number of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth :—

Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.					Other domiciliary cases.			Total (8)
(1)	Doctor present at actual confinement (2)	Doctor present at any time during Labour (3)	Doctor not present at any time (4)	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (5)	Doctor and midwife engaged (6)	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (7)	Without doctor or midwife (8)	
Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis)	2,592	767	1,334	711	—	—	—	5,404
Midwives employed by vol- untary organisations ...	1,080	548	53	—	—	—	—	1,681
Midwives employed by Hos- pital Boards of Manage- ment	85	384	486	—	—	—	—	955
Private practising midwives	—	—	—	—	94	2	—	96
Totals	3,757	1,699	1,873	711	94	2	—	8,136

- (v) *Medical Aid.*

- (a) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife and a fee was payable by the Local Health Authority under Section 14 (2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951 ... 139

- (b) Total number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife, fee payable but not necessarily claimed 290

- (c) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife where the medical practitioner had agreed to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service i.e., cases for which no fee was payable by the Local Health Authority Not applicable

(vi) *Administration of Analgesics.*

(a) Number of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland (including superintendents, non-medical supervisors of midwives, midwife teachers, midwives employed by the local health authority and by voluntary organisations, private practising midwives, and hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases under arrangements made by the local health authority and the Regional Hospital Board but *excluding* pupil midwives undergoing training on the district—

(1) Number in (a) employed on local health authority work	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	72
(2) Number in (a) not employed on local health authority work	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—

(b) Number of domiciliary midwives who receive their training during the year

...	2	72
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(c) Number of sets of Apparatus for the administration of gas and air in use in the area at 31st December, 1955—

(1) Number in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives employed on local health authority work (including those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)	...	...	...	...	...	38	2
(2) Number in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local health authority work	...	...	...	...	...	—	—

(e) Number of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)

...	5,016	—
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(1) When doctor was not present at delivery	...	1,175
(2) When doctor was present at delivery	...	2,319
(3) When doctor was present during labour	...	1,104
(4) Midwife alone	...	418

(f) Number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)

...	3,148	—
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(1) When doctor was not present at delivery	...	429
(2) When doctor was present at delivery	...	1,703
(3) When doctor was present during labour	...	799
(4) Midwife alone	...	217

(vii) Number of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1955.

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Fees to doctors attending emergency cases amounted to £405 14s.

CASES OF PUERPERAL FEVER OCCURRING IN THE PRACTICE OF MIDWIVES.

Year	Midwives	Cases Notified
Average 1939-45	33	45
1949	14	14
1950	13	15
1951	8	9
1952	5	5
1953	7	8
1954	3	4
1955	1	1

MATERNITY BUNDLES.

Bundles to the number of 230 were supplied, in respect of which part payment received amounted to £1 2s. 8d.

MATERNITY OUTFITS.

These are available for all women who are to have a home confinement and who make application for an outfit. The cost of each outfit in 1955 was 14s. 8d. and 8,596 were issued. No part of the cost is borne by the applicant.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There has been a progressive fall in the number of notified cases of ophthalmia neonatorum during the past few years, and in 1955 only 51 cases were notified compared with 76 in 1954.

All cases were analysed with the following result :—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	21
Purulent Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	14
Simple Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	5
Dacryocystitis	...	...	...	...	4
Cellulitis of Eyelids and Face	...	...	...	...	1
N.A.D.	...	...	...	...	6
					<hr/> 51

The cases were classified according to age at onset :—

—12 hours	3
—4 days	11
—8 days	12
+8 days	19
N.A.D.	6
	<hr/>
	51
	<hr/>

The attendance at birth was as follows :—

General Practitioners	23
Institutions	19
Institution Nurses	2
Midwives	7
	<hr/>
	51
	<hr/>

Bacteriological examination of the discharge when present was made. The results are shown below.

Diphtheroids	13
Gram-positive diplococci	11
Gram-positive diplococci and diphtheroids	7
Gonococci	3 (5.9%)
Koch Weeks	2
Staphylococci	2
No organisms	5
No material	8
	<hr/>
	51
	<hr/>

Eighteen cases were admitted to Baird Street Hospital for treatment. All cases responded to treatment and there was no impairment of vision.

In addition two cases from an outlying district were admitted to the hospital.

The remaining 33 cases were treated by Health Visitors at home, 201 visits being paid, or attended the hospital for treatment as out-patients.

The Wassermann test was carried out on all hospital cases. All were negative.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

During the year there were registered 117 cases of puerperal fever and 105 cases of puerperal pyrexia compared with 177 and 146 respectively for the preceding year. All but one case of puerperal fever and all but 17 pyrexias were removed to hospital or other institution.

Deaths associated with cases of puerperal fever *notified* during the year numbered 1. This is equal to a fatality rate of 0·85 per cent. compared with 1·13 for the preceding year.

WELFARE FOODS.

The distribution of welfare foods was taken over from the Ministry of Food on 28th June, 1954.

Under the Ministry of Food, there were 25 distribution centres in Glasgow. During 1955 the number was increased to 29 to cover the distribution in some of the outlying housing schemes.

The documents of entitlement to welfare foods are issued to beneficiaries by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance on application.

The following is the average weekly issue of each food at the centres during the year 1955 :—

Distribution Centre	National Dried Milk (tins)		Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	“A” and “D” Tablets (packets)	Orange Juice (bottles)
	Full Cream	Half Cream			
City Hall, Candleriggs, C.1	2,392	68	315	107	1 253
Clinic, 551 Dumbarton Rd., W.1	1,458	32	207	71	909
Clinic, Halbeath Ave., W.5 (opened 24.8.55)	106	1	22	7	47
Essenside Ave., W.5 ... (opened 2.2.55)	51	1	11	2	39
12 Lancefield St., C.3 ...	392	7	58	15	171
325 Sauchiehall St., C.2 ...	226	6	36	16	173
Clinic, Blackwood St., W.3	126	3	37	10	127
Community Centre, Dyke- bar Ave., W.3	57	1	17	4	64
Clinic, 60 Avenuepark St., N.W.	1,210	21	188	58	696
205 St. George's Rd., C.3	1,311	24	204	70	774
17 Queenshill St., N.1 ...	1,381	29	180	58	693
89 Killcarn St., N.2 ...	627	8	79	22	262
72 Edinburgh Rd., E.1 ...	369	7	68	17	284
Clinic, 152 Wellshot Rd., E.2	336	7	45	10	190
1335 Gallowgate, E.1 ...	1,160	26	135	37	553
Clinic, 10 Redan St., S.E.	2,089	55	190	52	720
258 Nitshill Rd., S.W.3 ...	78	1	17	4	86
Clinic, 12 Fauldhouse St., C.5	80	1	14	3	47
132 Kingsbridge Dr., S.4	60	1	20	4	84
Clinic, 22 Arnprior Quad., S.5 (opened 16.12.55) ...	25	—	5	1	15
Clinic, 183 Prospecthill Rd., S.2	418	8	136	44	561
Clinic, 39 Bengal St., S.3	585	14	109	32	474
90 Hospital St., C.5 ...	2,125	38	239	63	747
Melville St. School, S.1 ...	33	1	9	2	50
Govan Town Hall ...	1,695	44	207	55	663
Clinic, 27 Govan Rd., S.W.1	677	9	76	18	264
561 Mossspark Bvd., S.W.2	618	19	122	44	547
Clinic, Craigmuir Rd., S.W.2 (opened 14.6.55)	71	1	11	3	41
Community Centre, 1 Brockburn Rd., S.W.3	257	6	34	8	142
Total Weekly Issues ...	20,013	439	2,791	837	10,676

During the year the uptake of the potential was as follows :—

Orange Juice	18.5 per cent.
Cod Liver Oil	16.9 per cent.
“A” and “D” Tablets ...	22.2 per cent.

No reasonably accurate figure of uptake in relation to potential can be given in regard to National Dried Milk because milk tokens can be used for either liquid milk or dried milk.

During the year there was received from waste paper merchants the sum of £460 for empty National Dried Milk cartons.

SECTION IV.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Home Help Service provides domestic assistance where a mother has been taken ill or where there are patients at home requiring domestic assistance. A Home Help Service to assist pregnant and recently confined mothers was started in a voluntary way many years ago when arrangements were made direct between applicants and the women recommended usually by the health visitors. It was not until 1924 that the scheme of home help was administered directly by the Public Health Department, and at that time 30 home helps were employed and paid at the rate of 5s. per day. This early scheme was also restricted to maternity cases and continued until the early years of the war when the supply of suitable helps dwindled with the increase of women on munition work. The scheme was resuscitated in May, 1944, and was restricted to families in which there was a pregnant or recently confined mother or a case of chronic disease unlikely to benefit by hospital treatment. Since the war increasing use has been made of the Home Help Service, and when the National Health Service (Scotland) Act came into force in July, 1948, there were 368 home helps on the register.

During 1949 a scheme of domestic helps for tuberculous families was brought into operation to provide domiciliary care for tuberculous patients who were being nursed in their own homes while awaiting admission to hospital or after dismissal. Volunteers were invited and 45 home helps were specially enrolled. These home helps must be over 40 years of age, have no children under 15 years of age resident in their own home, and undergo a complete medical examination and check-up every six months.

The work carried out by the Home Help Service during the past three years is shown in the following table :—

GLASGOW—HOME HELP SERVICE.

CASES ASSISTED.

		1953	1954	1955
Maternity ...	...	2,470	2,312	2,341
General ...	...	3,708	3,810	4,104
Tuberculosis	...	101	159	183
		<u>6,279</u>	<u>6,281</u>	<u>6,628</u>

The Home Help Service is not entitled to provide permanent domestic helps but to give an opportunity for families to make their own arrangements for securing assistance. There is therefore a limit to the period for which the home help is provided. As it is, present demand is such that the time given to individual cases has had to be considerably curtailed. The maximum period has been cut from ten weeks to eight; 60 per cent. of the full-time helps attend two cases and 30 per cent., three. In some instances only two hours daily help can be provided. There is, moreover, the problem of old folks living alone, the majority being old age pensioners with no relatives to provide assistance. It has been necessary to make provision for this special group and included in the general section of the service are 1,291 cases receiving extended service, of which 91 per cent. are over 60 years of age.

There are at present 1,087 domestic helps employed by the local health authority, 465 on a whole-time and 622 on a part-time basis. The charge for the Home Help Service to individual patients varies according to means. The sliding scale provides for a minimum charge of 3s. per day (1s. 6d. per half-day) and a maximum of six guineas per week of 5½ days. During the year ended May, 1956, the Domestic Help Service cost a total of £244,000. The revenue obtained from families was £54,000, leaving the balance to be met equally by Government grant and local rates.

The following is a detailed account of the work done by the Home Help Service during 1955 :—

There were more applications for help in maternity cases in 1955, 2,850 compared with 2,810 in 1954. Of these, 2,169 were completed, 378 cancelled and 303 continued into 1956. Of the 1954 cases still outstanding, 172 were completed in 1955 and 101 were cancelled.

There was a considerable increase in the General Scheme applications, 3,206 in 1955 compared with 3,065 in 1954. Of these, 445 were cancelled, leaving 2,761 cases to be dealt with compared with 2,600 in 1954. Seventy-four per cent. of the cases were over 60 years of age.

In a large number of instances there is no family or near relative to care for the applicant who is so incapacitated by illness or infirmity as to require assistance for a more prolonged period than that permitted by the General Scheme (eight weeks). A special " E " Scheme was devised to provide assistance for the duration of such person's incapacity. The number registered under this scheme in 1955 was 550, of which 16 were cancelled. The cases dealt during the year totalled 1,291, including one case continued from 1947, four from 1948, 11 from 1949, 29 from 1950, 71 from 1951, 127 from 1952, 212 from 1953, and 302 from 1954.

Of these cases, 1,179 or 91·3 per cent. were over 60 years of age compared with 91·2 per cent. in 1954 and 1,157 of them were unable to pay more than the minimum charge of 1s. 6d. a half-day.

It should be noted that as the number of the " E " Scheme rises, as it inevitably does, more helps are permanently employed on these long-term cases, which means fewer are available for the general cases. This position leads to difficulties at certain periods of the year when intercurrent illness occurs in the population, particularly respiratory infections.

Owing to the peculiarly crippling nature of their disability, a similar long-term scheme of assistance had to be arranged for cases of disseminated sclerosis. At the end of 1955 there were 52 cases in this group, 12 under 40, 31 of them between 40 and 60, and 9 over 60 years of age. Thirty-five were unable to pay more than the lowest charge of 1s. 6d. per half-day.

There are now 50 home helps engaged in the domiciliary care of tuberculous patients. During 1955, 152 cases of tuberculosis applied for help, 120 were assisted and 32 applications were cancelled. Of the 183 cases attended during the year, 95 cases were under 40 years, 59 were 40-60 years, and 29 were over 60 years.

The following table shows the illness or other conditions in respect of which applications for home helps under the General and " E " Schemes were made.

Disease	General and " E " Schemes			Total
	—40 yrs.	40-60 yrs.	60+ yrs.	
Influenza	9	24	50	83
Cancer	3	35	55	93
Diabetes	2	3	35	40
Intracranial Vascular Lesion	1	23	222	246
Valvular Disease of the Heart	12	115	572	699
Circulatory	11	72	424	507
Respiratory	19	60	367	446
Digestive	8	18	69	95
Kidney Disease	3	6	44	53
Accident	10	46	222	278
Post Operative	29	110	185	324
Debility Post Illness	4	3	366	373
Nervous Diseases	9	23	78	110
Hemiplegia	—	26	51	77
Paraplegia	1	3	10	14
Paralysis Agitans	—	3	12	15
General Paralysis	2	9	19	30
Rheumatism	3	83	313	399
Senility	—	—	120	120
Disseminated Sclerosis	6	18	2	26
All Other Causes	3	7	14	24
	<u>135</u>	<u>687</u>	<u>3,230</u>	<u>4,052</u>

SECTION V.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

The Home Nursing Service has a long tradition in Glasgow. The work of district nursing was started by Mrs. Mary Orrell Higginbotham in Glasgow in 1875. Mrs. Higginbotham, realising the need for a skilled home nursing service being available for those who were unable to obtain such a service in any other way, anticipated the Queen Victoria Nurses by 12 years. She herself went into the homes of people who had to contend with sickness as well as poverty, and was thus the first district nurse in Scotland. The object of the Association was then advertised as "to provide thoroughly trained, experienced and reliable nurses to attend the sick poor free of charge and the working classes at a moderate fee." The district nurses visited first in the Anderston district and later in Cowcaddens and the south side of the city. In 1877 a lease was taken of the premises at 220 Sauchiehall Street as a home for the four district nurses then on the staff. In 1891 the Association was affiliated to the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute, now the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. In 1892 there were 14 nurses on the staff at Bath Street. By 1895 there was one nurse in Maryhill, one in Springburn and one in Govan. In 1904 the services were extended to Partick. The work of the staff continued to increase in all areas until the Glasgow District Nursing Association was responsible for the district nursing in all parts of the city with the exception of Springburn and Scotstoun areas. For many years the Association has given district training to State-registered nurses and is recognised as a training institution for pupil midwives taking the second section of their certificate course.

On the coming into operation of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, local health authorities were obliged to provide a Home Nursing Service. In some areas the authorities absorbed the existing district nursing service, but in Glasgow it was decided that the District Nursing Association should operate as the agency of the Corporation. The local health authority is responsible for all expenditure and the provision of all new services, but the Association remains as a training organisation. The national body for district nurses' training is the Queen's Institute, and local health authorities pay to the Institute a training grant proportionate to the number of home nurses employed.

The distribution of staff for the year 1955 is shown in the following table :—

GLASGOW—HOME NURSING STAFF.

	1955
Senior Superintendent of Home Nursing	1
Superintendents of Homes	5
Assistant Superintendents	5
	<hr/> 11
Queen's Nurses on General Nursing Work	80
Queen's Nurses on Maternity Work	21
State-registered Nurses in training for Queen's Roll	12
State-registered Nurses doing full-time Nursing	3
State-registered Nurses doing part-time Nursing	14
Queen's Nurses undertaking Midwifery Training on the District	—
Queen's Nurses undertaking Part 1 Training in Hospital	—
	<hr/> 141

The district nurses work in close association with the general practitioners and carry out their instructions in the care of the patients. During the year 1955 they nursed some 13,000 patients, paying 400,000 visits. The majority of the patients suffered from medical conditions, but there were also some 1,750 midwifery cases.

The following is a detailed account by the Superintendent, of the work done by the District Nurses during the year.

THE GLASGOW DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.

RECORD OF WORK FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

Work.—On the General Nursing Side there is an increase of 577 patients and 19,023 visits over the year 1954.

There is a slight decrease in the number of Tuberculosis patients admitted during the year, but the visits have increased by almost 15,000 which is approximately 18 per cent. of the total nursing visits. This increase is due to the fact that the treatment, which is chiefly the administration of streptomycin, extends over a long period.

No special arrangements are made for the nursing of children. The nurse on the district undertakes this along with her other work. Bronchitis appears to be responsible for the largest number of cases in each age group (under 1 year ; 1-15 years ; 5-5 years). The number of children attended is very small, the total being 771 for the year. 370 of these children were having injections of penicillin.

The number of patients attended over the age of 65 is much the same as last year, but the number of visits has increased, which is understandable as nearly all are long term patients. 375 are Diabetic patients, all receiving daily, and in some cases twice daily insulin. Owing to failing eyesight they are unable to attend to this themselves, and have no suitable relative who is able to administer it. It is interesting to note that old persons are now more anxious to be mobile, and that greater co-operation is obtainable from relatives who seem to understand and appreciate the fact that the patient should be, where possible, at least semi-ambulant, and take part in the life of the family. This, of course, is unfortunately not so in all families.

The administration of drugs by injection is now used to a great extent, and during the year 6,667 patients received treatment by this means.

The number of Maternity cases confined during the year shows a slight decrease, and there has been a decrease in the visits accordingly.

Nursing Appliances.—The number of nursing appliances issued on loan during the year was 3,390 showing an increase of over 500 on the previous year.

Transport.—Motor Transport for Gas and Air appliances, and for midwives at night, is supplied by the Corporation. There are 19 bicycles in use, chiefly in the new housing areas, and in addition a cyclemaster is used by one of the male nurses. The majority of the staff use public transport.

District Training.—During the year 26 Students completed district training and were successful in the Queen's Roll examination—all are on the staff of the Association.

Midwifery Training.—This Association is recognised by the Central Midwives Board as a Training Centre for Part II Midwifery Examination. Under the Scheme of co-operation with the Western Regional Hospital Board, 25 Pupil Midwives from Cresswell Maternity Hospital, Dumfries, and 37 from the County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, took extern training under the supervision of our senior midwives. In addition 247 district cases were taken by the Pupils of the Glasgow Royal Maternity Hospital.

The Senior Superintendent attended the Annual Conference for Superintendents of Key Training Homes. Three Assistant Superintendents attended an Administrator's Course, and 4 Nurses attended a Refresher Course for District Nurses. No Midwifery Refresher Course was held during 1955.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE. 1955.

Cases on books at 1st January, 1955	...	...	2,311
Number of new cases added	...	...	13,085
Number of cases dismissed	...	...	12,942
Number of cases remaining at 31st December, 1955			2,454

Dismissed—						General	Midwifery
Convalescent	...	...	...	...	...	7,600	1,681
Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	
Died	...	...	...	...	...	1,692	
Removed	...	...	...	...	...	269	

Total number of visits paid by Nursing Staff	...	379,165
Number of Teaching Rounds paid with Students with Administrative Staff	...	296
Number of Inspection of Nurses	...	152

ANALYSIS OF ALL CASES ATTENDED DURING 1955.

Bronchitis	1,401
Pneumonia	507
Cardiac	1,115
Arthritis	243
Hemiplegia	916
Senility	799
Carcinoma	661
Diabetes	377
Puerperal	16
Infectious Diseases	19
Gynaecological	76
Other medical	4,672
	<hr/> 10,802
Operations	95
Post Operation Surgical	382
Other Surgical	644
	<hr/> 1,121
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1,663
Non-pulmonary	45
Surgical	17
	<hr/> 1,725
Midwifery	1,748
	<hr/> 1,748

SUB ANALYSIS OF CASES.

INJECTIONS.

Insulin	375
Penicilin	2,944
Streptomycin T.B.	1,710
Streptomycin Others	43
Liver Extract	733
Diuretics	625
Other Injections	237
	<hr/> 6,667

PATIENTS 65 YEARS AND OVER.

Males	1,946
Females	3,728
	<hr/> 5,674

NURSING APPLIANCES ISSUED ON LOAN DURING
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

Appliance—	No. Issued
Wheel Chairs	165
Walking Machines	1
Water and Air Beds	60
Air Rings	720
Bed Pans	884
Bed Cradles	76
Commodes	114
Back Rests	319
Rubber Sheets	685
Urinals	313
Warral Sticks	49
Dunlopillo Beds	4
	<hr/>
Total	3,390

NURSES' AGENCIES (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1945.

In addition to home nurses from the local authority Home Nursing Service, nursing help is also available from nursing agencies. These organisations are controlled by the Nurses' Agencies (Scotland) Regulations, 1945, made under powers conferred by the Nurses (Scotland) Act, 1943. In 1947, 10 agencies were registered with the local authority ; in 1955 the number of agencies on the roll was six. A Joint Committee representative of the Corporation, the nursing agencies and the nurses employed are responsible for the fixing of maximum charges for services.

No new applications for licences were received during the year.

Six applications for renewal were made. The premises were visited, found suitable for their purpose, and licences were granted for the year.

One agency did not re-apply so the number of agencies left on the roll at 31st December, 1955, was six.

NURSING HOMES REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1938.

No certificates of registration were granted during 1955. One application was received late in the year but will not be granted until 1956.

Four registrations were cancelled. Two owing to death of owners and two being withdrawn in respect of Homes which were discontinued.

Three Homes were granted exemption under the Act.

The position of the Nursing Homes at 31st December, 1955, was as follows :—

Registered	...	...	26
Exempted	...	...	3
			<hr/>
			29
			<hr/>

SECTION VI.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The general incidence of infectious disease in the city was still further reduced in 1955 when only 25,649 cases were registered, 5,421 fewer than in 1954. As a measure of the notable reduction in infectious disease in the last twenty-five years this figure should be compared with that of the 24,607 cases of measles alone registered in 1934.

This overall reduction, however, conceals an increase in individual diseases such as primary pneumonia, poliomyelitis and dysentery. The latter, although showing less increase than the other two, was by far the most prevalent infection of the year, its steady upward trend showing little sign of abating. The following table compares the incidence of dysentery with that of enteric and paratyphoid fever from 1947, when it was responsible for only 0.9 per cent. of all cases of infectious disease registered, to 1955, when this proportion rose to 24.6 per cent.

NUMBER OF CASES.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Enteric and Paratyphoid	36	15	10	18	52	22	18	29	49
Dysentery	277	1,178	1,401	2,372	1,550	2,293	2,722	6,242	6,319
Dysentery—Percentage of total cases of Infectious Disease	0.9	3.7	5.7	6.9	4.9	8.1	8.3	20.1	24.6

Gastro-enteritis and food poisoning, both of which are spread in a somewhat similar manner, are also responsible for a great deal of transitory illness which is not recorded. The incidence of these two infections cannot, as yet, be correctly estimated but with the coming into operation of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, food poisoning will become a notifiable disease as from 1st July, 1956; it will then be possible to compare the incidence of these infections. One explanation of the rapid spread of dysentery is to be found in

	1950	1951
* Whooping Cough became notifiable as from 1st January, 1950		
Leprosy	"	"

	1950	1951
* Whooping Cough became notifiable as from 1st January, 1950		
Leprosy	"	"

the report of the City Bacteriologist (Section XI) where he points out that laboratory investigations have discovered many symptomless carriers among the population, persons who have neither been ill themselves nor in contact with a case. These carriers might well be foodworkers engaged in the handling or preparation of food and as such, unwitting agents of the spread of infection. This danger can be largely mitigated by the practice of scrupulous personal hygiene at all times. As the Bacteriologist says "In the presence of diarrhoeal illness, handwashing should become a fetish."

Although the length of residence in hospital of mild and recovered cases of dysentery has been curtailed and many more cases than in 1954 were treated at home, the heavy incidence of the disease continues to make considerable demands on hospital accommodation. During 1955 3,301 (52 per cent.) of all dysentery cases were treated in hospital, a smaller proportion than in 1954 (62 per cent.) but equivalent to 24 per cent. of all (notified) cases of infectious disease admitted during the year. Cases of acute primary pneumonia, of which 84 per cent. were treated in hospital, formed 28 per cent. of all cases of infectious disease admitted in 1955. The figures for 1954 were 85 per cent. and 21 per cent. respectively.

In general there were more admissions to hospital during 1955, 13,841 compared with 13,337 in 1954, because of the increase in poliomyelitis and primary pneumonia and the number of cases removed to hospital and ultimately diagnosed as non-infectious disease. These numbered 3,146 in 1955 as against 2,931 in 1954.

Details of notifiable and non-notifiable diseases are given in Appendix Table XIV, while Appendix Table XV illustrates their seasonal prevalence. Appendix B includes the tables relative to admissions, dismissals and deaths in the four fever hospitals, together with a short report on the year's work.

IMMUNISATION CENTRE.

This centre situated at 20 Cochrane Street provides intending travellers from the West of Scotland with immunisation against yellow fever and certain other infectious diseases likely to be met with in a foreign country. Since the centre was established in 1947, 26,555 travellers have been inoculated against yellow fever, 4,135 being

inoculated during 1955. These figures include the crews of several ships. In the case of a large crew where it is not feasible for them to attend at one time at the centre, arrangements are made for a medical officer and assistant to visit the ship and carry out the necessary inoculations on board.

In 1950 the services of the centre were extended to cover also inoculations against enteric, plague, typhus, cholera and smallpox, where the traveller's own doctor was not available. In 1955, 1,261 persons received 1,827 inoculations against these diseases.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

There has been no case of smallpox in Glasgow since 1950, and none in 1955. Compulsory vaccination or declaration of conscientious objection ceased with the inception of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act on 5th July, 1948. Notification of vaccination is now made by medical practitioners, and in 1955, 4,847 notifications of primary vaccination were received and 2,695 of revaccinations. In addition, primary vaccinations are carried out at the Child Welfare Clinics, and these in 1955 totalled 3,515. In all, 8,362 primary vaccinations were done during the year as compared with 9,006 in 1954 and 8,313 in 1953.

The following table shows the age distribution of those vaccinated for the first time in each of the years from 1950 to date :—

Year of Vaccination	Age Group				Not Stated	All Ages	Revacci- nations
	—1	—5	—10	10 & Over			
1955	4,621	3,352	121	269	9	8,362	2,695
1954	5,112	3,500	128	254	12	9,006	3,460
1953	4,633	3,266	110	298	21	8,328	3,551
1952	4,450	3,079	92	472	8	8,101	3,463
1951	4,589	3,593	94	453	16	8,745	3,697
1950	2,946	4,097	983	1,947	78	10,051	23,442

In 1950, following the outbreak of smallpox, mass vaccination of the population was carried out and the figures for that year are not therefore strictly comparable with those of other years.

In all, 52,593 primary vaccinations were carried out in the course of the six years 1950 to 1955—far too small a number in a city of the size of Glasgow and one that is a port of call for ships from parts of the world where smallpox is rife.

The distribution of the pre-school and other age groups of the population protected by vaccination in the six years 1950 to 1955 may be expressed as follows:—

In 1955, of the city's population aged—

Under 5 years,	36,060 or 36.5 per cent.	} have been vaccinated in the course of the six years 1950-1955.
10 years,	11,569 or 11.9 per cent.	
15 years,	1,236 or 1.4 per cent.	
Over 15 years,	3,594 or 0.4 per cent.	

The proportion of children under one year of age vaccinated at the Child Welfare Clinics prior to and since the inception of the present arrangements under the National Health Service was as follows:—

				No.	Percentage of Births
1947	...	...	...	4,928	19.1
1948	...	...	...	3,499	15.7
1949	...	...	...	2,644	12.6
1950	...	...	...	Figures not comparable	
1951	...	...	...	3,193	15.9
1952	...	...	...	3,055	15.0
1953	...	...	...	3,455	17.1
1954	...	...	...	3,716	17.7
1955	...	...	...	3,515	16.7

LEPROSY.

Under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations of 1951, this disease became compulsorily notifiable from 1st September, 1951. This means that every medical practitioner must notify the Medical Officer of Health of any case of leprosy coming to his notice.

This is a disease of rare occurrence in this country and such cases as have been found in Glasgow were foreign seamen or students from tropical countries where this disease is prevalent. In the past twenty years only five cases have come to the notice of this Department.

In 1955 two cases were notified in Glasgow, one a 57 year old man, formerly a seaman, who had at one time lived in Calcutta, the other a 22 year old Pakistani woman temporarily resident here with her husband.

MALARIA.

This disease, like smallpox and leprosy usually occurs in servicemen returning to the City from abroad or foreign visitors. During 1955 there were 11 cases as against 16 in 1954. Incidence in recent years was as follows :—

(Average) 1930-38	...	...	15
1939-45	...	...	24
1946-50	...	...	30
1951	...	...	14
1952	...	...	29
1953	...	...	24
1954	...	...	16
1955	...	...	11

All but one case were male, and 9 were in the age groups 20 to 35.

ENTERIC AND DYSENTERY.

Typhoid.—Although this disease has recently been reported only in minimal numbers, it refuses to disappear from the records. No institutional infections were registered but there were four domiciliary cases. A man aged 57 sickened in July in the South-Western Division ; the remaining cases occurred in the South-Eastern Division. One was an infant who sickened at an urban address in April. The other two had been a young man registered in a suburban housing scheme in February and a missed case in the person of his father, the householder, who had been ill since the middle of the previous December. The latter was a builder's labourer who had been working at several construction sites in Glasgow and neighbourhood. Investigation failed to reveal a source for his infection in any of the localities concerned. The only death from the disease was that of the infant.

Paratyphoid.—The number of infections registered rose for the second year in succession and was almost double the previous year's total. The table gives the number of home and of institutional infections and their seasonal incidence :—

		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Home Infections	...	10	5	16	6	37
Institutional	...	4	—	1	3	8

The third quarter is seen to have been the season of highest prevalence as was frequently found in recent years. The geographical incidence fell almost entirely on the Divisions north of the River and was distributed widely over the three Divisions. The sexes were evenly affected. The age distribution of the cases was as follows :—

	—1 Years	—5 Years	—15 Years	—55 Years	55+ Years	Total
Home Infections ...	8	10	3	15	1	37
Institutional ...	4	—	2	1	1	8

There was thus a relatively high incidence among infants and young children. Associated cases consisted of four infants involved in a general hospital ward-outbreak during the first quarter and of three familial groups of three, two and two cases respectively. There were no deaths.

Bacillary Dysentery.—The widespread epidemic continued unabated in Glasgow and the number of infections notified finally reached a slightly higher level than the record total of the previous year. The following table shows the number of domiciliary and of institutional infections and their seasonal distribution :—

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Home Infections ...	1,090	2,207	1,593	1,181	6,071
Institutional ...	40	113	65	30	248

It is seen that the second quarter was again the season of highest prevalence and that the epidemic was still in full progress at the end of the year.

In contrast to the previous year, the northern divisions were more heavily affected than the southern ones but once again every municipal ward was involved. Mile End was again severely affected while other wards again yielded over 300 cases each were Calton, Cowcaddens, Dalmarnock and Shettleston and Tollcross. Wards escaping very lightly for the second epidemic year in succession were Camphill, Kelvinside and Langside, under 20 cases being registered from each. Govanhill was also lightly affected but there was a notable increase in the number of cases from Partick East and Knightswood which had previously been wards of low incidence.

The curtailment of the residence in hospital of mild and recovered cases is still in force. Exceptions continue to be made, however, for social and public health reasons, for example, on account of contact

with foodworkers; and the dismissal of infective cases is intimated to the Health and Welfare Department. Bacteriological examination of cases and contacts, though less general than formerly, is still carried out on an extensive scale. In particular, there has been no modification in the repeated bacteriological examination of convalescent children returning to Day Nurseries or of food-workers who have been known cases of contacts of the disease.

Under present epidemic circumstances there must be many unrecognised temporary bacillary carriers in the City who have neither been ill nor aware of contact with a case. If the carrier is a food-worker the possibility of food-borne dysentery will readily arise. As the public is becoming increasingly aware, the avoidance of this danger depends mainly on the habits of washing the hands and of protecting food, especially if it is eaten cold.

Notified institutional cases were again remarkably few. They were derived from 37 institutions and in 11 instances a single case only was notified. The largest total—38 infections—came from a Home for healthy children which was the scene of an extensive summer Sonne epidemic and of a smaller Flexner outbreak during the autumn. A large Children's Hospital also notified a considerable number of cases distributed throughout the year. An outstanding feature of the institutional records has been the detection of the symptomless carrier state in children admitted to Children's Homes who are subjected to routine initial isolation and bacteriological examination. These carriers are not known to be contacts and frequently subsequent enquiries fail to demonstrate any history of contact. Maintenance of these admission precautions in children's institutions therefore appears to be essential.

The following table shows the age distribution of the year's cases and their fatality:—

		—1	—5	—15	—55	55+	Total
		Year	Years	Years	Years	Years	
Home Infections	...	469	2,852	1,547	1,005	198	6,071
Institutional	...	20	107	47	50	24	248
Deaths	...	1	—	—	1	2	4

Thus the increase from unknown causes in the infectivity of these diseases has not been accompanied by any change in their age incidence or in their severity. They affect mainly children, especially those aged two to four years, and are of very low fatality. In one of the fatal cases the dysentery was followed by broncho-pneumonia and in another by pulmonary embolism after seven weeks. An elderly person who died was already suffering from cardiac failure.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

These infections are not yet notifiable and, as information regarding their prevalence was not readily available, comment has up till now been limited to the mortality from this infection in children under two years of age. The increasing prevalence of dysentery and food poisoning in recent years has focused attention on all illness of this type and from 1953 onwards all cases of diarrhoea and enteritis coming to the attention of the Department have been recorded.

The following table shows the age distribution of all cases so recorded since 1953 but is not a complete picture of the incidence of diarrhoeal infection in the City :—

		Age Distribution.		
		1953	1954	1955
—1 ...	...	398	352	401
—2 ...	...	14	24	17
—5 ...	...	3	1	1
5 and over		4	7	4
		<hr/> 419	<hr/> 384	<hr/> 423
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

In spite of the very different weather conditions in each of these years the incidence has varied little. Hot, dry summers favour the breeding of flies by whose agency these infections are largely spread and 1955 was exceptionally dry and sunny with higher than average temperatures in July and August. The seasonal distribution of the cases in these three years was as follows :—

	1955	1954	1953
1st Quarter	84	67	110
2nd Quarter	95	89	82
3rd Quarter	113	100	112
4th Quarter	131	128	115
	<hr/> 423	<hr/> 384	<hr/> 419
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Mortality from these infections, which, as recently as 1947, were responsible for no less than 574 deaths in children under two years of age, has been considerably reduced in recent years and in 1955 there were only 38 deaths, four more than in the previous year. Of these all but two were children under 1 year. One male infant of less than one month succumbed to diarrhoea of the newborn. The mortality rate was 1·2 per 1,000 births as against 1·6 in 1954 and 2·0 in 1953.

The steady decrease in the number of deaths and in the mortality rate is shown in the following table :—

	Males		Females		Total	—1 year per 1,000 Births
	—1 year	—2 years	—1 year	—2 years		
1945	225	16	138	6	363	12
1946	166	6	117	6	283	12
1947	339	5	221	9	574	22
1948	156	5	86	3	250	11
1949	100	13	57	6	176	7
1950	50	2	39	3	94	4
1951	37	2	27	1	67	3
1952	42	1	24	1	68	2
1953	27	—	22	—	49	2
1954	20	2	11	1	34	1·6
1955	22	1	14	1	38	1·2

SCARLET FEVER.

In 1955 there were 1,201 cases registered compared with 1,350 in 1954. This is the lowest number of cases ever recorded and is 126 fewer than the previous lowest figure, that of 1918. The total number treated in hospital was 764 while 437 were cared for at home. Although the actual number of cases hospitalised has reached a comparatively low figure, nevertheless the percentage ratio of hospital to home cases, i.e., approximately 64 per cent. to 36 per cent., has remained practically unchanged.

The age distribution has maintained a more or less constant pattern, 36·6 per cent. of the cases occurring in children under 5 years, 59·4 per cent. in children between 5-15 years, and 4 per cent. beyond the age of 15 years.

The seasonal incidence of the disease is shown in Appendix Table XV. The incidence of the disease was fairly uniform throughout the City, no ward being free. The largest number of cases, 57, occurred in the Knightswood Ward followed by 49 cases in North Kelvin while the lowest was Camphill with 8 cases. Apart from a lower overall incidence the continuing mildness of the infection is evidenced by the fact that over the past three successive years no deaths were recorded.

In all, during the past six years from 1950 to 1955 inclusive, only three deaths have been recorded, in marked contrast to the 102 deaths which occurred as recently as 1932.

ERYSIPELAS.

The decrease in the incidence of this disease continued during 1955, 197 cases compared with 212 in 1954 and 220 in 1953. Female cases were again more numerous, 111 as against 86 males. In 1954, the respective figures were 123 and 89. There were two deaths.

The decline in mortality in recent years is as follows:—

Deaths				Deaths			
1929	...	...	52	1951	...	...	—
1930-39 (average)	...	...	46	1952	...	...	2
1940-45 (average)	...	...	8	1953	...	...	1
1946-50 (average)	...	...	6	1954	...	...	—
				1955	...	...	2

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

As in previous years these conditions have been discussed in the section "Maternity and Child Welfare" (page 87). As a result of alterations in the International Classification of Causes of Deaths, deaths from these two infections no longer appear under separate headings in the "Short List" but are now included in the group "Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium."

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases registered in the City in 1955 was two, a decrease of eight from the previous year and the lowest figure so far recorded. There were no deaths from the disease during the year.

The following table shows the case incidence and mortality since 1940 and graphically represents the virtual eradication of diphtheria from the City at the moment.

Year	Cases				Deaths
1940	5,190	226
1941	4,039	155
1942	3,325	90
1943	2,919	81
1944	2,377	62
1945	1,970	33
1946	1,458	37
1947	502	13
1948	286	8
1949	148	5
1950	86	—
1951	130	4
1952	86	7
1953	50	—
1954	10	1
1955	2	—

The cases occurred in a male of nine years and a female of seventeen years, both being non-immunised.

Immunisation.—The following table shows the progress of the immunisation campaign during the past nine years :—

No. of Children Immunised				No. of Reinforcing Doses				
		Age not				Age not		
	—5 yrs.	+5 yrs.	Stated	Total	—5 yrs.	+5 yrs.	Stated	Total
1946	8,745	3,734	—	12,479	61	1,723	—	1,784
1947	10,560	10,143	—	20,703	32	4,809	—	4,841
1948	12,701	9,819	16	22,536	691	6,959	7	7,657
1949	11,403	6,106	—	17,509	24,283	65	—	24,348
1950	7,624	5,771	28	13,423	84	19,758	3	19,845
1951	11,864	7,832	1	19,697	130	23,851	—	23,981
1952	9,859	7,375	1	17,235	76	17,794	—	17,870
1953	11,053	8,074	—	19,127	95	21,657	—	21,752
1954	11,380	9,515	—	20,895	99	23,839	—	23,938
1955	9,569	8,598	9	18,176	38	21,607	1	21,646

Birthday letters are sent to parents of children who have reached their first birthday and to parents of toddlers known to Health Visitors to be unprotected.

	Letters Sent			Number Immunised under	
	Infants	Toddlers	Total	5 years of age	
1946	5,686	5,814	11,500	8,745	
1947	6,846	8,210	15,056	10,560	
1948	7,490	8,972	16,462	12,710	
1949	6,204	10,030	16,234	11,403	
1950	5,044	8,371	13,415	7,624	
1951	5,296	9,114	14,410	11,864	
1952	4,462	7,720	12,182	9,859	
1953	3,352	6,108	9,460	11,053	
1954	2,852	5,326	8,178	11,380	
1955	1,261	3,170	4,431	9,569	

The figures for 1950 and 1951 are not comparable as those of 1950 are for only eight months of that year. Acute poliomyelitis was very prevalent from July to October, 1950, and the immunisation campaign was discontinued as a precautionary measure during that period. The figures for 1955 are not strictly comparable with those of the previous three years for the same reason—the temporary discontinuance of immunisation from July till November because of the prevalence of poliomyelitis in the city. The number of children immunised during 1955 therefore was fewer, 18,176 as against 20,895.

By the end of 1955 little more than half (54 per cent.) of the population under five years of age had been given some measure of protection from this disease. The Department of Health recently pointed out that at least 75 per cent. of pre-school children should be protected against the disease if it is to be kept under control, and it is therefore to be regretted that so small a proportion of the “under fives” in Glasgow have been given this protection.

In Section XI of this report the City Bacteriologist points out that for the first time since the diphtheria bacilli were classified into three main types about twenty-five years ago, the *gravis* type, epidemically the most dangerous, has not been found during a whole year's investigation. He warns against complacency, however, and emphasises that "safety depends upon maintaining prophylactic inoculation, particularly of children under school age."

DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—There were more cases of this disease in 1955, 96 compared with 90 in 1954, of these, 57 were male and 39 female cases. Eighty-five were children in the following age groups :—

		—1 year	—2 years	—5 years	—10 years
Males ...	...	21	13	13	4
Females	...	19	6	4	5

The cases were fairly evenly distributed throughout the City ; the two wards with the highest incidence were Provan and Shettleston, each with 9 cases. The seasonal incidence was as follows :—

		1955	1954	1953	1952
1st Quarter ...	...	40	26	38	35
2nd Quarter ...	...	17	31	32	20
3rd Quarter ...	...	17	19	24	16
4th Quarter ...	...	22	14	29	30
		<hr/> 96 <hr/>	<hr/> 90 <hr/>	<hr/> 123 <hr/>	<hr/> 101 <hr/>

On the Short List of Causes of Death this infection appears under the heading "Meningococcal Infections." During 1955, 13 deaths were so recorded, compared with 16 in 1954 and 12 in 1953.

POLIOMYELITIS 1955.

The year 1955 was a significant one in the story of poliomyelitis in Glasgow. In the United States of America and in a few other countries, programmes for inoculation against the disease were in full swing. In Glasgow, as in the rest of Britain, artificial immunisation had not been started. This is then the last year of an era in which inoculation played no part. The year is also significant due to the occurrence of a third large epidemic following on those of 1947 and 1950.

The epidemic of 1955 was of similar size to the two earlier ones but an analysis of the figures in the table below show that it was rather less severe. There were 462 notifications of poliomyelitis in the City. In 260 of the notifications the diagnosis was confirmed; in the remaining 202 the diagnosis was altered. As in previous years such febrile conditions as tonsillitis, pneumonia and rheumatic fever; and other nervous disorders were included in these alterations.

The total of 260 cases included 170 paralytic cases and 90 of the milder non-paralytic type. These figures include polioencephalitis and a few cases of lymphocytic meningitis not included in Table XIV of the Appendix.

A statement of the numbers of paralytic cases since 1947 illustrates the above remarks—

1947	...	...	262	1952	...	...	25
1948	...	...	6	1953	...	...	31
1949	...	...	27	1954	...	...	32
1950	...	...	212	1955	...	...	170
1951	...	...	31				

A further analysis compares the severity in the three epidemic years :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Total	Par.	Non-	3 as	Deaths	5 as
	Cases	Cases	Par.	Percentage		Percentage
			Cases	of 1		of 2
1947 ...	319	262	57	14	29	11.1
1950 ...	278	212	66	24	11	5.2
1955 ...	260	170	90	35	5	2.9

The table shows the increasing proportion of the mild non-paralytic type in the later epidemics and the decreasing proportion of deaths in the paralytic cases. This lessening of the severity might be expected in a population which has passed through previous epidemics and thereby acquired some natural immunity to the disease.

The warm dry summer of 1955 no doubt played a part in providing suitable conditions for an epidemic. Although the incidence was rather higher than normal in April, May and June, it was not till the second half of July that the epidemic really commenced. The incidence increased slowly in August and became severe in September. Epidemic incidence declined somewhat abruptly in the later weeks of October. It should be added that although the number taking ill in September was high (86 cases) a very large proportion (40 cases) was of the mild

non-paralytic sort. The numbers occurring in each month according to the date of sickening were as follows :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Paralytic	2	—	1	1	8	9	23	41	46	33	4	2	170
Non-Paralytic	4	—	—	6	1	2	4	15	40	16	1	1	90
Totals	6	—	1	7	9	11	27	56	86	49	5	3	260

It is again notable that in the winter months, November to March, there is a lull, the best time for a campaign of mass inoculation, with February and March the ideal months for such a project. There is less chance at this time that inoculation might aggravate a concurrent infection. There are fewer cases occurring which by co-incidence might bring the vaccine into disrepute. There is adequate time for each inoculated subject to acquire immunity before the epidemic season.

The age and sex incidence further divided according to presence or absence of paralysis was as follows :—

		Age Group in Years									Total
		—1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+	
Paralytic	{ M.	13	26	21	18	9	5	5	4	3	104
	{ F.	9	20	13	12	2	4	4	1	1	66
Non-Paralytic	{ M.	2	12	11	26	2	1	1	1	1	57
	{ F.	—	7	7	12	5	—	1	1	—	33
All Cases	{ M.	15	38	32	44	11	6	6	5	4	161
	{ F.	9	27	20	24	7	4	5	2	1	99
Both Sexes											
Totals		24	65	52	68	18	10	11	7	5	260

As is usual, males outnumbered females. This is so in both the paralysed and non-paralysed groups. Male cases form 62 per cent. of the total and females 38 per cent., a more definite preponderance than in previous years. Regarding age, it is noted that there were 89 cases (34 per cent.) under three years of age ; 120 cases (46 per cent.) of ages 3-9 years ; and 51 cases (20 per cent.) of ten years or more. These figures show a reversal of the proportions as regards younger or older children compared with 1950. In that year the corresponding percentages were 50, 35 and 15.

Further study of the 1955 table shows that the 5-9 year old group which was more heavily affected than in previous years contains more non-paralytic (38) than paralytic cases (30). This is an unusual finding and it will be seen that it is peculiar to this one age group.

It is always difficult to make any worth while comment on the geographical distribution of the cases. When the final total for each division was computed the Eastern Division had 51 cases ; Northern 58 cases ; Central 50 cases ; South-Eastern 45 cases ; and South-Western 56 cases. This would indicate a fairly even distribution throughout the City. When the cases are divided into the 37 wards of the City the distribution is not uniform but the numbers in the wards are so small as to be of doubtful significance. The largest totals were Ward 1 (Shettleston) 12 cases, Ward 3 (Dalmarnock) 15 cases, and Ward 9 (Springburn) 14 cases. A peculiar feature is that Ward 2 (Parkhead) was the only ward in the City without a case, lying more or less between Wards 1 and 3.

A somewhat similar position occurred in the South-Western Division where Ward 29 (Govan) had only three cases, the first occurring in September. The other five South Western Wards (27-32, excluding 29) had a rather heavy incidence of 53 cases amongst them. Plotting the cases according to ward and month of onset it is apparent that the brunt of the earlier infection fell on the Eastern Division plus the adjacent Wards 8, 9 and 10 in the North, and on the South-Western Division. The South-Eastern Division had very few cases till August. A large belt to the north of the River, viz., Wards 11, 12 and 13, and Wards 17, 18, 19 and 20 had no cases until the month of August.

A few incidents of special interest occurred during the course of the epidemic. An adult male who lived outside Glasgow sickened and died of poliomyelitis in June. Two children in different families living in Glasgow who had both been in direct contact with this man both sickened shortly afterwards with paralytic poliomyelitis. One of them had a tonsillectomy done the day after contact with the fatal case and this child developed a bulbar type of palsy. He made a good recovery. During his incubation period he played in a garden next door to the house where a further case occurred. Apart from the proximity no actual contact was established between these last two cases.

In August a baby, subsequently found to have paralytic poliomyelitis, remained at home in a crowded tenement area, although ill. Later three other children within a radius of fifty yards sickened with the non-paralytic type of illness.

There were four instances in which two cases occurred in the same household. In each instance, two brothers were involved. One pair

were paralytic ; one pair were non-paralytic ; and the other two pairs including one paralytic and one non-paralytic case.

Deaths.—As stated in the statistics given above there were 5 deaths from poliomyelitis. One occurred in August, a boy of 4 years. The other four died in September, a boy of 5 years, a girl of 8 years, a girl of 17 years and a man of 57 years. The girl of 17 years died at home but the others died in hospital. The hospital deaths all occurred within 24 hours of admission. The man of 57 years died less than two hours after admission. A post-mortem examination showed the presence of encephalitis which was ascribed to poliomyelitis.

After Effects.—Of the 170 cases classed as paralytic, some 51 had transient or slight muscular weakness. In the remaining 119 the weakness was such as to warrant transfer from the infectious diseases hospital to an orthopaedic unit for further in-patient treatment. The majority of Glasgow patients go to Mearnskirk for this orthopaedic care and a smaller number to Philipshill. The further progress of these 119 patients considered up to the summer of 1956 allows the following classification of after effects to be made :—

1. Complete recovery	...	...	...	...	6
2. Slight weakness, lower limb	...	...	...	...	16
3. Slight weakness, upper limb	...	...	...	...	9
4. Moderate or severe weakness, lower limb	...	...	...	...	52
5. Moderate or severe weakness, both lower limbs	...	...	...	...	12
6. Severe weakness, upper limb	...	...	...	...	17
7. Weakness of upper and lower limb	...	...	...	...	3
8. Weakness of trunk	...	...	...	...	3
9. Weakness of face	...	...	...	...	1

119

These classes may overlap to some extent ; for example, some patients whose principal weakness is in the limbs may also have some weakness of the trunk muscles. Nine of the 52 patients with weakness of a lower limb and 7 of the 12 with weakness of both lower limbs were still in hospital in the summer of 1956. The majority of these 16 long-term patients are babies who had not walked before taking poliomyelitis.

Prevention.—When it became obvious in the summer of 1955 that an epidemic was building up in the City, the Health Department made efforts to present to the public information and advice through the medical profession, the press and the staff of the Department. All possible measure of prevention were brought into force. Routine

operations of the nose and throat and inoculation procedures which might be harmful were suspended until the epidemic was subsiding. Contacts of infection who handled food or worked with children were excluded from work. Emphasis was placed on the importance of personal hygiene. The importance of adequate rest for children was stressed, especially where they were known to have been in contact with the infection. Such measures were no doubt important and of benefit to the community. In 1955 they were the only measures available in Glasgow. In 1956, the British Salk-type vaccine opens up hope for the future in the prevention of this dreaded disease. There is even hope that the epidemic of 1955 will be the last in the City.

ENCEPHALITIS.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—There have been only sporadic cases of this infection since the small outbreak which occurred in 1937. During 1955, there were two cases, one male and one female, both in the age group over 65 years. There were two deaths during the year, a woman of 36 and a 79 year old man.

Post Encephalitis Lethargica.—A group of cases, 26 in number, the remaining survivors of a Glasgow Epidemic which affected 70 persons in all, has been under the continuous supervision of Dr. Ashie Main since 1923, and the following tables show the physical capacity of these cases at the beginning of 1956 :—

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

			Males	Females	Total
Fit for housework	...	...	—	8	8
Fit for employment	...	...	6	2	8
Unfit but going about	...	...	1	1	2
Bedridden at home	...	...	1	1	2
Cases in General Hospital	...	...	3	—	3
Cases in Mental Hospital	...	...	2	—	2
Cases untraced	...	...	1	—	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			14	12	26
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

There has been little change in the condition of these patients on recent years. The condition of two of the patients in the Nervous Instability Group has so deteriorated that they are now unfit for employment and other two, in the Parkinsonian Class B Group have also deteriorated, so far that one is now in a Mental Hospital suffering

from delusions and hallucinations and the other, at home, is now completely confined to bed. There were no deaths among this group in 1955.

		Spring 1955	Spring 1956
Group I.	Recovery complete	4	4
Group II.	Recovery incomplete :—		
	Class A. Mental Retardation ...	2	2
	Class B. Mental Instability ...	1	1
	Class C. Nervous Instability ...	11	11
		— 14	— 14
Group III.	Perversion of Conduct ...	—	—
Group IV.	Parkinsonians :—		
	Class A. Normal Mentality ...	2	2
	Class B. Abnormal Mentality ...	6	6
		— 8	— 8
Group V.	Died	—	—
		—	—
		26	26
		—	—

MEASLES.

The registered cases of measles in 1955 numbered 3,815, of which 379 were treated in hospital, a percentage of 9.9.

There were 5 deaths, 2 under a year, 2 between one and two years and 1 between two and five years.

In the table which follows, the registered cases, deaths and fatality rates are given in quinquennial periods for the past 25 years.

Period	Registered Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1930-34	58,906	1,387	2.35
1935-39	40,662	607	1.49
1940-44	35,151	220	0.63
1945-49	32,102	94	0.29
1950-54	28,621	40	0.14
1954	5,747	4	0.07
1955	3,815	5	0.13

The maximum incidence was in the first half of the year. In the first quarter of the year the incidence was high, falling to a low level in the third quarter, and rising slightly in the final quarter.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF MEASLES, 1953, 1954 AND 1955.

	1953		1954		1955	
	Registered Cases	Per centage of Total	Registered Cases	Per centage of Total	Registered Cases	Per centage of Total
1st quarter ...	1,796	36.8	130	2.3	2,380	62.7
2nd quarter ...	2,831	58.0	528	9.2	1,059	27.3
3rd quarter ...	132	2.7	799	13.9	108	2.9
4th quarter ...	119	2.4	4,290	74.6	268	7.1
	<u>4,878</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>5,747</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,815</u>	<u>100.0</u>

This differs from 1954 where the maximum incidence was in the second half of the year.

Rubella or German Measles.—

Cases of Rubella numbered 384 in 1955 compared with 321 in 1954 and 1,735 in 1953. The infection was mostly prevalent in the second quarter of the year when 233 of the cases occurred, 103 of these in May alone. The age distribution was as follows :—

		Age					
		—5	—10	—15	—20	—25	25+
Males ...	15	154	15	—	1	—	185
Females ...	16	153	17	4	9	—	199

The association between Rubella in pregnant women and congenital malformations in the children they bear has been the subject of investigation in recent years.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 1,362 notifications of whooping cough during the year, of which 116 were treated in hospital.

There were no deaths from whooping cough during the year. This is the first occasion on which no deaths have been recorded, and it is a clear indication of the effectiveness of preventive immunisation, and of the new forms of treatment in this disease.

The registered cases, deaths and fatality rates in quinquennial periods for the past 25 years are shown in the following table, the fatality rate showing a steady fall.

Period	Registered Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1930-34 ...	32,049	1,220	3.8
1935-39 ...	31,169	917	2.94
1940-44 ...	22,316	460	2.06
1945-49 ...	16,607	160	0.96
1950-54 ...	23,972	63	0.26
1954 ...	3,308	7	0.21
1955 ...	1,362	0	0.0

The incidence of whooping cough was greater in the first half of the year, during which time about two-thirds of the total cases for the year were notified.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF WHOOPING COUGH.

	1953		1954		1955	
	Notifi- cation	Per- centage of Total	Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total
1st quarter ...	1,321	20.0	1,034	31.3	562	41.3
2nd quarter ...	2,833	42.9	1,205	36.4	388	28.5
3rd quarter ...	1,628	24.7	516	15.6	176	12.9
4th quarter ...	818	12.4	553	16.7	236	17.3
	<u>6,600</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,308</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,362</u>	<u>100.0</u>

CHICKENPOX.

Chickenpox was less prevalent in 1955, with only 4,502 cases compared with 7,427 cases registered in 1954. The incidence of this disease in recent years is shown as follows :—

1930-39 (average)	...	...	...	6,354
1940-49 (average)	...	...	...	5,377
1950	...	...	...	7,004
1951	...	...	...	8,053
1952	...	...	...	5,949
1953	...	...	...	7,347
1954	...	...	...	7,427
1955	...	...	...	4,502

Cases are removed to hospital only in special circumstances, e.g., when occurring in institutions, children's homes, etc. During 1954, 164 cases were removed to hospital. The disease is probably much more prevalent than the bookings indicate, for it is mostly on information obtained from school attendance officers that cases are registered. The distribution throughout the City was as follows :—

East	...	...	...	1,473
North	...	...	...	896
Central	...	...	...	405
South-East	...	...	...	667
South-West	...	...	...	989
Institutions and Harbour	...	...	...	72
				<u>4,502</u>

The wards chiefly affected were Shettleston and Tollcross (334) Provan (315), Dalmarnock (307), Govan (238), Kinning Park (229, and Springburn (209). The incidence was heaviest in the second quarter of the year. (See Table XV of the Appendix).

PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM.

There were 26 cases during 1955, six more than in 1954. Cases were almost equally divided between the sexes, 14 males and 12 females.

RABIES.

No case of rabies is known to have occurred, but throughout the year numerous instances of persons having been bitten by dogs or other animals were reported by the police for investigation.

During 1955, 303 persons were bitten by dogs, 11 serious enough to require stitching of the wound. In 1954 there were 294 and in 1953, 357.

TRACHOMA.

During the year one new case was notified and verified as suffering from trachoma. In the table below is shown the number of cases notified and the number verified each year for the past ten years.

Year				No. of New Cases Notified	Definite	Doubtful
1946	...	...	...	14	13	1
1947	...	...	...	1	1	—
1948	...	...	...	4	3	1
1949	...	...	...	—	—	—
1950	...	...	...	8	8	—
1951	...	...	...	2	2	—
1952	...	...	...	5	3	2
1953	...	...	...	6	4	2
1954	...	...	...	1	—	1
1955	...	...	...	1	1	—

One case died which, taken along with the one notified, leaves the total number of cases on the register at the end of 1955 unchanged at 88.

NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER.

Year				Definite Cases	Doubtful Cases	Total
1945	...	...	...	145	6	151
1946	...	...	...	144	6	150
1947	...	...	...	133	3	136
1948	...	...	...	116	1	117
1949	...	...	...	106	—	106
1950	...	...	...	114	—	114
1951	...	...	...	108	—	108
1952	...	...	...	99	2	101
1953	...	...	...	103	—	103
1954	...	...	...	88	—	88
1955	...	...	...	88	—	88

Patients attending the clinic made a total of 1,029 attendances and during the same period the nurse made 108 home visits. No home contacts developed the disease during the year. Three patients were treated in Stobhill Hospital.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE.

During the year one notification of leptospirosis was received by the Department. This man, who was a sewerman, was admitted to an infectious diseases hospital on 19.9.55. There was a five day history before admission of malaise, weakness of the legs, alternating rigors and fevers, flitting muscle pain, vomiting, and intense headache. There had possibly been a degree of oliguria. The Schuffner Test eight days after admission was positive for leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae to 1 in 3,000. The clinical response to treatment by penicillin was excellent. Another case of leptospirosis was treated in a fever hospital in the City but this boy, aged 16 came from Duntocher, Clydebank. The Schuffner Test was positive to a titre of 1 in 3,000 to leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae and 1 in 300 to leptospira canicola.

LEPTOSPIRA CANICOLA INFECTION.

No cases of this disease were brought to the notice of this Department during 1955.

ANTHRAX.

No cases of Anthrax were reported to this Department in 1955.

SCABIES.

Throughout the City 613 cases occurred in 284 families, thus the number of cases has risen by 346 and the number of families involved by 126.

The following table shows the position in each of the five public health divisions :—

Division	No. of Families	No. of Cases
Central	31	49
Northern	79	181
Eastern	78	165
South-Eastern	56	141
South-Western	40	77
	<u>284</u>	<u>613</u>

RESPIRATORY DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1955, 4,559 cases of primary pneumonia and 72 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified.

The notifications of primary pneumonia in age groups, with the number and percentage treated in hospital are shown in Table A.

TABLE A.

NOTIFICATION OF PRIMARY PNEUMONIA AND
THE NUMBER TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Age in Years	Notifications of Primary Pneumonia	Number Treated in Hospital	Percentage Treated in Hospital
Under 1 year ...	797	716	89.8
1-5 years	787	689	87.5
5-45 years	1,282	1,096	85.5
45-65 years	889	743	83.6
65 years and over	804	608	75.6
All Ages	<u>4,559</u>	<u>3,852</u>	<u>84.5</u>

Of the 72 cases of influenzal pneumonia notified, 20 were treated in hospital.

Of the deaths from primary pneumonia 4.2 per cent occurred between 5 and 45 years, while this age group accounted for 28.1 per cent. of the notifications and 28.5 per cent. of the cases treated in hospital.

TABLE B.

NOTIFICATIONS OF PRIMARY PNEUMONIA—
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Age in Years	Male		Female		Notifications for both Sexes	
	Notifications	Percentage of Total	Notifications	Percentage of Total	Notifications	Percentage of Total
Under 1 year ...	456	17.5	341	17.5	797	17.5
1-5 years ...	453	17.3	334	17.1	787	17.3
5-45 years ...	704	27.0	578	29.7	1,282	28.1
45-65 years ...	566	21.7	323	16.6	889	19.5
65 years and over	432	16.5	372	19.1	804	17.6
All Ages ...	<u>2,611</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,948</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,559</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Male notifications exceeded female notifications at all ages.

TABLE C.

AGE AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NOTIFICATIONS OF
PRIMARY PNEUMONIA FOR THE YEARS 1953, 1954 AND 1955.

Age in Years	1953		1954		1955	
	Notification	Percentage of Total	Notification	Percentage of Total	Notification	Percentage of Total
Under 1 year ...	436	11.1	431	13.07	797	17.5
1-5 years ...	655	16.7	518	15.71	787	17.3
5-45 years ...	1,353	34.6	1,011	30.65	1,282	28.1
45-65 years ...	870	22.2	759	23.01	889	19.5
65 years and over	602	15.4	579	17.56	804	17.6
All Ages ...	<u>3,916</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,298</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,559</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Notifications were higher in all age groups in 1955 than in 1954 and, with the exception of the age group 5-45 years, than in 1953. The increases under five years of age and at ages 65 and over were notable.

Notifications of influenzal pneumonia and deaths from primary pneumonia, influenzal pneumonia and from bronchitis, are heaviest in the first quarter and lightest in the third. Notifications of primary pneumonia, however, have been relatively high in the fourth quarter, the 1,502 notifications recorded being only 32 less than the notifications in the first quarter.

TABLE D.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF PRIMARY PNEUMONIA NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS, OF INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS, AND OF DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS.

Period	Primary Pneumonia				Influenzal Pneumonia				Bronchitis	
	Noti- fica- tions	Per cent.		Noti- fica- tions	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
		Total	Deaths		Total	Deaths			Deaths	Total
1st Quarter	1,534	33.65	232	41.8	36	50.0	23	57.5	317	45.3
2nd Quarter	1,003	22.00	128	23.6	14	19.4	5	12.5	136	19.4
3rd Quarter	520	11.41	66	12.6	2	2.8	1	2.5	65	9.3
4th Quarter	1,502	32.95	119	22.0	20	27.8	11	27.5	182	26.0
Total	4,559	100.00	545	100.0	72	100.0	40	100.0	700	100.0

When the notifications of primary pneumonia in 1955 are compared with the average notifications of the preceding five years (1950-1954), 1955 shows an increase of 15.6 per cent. When the period October to December alone is considered the increase is 38.9 per cent.

Table E shows the observed number of notifications in age groups for the last quarter of 1955 and the expected number based on the proportional age distribution throughout the year.

TABLE E.

NOTIFICATIONS OF PRIMARY PNEUMONIA IN THE LAST QUARTER OF 1955 AND THE EXPECTED NUMBER BASED ON THE AGE GROUPING OF NOTIFICATIONS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Age in Years	Observed Number	Expected Number	Observed minus Expected
Under 1 year ...	405	263	+142
1-5 years ...	322	259	+63
5-45 years ...	349	422	-73
45-65 years ...	235	293	-58
65 years and over ...	191	265	-74
All Ages ...	1,502	1,502	

At ages under five years and particularly under one year the observed number of notifications in the last quarter has been in excess of the expected number. Apart from low rainfall in November moderate climatic conditions prevailed during this period.

The notifications under 5 years of primary pneumonia in the last quarter of 1955 are shown in Table F.

TABLE F.

NOTIFICATIONS OF PRIMARY PNEUMONIA UNDER FIVE YEARS IN THE
LAST QUARTER OF 1955.

		Oct.	Notifications			Percentage Sex Distribution October to December		
			Nov.	Dec.	Oct.-Dec.	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Under 1 year		36	139	230	405	54.3	45.7	100.0
1-2 years	...	12	46	69	127	56.7	43.3	100.0
2-5 years	...	27	72	96	195	54.9	45.1	100.0
<hr/>								
0-5 years	...	75	257	395	727	54.9	45.1	100.0

The death rate per million for respiratory disease other than tuberculosis was 1,285 compared with 1,029 in 1954 and 1,138 in 1953, (pneumonia of the new-born, accounting for 27 deaths, 19 males and 8 females, is not included).

TABLE G.

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASE OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS,
1946-1955.

			Pneumonia and Bronchitis (excluding pneumonia of the new born)	Influenza	Other Respiratory Disease
1946	...	...	1,055	160	153
1947	...	...	1,118	82	144
1948	...	...	738	37	140
1949	...	...	932	131	142
1950	...	...	1,205	57	137
1951	...	...	1,268	183	118
1952	...	...	1,222	119	134
1953	...	...	1,055	74	106
1954	...	...	977	26	113
1955	...	...	1,245	40	109

The deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis showed an increase of 268 over the 1954 figure, 128 male and 140 female, while influenza accounted for 40 deaths and "other respiratory diseases" for 109.

TABLE H.

DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS, 1955 :
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

(i) Pneumonia and Bronchitis—Combined Deaths.
(corresponding figures for 1954 given in parenthesis).

	Male Deaths			Female Deaths			Deaths—Both Sexes		
	Deaths	Per Cent. of Total		Deaths	Per Cent. of Total		Deaths	Per Cent. of Total	
Under 1 year ...	47 (37)	6.18 (5.8)		43 (40)	8.9 (11.6)		90 (77)	7.2 (7.9)	
1-5 years ...	5 (5)	0.65 (0.8)		4 (4)	0.8 (1.2)		9 (9)	0.7 (0.9)	
5-45 years ...	34 (19)	4.47 (3.0)		9 (14)	1.9 (4.1)		43 (33)	3.5 (3.4)	
45-65 years ...	272 (224)	35.74 (35.4)		95 (68)	19.6 (19.8)		367 (292)	29.5 (29.9)	
65 years and over	403 (348)	52.96 (55.5)		333 (218)	68.8 (63.4)		736 (566)	59.1 (57.9)	
All Ages ...	761 (633)	100.00 (100.0)		484 (344)	100.0 (100.0)		1,245 (977)	100.0 (100.0)	

(ii) Pneumonia and Bronchitis—Deaths listed separately.
(percentages of column totals given in parenthesis).

	Pneumonia			Bronchitis				
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes		
Under 1 year ...	39 (14.1)	36 (13.4)	75 (13.8)	8 (1.6)	7 (3.26)	15 (2.14)		
1-5 years ...	5 (1.8)	3 (1.1)	8 (1.5)	0 (0)	1 (0.47)	1 (0.14)		
5-45 years ...	18 (6.5)	6 (2.2)	24 (4.4)	16 (3.3)	3 (1.40)	19 (2.71)		
45-65 years ...	65 (23.6)	54 (20.1)	119 (21.8)	207 (42.7)	41 (19.07)	248 (35.43)		
65 years and over	149 (54.0)	170 (63.2)	319 (58.5)	254 (52.4)	163 (75.81)	417 (59.57)		
All ages ...	276 (100.0)	269 (100.0)	545 (100.0)	485 (100.0)	215 (100.0)	700 (100.0)		

Over the age of 45 years in males bronchitis takes precedence over pneumonia as a cause of death. The increase over 1954 in deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis in 1955 had been chiefly in bronchitis in males over 45 years and females over 65 years and in pneumonia in females over 45 years.

TABLE I.

PROPORTIONATE MORTALITY PER CENT. OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES
OF DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA, INFLUENZA AND BRONCHITIS.

	MALES			FEMALES			BOTH SEXES		
	Pneumonia, Influenza and Bronchitis			Pneumonia, Influenza and Bronchitis			Pneumonia, Influenza and Bronchitis		
	Deaths from All Causes	Deaths	Proportionate Mortality per cent.	Deaths from All Causes	Deaths	Proportionate Mortality per cent.	Deaths from All Causes	Deaths	Proportionate Mortality per cent.
Under 1 year	429	48	11.2	336	45	13.4	765	93	12.2
1-5 years ...	64	5	7.8	35	4	11.4	99	9	9.1
5-45 years ...	534	37	6.9	425	10	2.4	959	47	4.9
45-65 years ...	2,289	278	12.1	1,412	96	6.8	3,701	374	10.1
65 years and over	3,756	414	11.0	3,994	348	8.7	7,750	762	9.8
All Ages ...	7,072	782	11.1	6,202	503	8.1	13,274	1,285	9.7
All Ages, 1954	6,806	646	9.5	5,944	357	6.0	12,750	1,003	7.9

INFLUENZA.

Additional interest is given to a report of influenza in Glasgow in 1955 because of an influenza spotting survey organised for the

Medical Research Council in various centres throughout Britain. In the Glasgow centre the work was done by the Virus Laboratory at Ruchill Hospital with the co-operation of five medical practitioners in various parts of the City. Pairs of serum specimens were sent to the laboratory from typical or possible cases of influenza during the acute and convalescent stage of their illness. One hundred and five pairs were examined in Glasgow and 25 were positive for Virus B influenza and 2 for Virus A infection. The results showed that Virus B was present in Glasgow in December, 1954, and became epidemic at the end of January and in February, 1955. Virus A influenza was sporadic and the positive specimens were received at the end of March and the beginning of April, 1955.

The report made to the Medical Research Council by workers in the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, who co-ordinated the survey, notes that the incidence in school children was earlier and possibly higher than that in adults in many places. In Glasgow an outbreak, proved by isolation of Virus B, occurred in a residential school and commenced in mid-January.

It is impossible in the absence of notification of uncomplicated influenza to give an accurate estimate of the extent of the epidemic. The following figures included in recent annual reports throw some light on the subject :—

TABLE I.

- (a) New claims to Ministry of National Insurance.
- (b) Notifications of Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia.
- (c) Deaths registered from Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) :—

DECEMBER, 1954 TO MARCH, 1955.

	Week	(a)	(b)	(c)
1954	...	49	5,009	177
		50	4,789	109
		51	4,298	88
		52	3,036	71
1955	...	1	3,403	196
		2	5,200	161
		3	7,929	151
		4	9,120	156
		5	9,151	211
		6	7,871	155
		7	6,892	133
		8	6,363	205
		9	6,459	140
		10	6,387	142
		11	5,483	129
		12	5,228	118
		13	5,231	225

Comment.—

The adult sickness rate (*a*) climbs to a single definite peak in the fourth and fifth weeks of the year. The highest week's total, 9,151, is considerably above the highest week in 1954 (7,441), but falls short of the peak in 1952 (9,772). This 1952 peak coincides with the last Influenza B epidemic in the City. Only tentative conclusions can be drawn from these figures which are strongly affected by other factors, such as weather. There was fairly severe winter weather in the middle two weeks of January, 1955—snow, east winds and some fog. As had been said the influenza was possibly more prevalent in school children and it can be said that the usual winter increase in sickness was accentuated by the presence of Influenza B.

The pneumonia notifications (*b*) show considerable fluctuation with high figures for the first, fifth, eighth and thirteenth weeks of the year. This does not correspond to the single peak in column (*a*) and is difficult to interpret. Possibly the fifth and eighth weeks' totals of 211 and 205 were partly due to Influenza B; and Virus A could have had some effect on the thirteenth week total of 225. It is notable that the total for the second week of January, 1954, was 257, higher than any of the 1955 figures and this 1954 peak was not due to influenza. This suggests that the Virus B influenza of 1955 did not give rise to much pneumonia, its severest complication. This conclusion is supported by the figures in Table III below.

The respiratory death rate (*c*) presents a similar picture to the pneumonia incidence. It will be seen that there are again several peaks, the total surmounting 60 deaths in the third, sixth and ninth weeks. This is higher than the respiratory death rate in the previous winter, but not so high as in 1952 when the death totals for three successive weeks were 75, 84 and 84.

TABLE II.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.

	1955			1954			1952		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 5 years	1	2	3	1	—	1	3	2	5
5-45 years ...	3	1	4	2	—	2	5	4	9
45-65 years ...	6	1	7	5	4	9	24	18	42
Over 65 years	11	15	26	5	9	14	20	43	63
	<u>21</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>119</u>

The figures for 1954—a non-epidemic year—and for 1952, an epidemic year, are given for comparison. The figures confirm the remarks made above. The number of deaths shows only a slight increase compared with 1954. As regards mortality the Influenza B of 1955 was much less severe than that of 1952. Although the incidence may have fallen more heavily on children, the mortality as usual fell principally on the older age groups.

TABLE III.

MONTHLY RETURNS OF INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.

				Notifications	Deaths
January	...	...		15	4
February	...	...		15	13
March	...	...		6	6
April	...	...	...	10	5
May	...	...	...	2	—
June	...	...	...	2	—
July	...	...	...	—	—
August	...	...	...	1	—
September	...	...		1	1
October	...	...		4	1
November	...	...		4	3
December	...	...		12	7
				<hr/> 72	<hr/> 40

The notification figures for influenzal pneumonia are incomplete and unreliable, but such as they are they support the remarks made in the above discussion. It will be seen that February is picked out as the worst month as regards notifications and deaths.

To sum up, there was an epidemic of Virus B Influenza in the City centred on the beginning of February, 1955. This was probably less severe as regards morbidity than the similar epidemic in 1952, and it was definitely less severe as regards the complication of pneumonia and also the resulting mortality.

TUBERCULOSIS

This Section consists of three parts, (a) The General Trend of Tuberculosis in Glasgow, (b) B.C.G. Vaccination, and (c) the work of the X-ray Unit.

THE GENERAL TREND OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.—There were 2,181 notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1955, a decrease of 20 compared with 1954. The non-pulmonary notifications, however, were 278, an increase of 37 compared with 1954. The incidence trends are shown in the following table :—

			Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	All Cases
Average, 1935-39			1,650	657	2,307
1940	...	...	1,908	669	2,577
1941	...	...	2,066	661	2,727
1942	...	...	2,324	714	3,038
1943	...	...	2,778	735	3,513
1944	...	...	2,758	671	3,429
Average, 1940-44			2,367	690	3,057
1945	...	...	2,641	555	3,196
1946	...	...	2,809	508	3,317
1947	...	...	2,765	512	3,277
1948	...	...	2,776	372	3,148
1949	...	...	2,829	390	3,219
Average 1945-49			2,764	468	3,231
1950	...	...	2,446	369	2,815
1951	...	...	2,207	355	2,562
1952	...	...	2,264	301	2,565
1953	...	...	2,368	295	2,663
1954	...	...	2,201	241	2,442
Average 1950-54			2,297	312	2,609
1955	...	...	2,181	278	2,459

The total of 2,181 pulmonary cases is 32 per cent. above the pre-war average, compared with 33 per cent. above in 1954 and 43 per cent. above in 1953. The total of 278 non-pulmonary cases is 57 per cent. below the pre-war average, compared with 63 per cent. below in 1954 and 55 per cent. below in 1953.

The cases notified showed the following age and sex distribution .—

Age-Groups	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Male	Female
—5 ...	47	32	17	14
—15 ...	64	70	30	29
—25 ...	304	444	33	51
—35 ...	186	246	18	29
—45 ...	177	109	4	12
—55 ...	175	58	7	14
—65 ...	153	24	4	3
+65 ...	70	22	4	9
	<u>1,176</u>	<u>1,005</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>161</u>

The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis, expressed as the case-rate per 100,000 population for certain years, is shown below for Glasgow and other large towns in Scotland and England.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS : GLASGOW AND OTHER TOWNS

CASE-RATES PER 100,000 : 1931-1955.

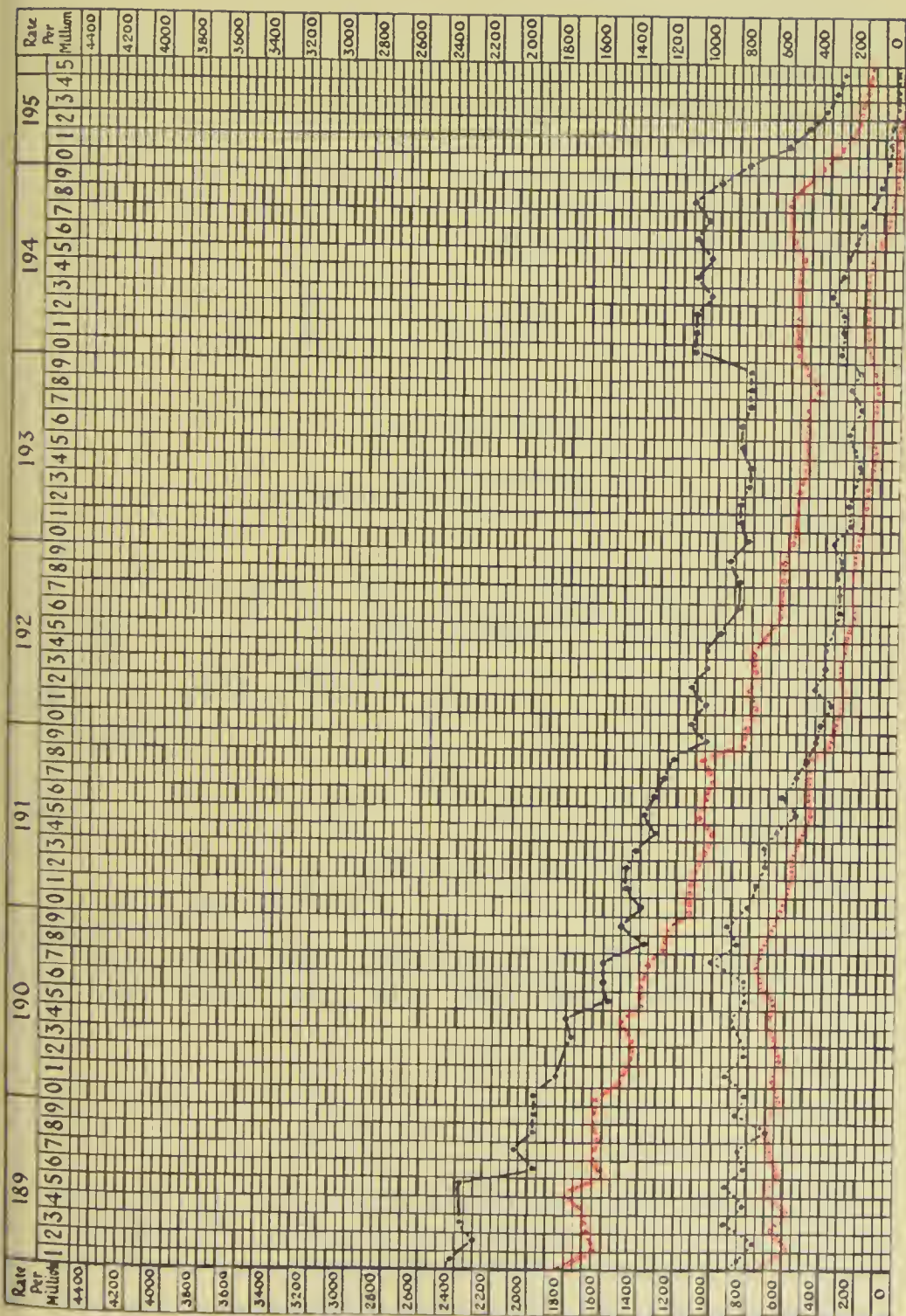
	1931	1936	1941	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Glasgow	156	152	189	258	254	255	260	224	203	208	218	203	201
Edinburgh	130	106	111	129	125	134	135	139	135	152	169	170	136
Aberdeen	81	57	72	107	92	148	117	144	124	125	131	123	109
Dundee	139	129	148	160	198	196	229	287	186	156	164	171	161
Liverpool	275	190	190	201	196	204	202	196	195	108	175	144	139
Manch'ter	167	126	161	120	115	124	128	105	102	102	106	96	96
B'ingham	138	93	97	112	114	103	102	102	107	111	111	111	103

Mortality.—In 1955, there were 369 deaths from pulmonary, and 33 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, a total of 402. These totals are 51, 2 and 53 fewer than in 1954. The corresponding death rates-per 100,000 are 34, 3 and 37, compared with 39, 3 and 42 in 1954. The trend of the pulmonary death-rate for certain years in Glasgow is shown below along with the trends in other large towns in Scotland and England.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS : GLASGOW AND OTHER TOWNS

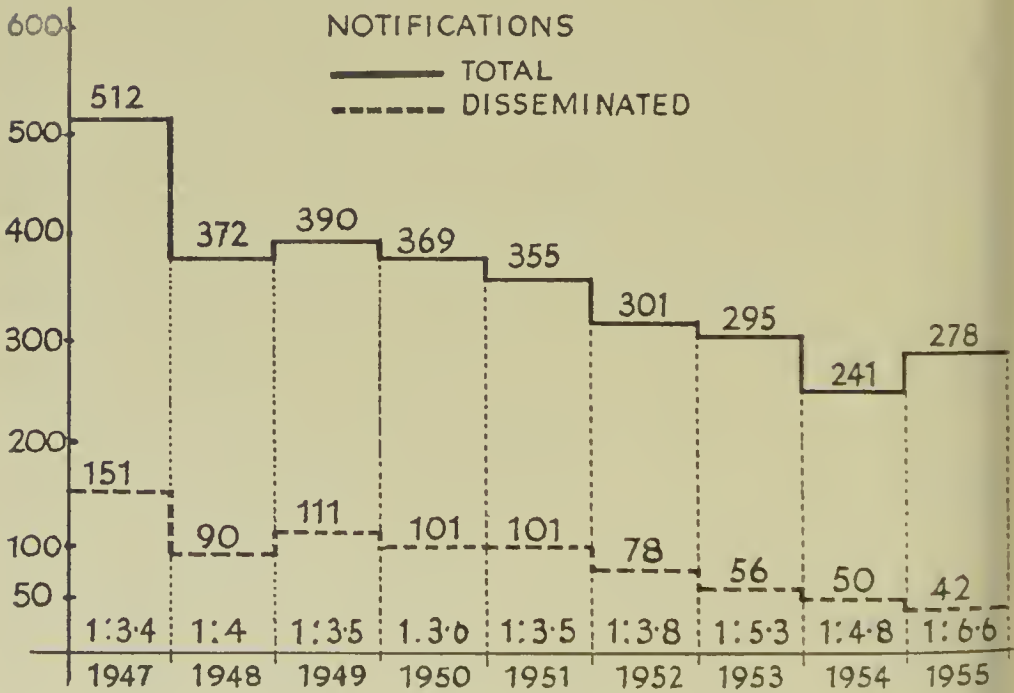
DEATH-RATE PER 100,000 : 1931-1955.

	1931	1936	1941	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Glasgow	87	86	110	110	107	114	101	87	64	52	43	39	34
Edinburgh	70	61	70	64	65	62	55	48	33	26	23	19	10
Aberdeen	53	40	48	40	35	33	35	20	20	20	14	10	8
Dundee	73	60	65	70	82	65	75	58	40	22	17	19	15
Liverpool	115	82	102	79	79	79	68	60	52	34	33	29	24
Manchester	112	90	113	69	66	69	60	58	45	38	28	27	19
B'ingham	92	71	90	61	64	59	54	43	34	25	24	20	19



1955 Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-rate: Glasgow ————— 340
 Non-Pulmonary do. 31
 Scotland ————— 190
 do. 20

Disseminated Tuberculosis.—As shown already, there were 278 cases notified as non-pulmonary tuberculosis in 1955, an increase of 37 compared with 1954. Despite the increase, however, the incidence of the more severe, disseminated type of non-pulmonary tuberculosis continued to decrease. Of the 278 non-pulmonary notifications, 42 were of tuberculous meningitis, a proportion of one in 6.6. This ratio is the smallest recorded. The graph below shows the trend of non-pulmonary notifications since 1947 and also that of notifications of disseminated tuberculosis since 1947, with the ratio of the one to the other added for each year.



In 1955, there were two notifications of tuberculous meningitis occurring in infants, one male and one female. The following graphs show the trends of notifications of disseminated tuberculosis in each sex since 1947, with those for the infant and 1-5 years age-groups indicated separately.

DISSEMINATED TUBERCULOSIS : NOTIFICATIONS, 1947-55



GLASGOW.—CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED AND DEATH-RATE PER
MILLION IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD DURING 1955.

Ward	Pulmonary Cases		Death rate Both Sexes	Non-Pulmonary Cases		Death- rate Both Sexes
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
Shettleston and Tollcross	45	42	377	8	8	—
Parkhead	23	11	308	3	2	103
Dalmarnock	36	46	293	6	5	81
Calton	31	26	308	3	4	44
Mile-End	43	35	242	3	9	27
Dennistoun	29	20	358	2	5	120
Provan	49	33	356	6	5	—
Cowlairs	11	23	440	2	4	—
Springburn	47	41	402	6	11	—
Townhead	48	40	331	6	10	33
Exchange	24	17	441	2	2	—
Anderston	30	35	548	3	11	37
Park	30	18	201	7	3	—
Cowcaddens	27	24	330	6	2	—
Woodside	30	16	258	2	1	43
Ruchill	55	54	297	4	8	—
North Kelvin	24	14	294	1	2	42
Maryhill	18	27	245	—	1	—
Kelvinside	19	11	165	1	3	55
Partick (East)	17	14	198	1	2	—
Partick (West)	19	21	190	2	5	38
Whiteinch	21	24	184	3	3	46
Yoker	27	34	530	1	7	—
Knightswood	39	39	265	1	6	151
Hutchesontown	40	27	346	7	3	—
Gorbals	49	47	591	2	3	62
Kingston	21	23	363	5	3	—
Kinning Park	22	26	348	3	9	—
Govan	36	31	337	4	9	—
Fairfield	14	15	137	2	3	46
Craigton... ..	32	22	258	1	7	—
Pollokshields	36	37	271	1	1	25
Camphill	12	9	285	—	—	—
Pollokshaws	32	44	289	2	1	41
Govanhill	24	13	453	1	1	41
Langside	25	19	283	2	2	81
Cathcart	33	16	206	3	—	41
Institutions	57	11	—	5	—	—
Harbour	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total for City ...	1,176	1,005	340	117	161	31

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

The process of expanding B.C.G. vaccination continued during 1955 and the total number of vaccinations performed again showed a progressive increase. Immunisation, moreover, was extended to include further groups, notably Glasgow Police Force, who were dealt with early in the year by a special scheme which is described separately, and new-born infants in Stobhill and the Western District Hospitals.

Schools Campaign.—The immunisation against tuberculosis of school children was carried out towards the end of the year on the same lines as before. In 1954, the scheme had been extended to cover all children over the age of 13 years still at school, and in 1955, therefore, it was necessary to deal with the 13-year-old children only.

The 1955 schools campaign began on 13th October, a later date than usual. The later start was arranged for various reasons, but mostly to avoid the interruption caused by the Autumn Holiday and also to diminish potential loss due to absence from school of pupils engaged in potato-harvesting.

The campaign began as before with a 10 per cent. sample survey of pupils vaccinated a year previously, and again those who were found to have reverted were re-vaccinated. The survey was merged into the campaign proper, and the whole operation continued without interruption until it closed on 2nd December, a total period of seven weeks. This restricted time, imposed by the later start, involved a higher rate of work and therefore a greater strain than at any time before. Nevertheless, the campaign was completed on schedule without incident, a feat for which the teams of health visitors, clerkesses and medical officers who carried it through must be accorded, and wholly deserve, great credit. During the seven weeks a total of 118 schools, 112 public and 6 private, were visited and some 12,000 children tested, of whom over 8,000 received B.C.G. vaccine. Once more, tribute must be paid to the Education Department and to headmasters and their staffs, without whose sustained and active co-operation this achievement would not be possible. The tables which follow provide a detailed summary of the results obtained.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

1. *Public Response—Parental Consent to Vaccination.*

	Schools	Pupils	Consents	Response
Public Schools ...	112	15,259	12,999	85.2
Private Schools ...	6	231	226	97.8
	<u>118</u>	<u>15,490</u>	<u>13,225</u>	<u>85.4</u>

2. *Loss due to Absence from School.*

	(1) Consents	No. Absent 1st Visit	% of (1)	No. Tested	No. Absent 2nd Visit	% of (1)	Total No. Absent	% of (1)	No. of Tests Read
Public Schools ...	12,999	580	4.4	12,062	163	1.2	743	5.7	12,256
Private Schools	226	1	0.4	225	6	2.6	7	3.1	219
	<u>13,225</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>12,287</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>12,475</u>

3. *Results of Mantoux Tests.*

	No. of Tests	Positive	%	Negative	%
MALE—					
Public Schools ...	5,651	1,938	34.3	3,713	65.7
Private Schools ...	93	21	22.6	72	77.4
Total ...	<u>5,744</u>	<u>1,959</u>	<u>34.1</u>	<u>3,785</u>	<u>65.9</u>
FEMALE—					
Public Schools ...	6,605	2,169	32.8	4,436	67.2
Private Schools ...	126	22	17.5	104	82.5
Total ...	<u>6,731</u>	<u>2,191</u>	<u>32.5</u>	<u>4,540</u>	<u>67.5</u>
All Results	<u>12,475</u>	<u>4,150</u>	<u>33.3</u>	<u>8,325</u>	<u>66.7</u>

4. *B.C.G. Vaccinations.*

	Negative Reactors	Not Vaccinated	%	Vaccinated
MALE—				
Public Schools ...	3,713	10	0.37	3,703
Private Schools ...	72	—	—	72
Total	<u>3,785</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0.38</u>	<u>3,775</u>
FEMALE—				
Public Schools ...	4,436	12	0.29	4,424
Private Schools ...	104	3	2.9	101
Total	<u>4,540</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0.33</u>	<u>4,525</u>
Totals	<u>8,325</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>8,300</u>

Two features of the campaign are worthy of note, viz., the marked increase (10 per cent.) in public response and the increase (almost 7 per cent.) in the number of negative reactors compared with 1954.

Glasgow Police Force.—Early in 1955, a scheme was successfully carried through for testing and immunising the members of Glasgow Police Force. In 1954 the offer of B.C.G. vaccination had been intimated by the Chief Medical Officer, Police Department, in a circular letter addressed to all ranks, and their acceptances on a voluntary basis were invited. Almost 1,300 acceptances were received.

The assistance of the medical officers and the health visitors of the Health and Welfare Department was made available for testing and vaccination, and portable outfits prepared by the Pharmacy Section were provided. The scheme was based on the Police Training School, 71 Oxford Street, where sessions for Mantoux-testing were held on Mondays and Tuesdays, with vaccination sessions on Wednesdays and Thursdays, the medical officers and health visitors attending on a pre-arranged rota. Each of the seven police divisions contributed a quota to the number who attended, the total for any session being restricted to a maximum of 100. One Mantoux test only was employed, using 10 I.T. units of P.P.D.

It was found in practice that the arrangements operated well and the entire scheme was completed in less than nine weeks, the average number dealt with being 72 per session with a range of 47 to 97. A total of 1,291 were tested, comprising 1,262 males and 29 females, and the Mantoux result was ascertained in every case. A total of 174 negative reactors, 171 male and 3 female, were found. The results were as noted in the following table.

MANTOUX REACTIONS OF 1,291 MEMBERS OF GLASGOW POLICE FORCE.
(Figures in parenthesis indicate number of females included in totals).

Age Group	Number Tested	Negative Reactors	Per Cent. Negative	B.C.G. Vaccinated
20-24 ...	151 (9)	37 (2)	24.5	37 (2)
25-29 ...	356 (11)	*47 (1)	13.2	*45 (1)
30-34 ...	374 (1)	35	12.7	35
35-39 ...	197 (3)	22	11.1	22
40-44 ...	142 (2)	13	9.1	13
45-49 ...	95 (1)	10	10.5	10
50-54 ...	67 (1)	9	13.4	9
55-57 ...	9 (1)	1	11.1	1
All Groups ...	<u>1,291 (29)</u>	<u>174 (3)</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>172 (3)</u>

* Two males declined B.C.G. vaccination.

The noteworthy features of these results are the unexpectedly high number of negative reactors found, the over-all average being 13·4 per cent., and the fact that they were distributed among all age groups tested, ranging from 20 to 57 years. In view of these findings, routine Mantoux-testing with B.C.G. vaccination if indicated has been made an integral part of the medical requirements which all recruits to Glasgow Police Force must satisfy before entry.

Infant Vaccination.—Another important advance was the extension of B.C.G. vaccination to new-born infants in Stobhill and the Western District Hospitals. The arrangements, similar to those made for the Maternity and Robroyston Hospitals, were brought into operation in January, 1955. Thus the four main obstetric units in Glasgow have been included in the scheme.

Routine Vaccination Scheme.—The three primary groups were dealt with as before, and the total vaccinations exceeded any previous year's total for these groups. Yet a further extension of B.C.G. vaccination was made in 1955 by including the trainees at Logan and Johnston College.

The total vaccinations in all groups in 1955 were 16,447 compared with 14,814 in 1954. The following table shows their distribution in the various groups, along with similar totals for each year since B.C.G. vaccination was first introduced in 1950.

B.C.G. VACCINATIONS—GLASGOW, 1950-1955.

	Group	Centre	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Total
PRIMARY GROUPS	Contacts ...	Moffat Street ...	21	138	130	141	148	98	676
		Carnbooth ...	19	82	93	71	76	57	398
		Millbrae ...	—	36	77	74	88	70	345
	Infant Contacts	Scotstoun House	33	23	—	—	—	—	56
		Millbrae ...	—	51	103	120	97	115	486
	Contacts ...	H. & W. Dept. ...	89	501	977	1,243	1,260	1,456	5,526
		Baird Street ...	68	167	144	88	2	—	439
		R.H.S.C. ...	—	—	74	91	128	90	383
	Nurses ...	Hospitals ...	124	212	207	174	171	164	1,052
		Nurseries ...	—	—	—	—	15	49	64
		Trainees ...	—	—	—	—	—	19	19
Students ...	University ...	81	81	59	74	71	57	423	
	Physiotherapy ...	—	—	—	—	18	19	37	
Total (Primary Groups)			435	1,291	1,834	2,076	2,074	2,194	9,904
SECONDARY GROUPS	Infants ...	Maternity Hosp.	—	—	1,497	1,898	2,038	1,968	6,401
		Robroyston ..	—	—	588	834	1,181	1,135	3,738
		Stobhill ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,154	1,154
		W. District ..	—	—	—	—	—	876	876
	School Children Rcvaccinations	Schools	—	—	—	6,632	9,029	8,300	23,961
		Schools	—	—	—	—	132	175	307
	Police ...	Training School	—	—	—	—	—	185	185
	Others ...	Various	—	17	137	179	360	460	1,153
Total (Secondary Groups)			—	17	2,222	9,543	12,740	14,253	38,775
Total (All Groups)			435	1,308	4,056	11,619	14,814	16,447	48,668
Cumulative Total			435	1,743	5,799	17,418	32,232	48,668	

X-RAY SECTION

The work done in the X-ray Section in 1955 showed the same trend towards progressive increase noted in previous years. The increase was largely due to two factors. Firstly, the full effect of the annual X-ray of teachers, begun in November, 1954, became apparent ; and, secondly, the X-ray Unit was diverted from its normal routine to act as a centre for the M.M.R. campaign held in June, 1955.

Eastern Division M.M.R. Campaign.—The M.M.R. campaign was planned to survey the population in a limited area of Glasgow, and for this purpose the Eastern Division was selected.

There were four units engaged full-time on the campaign, which continued for almost four weeks. Public sessions were held on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 2-4 p.m. and from 5.30-8 p.m., and on Saturdays from 10-12 a.m. and from 2-4 p.m., Mondays and Fridays being devoted to full-size film sessions from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. for recalls. These arrangements were in operation from Tuesday, 7th June, till Tuesday, 28th June, and the units were finally disbanded to resume their normal schedule on Saturday 2nd July.

Of the four units engaged, only the Cochrane Street unit was static. Of the remaining three, one was the Glasgow Mobile Unit, and two were the mobile units of Lanarkshire and Edinburgh which had been brought to Glasgow to assist in the campaign. The mobile units were sited in Wellshot Road Clinic, Parkhead Hall and Bridgeton Hall and only these three sites were actually in the Eastern Division. It was considered desirable, however, to add Cochrane Street as a fourth centre, for the convenience of the population in the proximal part of the area to be surveyed and also for any residents in the area who worked centrally or residents from other parts of Glasgow.

A total of 12,531 persons were X-rayed at the four centres during the campaign. The following table shows the allocation of the units

to the respective centres and the number of persons X-rayed by each unit :—

No.	Unit	Centre	Miniature X-ray Films			Recalls	Recall Rate
			Male	Female	Total		
1.	Lanarkshire Mobile	C.W. Clinic, Wellshot Rd.	1,174	1,609	2,783	153	5.5%
2.	Edinburgh Mobile	Parkhead Hall, Duke Street.	932	1,322	2,254	167	7.4%
3.	Glasgow Mobile	Bridgeton Hall, London Rd.	1,823	2,301	4,124	292	7.1%
4.	Glasgow Static	H. & W. Dept., Cochrane St.	1,559	1,811	3,370	235	6.9%
			<u>5,488</u>	<u>7,043</u>	<u>12,531</u>	<u>847</u>	<u>6.7%</u>

From the 847 persons recalled for a large film, there was an immediate yield of 190 who were considered to be hitherto unknown cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, either active or sufficiently doubtful to require investigation. After a period of not less than three months, the final number of new cases of significant pulmonary tuberculosis detected proved to be 181, of whom 84 were male and 97 female. The following table shows their type and incidence according to sex :—

	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Active	24	32	56
Percentage of total age-group examined ...	0.44	0.45	0.45
Observation	60	65	125
Percentage of total age-group examined ...	1.10	0.92	1.00
Total	84	97	181
Percentage of total age-group examined ...	1.54	1.37	1.45

At no time during this campaign were any of the four units hard pressed or even working to their full capacity, and it is much to be regretted that only some 12,500 of the population presented themselves for X-ray. While the result is unquestionably disappointing and hardly commensurate with the efforts expended, it must be considered in relation to certain incidental factors. The chief of these was the disruption of planning caused by the sudden decision to hold a General Election. Since the date fixed for the election almost coincided with the projected start of the campaign, the opening date was postponed for, and the duration curtailed by, one week. Moreover, publicity for the campaign was restricted both in time and amount due to the same cause. Everything considered therefore, the campaign proved to be moderately successful.

Routine X-ray Scheme.—Apart from the M.M.R. campaign described above, the unit continued to deal with the usual groups on the same routine as before. The total work done again showed a marked increase. The number of radiograms taken in 1955 was 20,123 compared with 13,278 in 1954. The total comprised 18,615 miniature films and 1,508 full-size films of which 1,094 were recalls. The recall rate was 5·8 per cent. The distribution of the miniature films among all groups who attended, including those in the Eastern Division Campaign, is shown below :—

MINIATURE RADIOGRAMS, 1955.

Groups				Male	Female	Total
1.	Contacts, new	...	...	2,060	2,475	4,535
2.	Contacts, return	...	...	398	466	864
3.	Superannuation	...	...	860	515	1,375
4.	Sick Pay	...	...	224	269	493
5.	School Children	...	...	29	13	42
6.	Special Surveys	...	...	226	563	799
7.	Nationalised Services	...		159	6	165
8.	Industrial	...	...	15	34	49
9.	Other Local Authorities	...		36	4	40
10.	Miscellaneous	...	...	634	1,089	1,723
11.	School Teachers	...	...	2,297	2,863	5,160
12.	M.M.R. Campaign	...	...	1,559	1,811	3,370
				<hr/> 8,497	<hr/> 10,108	<hr/> 18,615
				<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

From the 1,508 full-size films, the most important result was a yield of 387 cases, 208 in males and 179 females, considered to be active or significant cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. A further 312 cases, 151 male, 161 female, were diagnosed as pulmonary tuberculosis but in an inactive or healed state. The conditions found and their

distribution among the various groups in both sexes are shown in the tables below :—

FULL-SIZE FILMS, 1955.

Groups			Non-Pulm.								Total
			Active	In-active	Pleurisy	Root Lesions	Fibro-sis	Neo-plasms	Lesions	N.A.D.	
MALE—											
1. Contacts, new	...	...	61	25	11	14	4	1	8	32	156
2. Contacts, return	...	...	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	9	18
3. Superannuation	...	...	40	23	12	3	2	—	—	36	116
4. Sick Pay	...	...	21	10	7	—	—	1	3	4	46
5. School Children	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
6. Special Surveys	...	...	5	9	13	1	—	—	4	68	100
7. Nationalised Services	...	...	5	3	3	—	—	—	1	9	21
8. Industrial	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9. Other Local Authorities	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
10. Miscellaneous	...	...	11	11	14	—	2	—	10	49	97
11. School Teachers	...	...	33	43	9	—	5	—	4	21	115
12. M.M.R. Campaign	...	...	25	25	13	4	9	—	1	48	125
			208	151	82	23	22	2	31	279	800
FEMALE—											
1. Contacts, new	...	...	65	45	6	8	—	1	10	68	203
2. Contacts, return	...	...	1	5	—	2	—	—	—	10	18
3. Superannuation	...	...	19	14	—	—	—	—	2	23	58
4. Sick Pay	...	...	8	9	1	1	—	—	1	6	26
5. School Children	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
6. Special Surveys	...	...	11	8	2	2	—	2	5	68	98
7. Nationalised Services	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Industrial	...	...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
9. Other Local Authorities	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
10. Miscellaneous	...	...	12	14	2	—	—	—	6	41	75
11. School Teachers	...	...	37	34	7	—	—	1	11	25	115
12. M.M.R. Campaign	...	...	24	32	6	—	1	—	2	45	110
			179	161	24	14	1	4	37	288	708
Both Sexes	...	...	387	312	106	37	23	6	68	567	1,508

The conditions grouped under " Non-Pulmonary " were cardiac abnormalities, foreign-bodies in the chest wall and bone aberrations of ribs or spine.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

There was noted last year a slowing of the fall in the number of cases of acute syphilis. This year, 1955, although the number of female cases has fallen from 5 to 3, the number of male cases has increased from 18 to 31. The incidence of acute gonorrhoea, on the other hand, continues to decrease in both males and females.

The comparative figures for the incidence of acute venereal disease during the pre-war, war and post-war periods are shown in the following table :—

NEW CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

Year.	Acute Syphilis.		Acute Gonorrhoea.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1938	250	124	1,426	157
1939	293	118	1,358	143
1942	778	395	1,536	308
1943	671	368	1,323	407
1946	687	356	2,463	449
1947	597	247	2,164	305
1951	105	32	1,280	169
1952	61	21	1,352	164
1953	21	6	1,527	169
1954	18	5	1,232	150
1955	31	3	1,029	91

The incidence of acute syphilis in males is now 87·6 per cent. below the 1938 incidence. In the case of females, the figure for 1955 is 97·6 per cent. below that ruling in 1938.

Both the total number of new and transferred-in cases attending the centre for the first time has fallen during the year.

NEW AND TRANSFERRED-IN CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASE ATTENDING THE CENTRES FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Year.					Total New Cases.	Transferred-in.
1938	...	...	...	...	5,189	245
1939	...	...	...	...	4,724	189
1942	...	...	...	...	6,344	642
1943	...	...	...	...	7,740	853
1946	...	...	...	...	9,937	1,495
1947	...	...	...	...	8,181	570
1951	...	...	...	...	4,947	445
1952	...	...	...	...	5,301	450
1953	...	...	...	...	5,431	270
1954	...	...	...	...	4,835	309
1955	...	...	...	...	4,145	191

The attendance of patients suffering from non-venereal conditions remains high although there has been a decrease during the year as compared with previous years.

ATTENDANCE OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM NON-VENEREAL CONDITIONS.

Year.			Males.	Females.	Total.
1938	...	...	824	153	977
1939	...	...	747	142	889
1942	...	...	1,058	398	1,456
1943	...	...	2,002	708	2,710
1946	...	...	3,027	650	3,677
1947	...	...	2,458	547	3,005
1951	...	...	1,707	360	2,067
1952	...	...	1,924	391	2,315
1953	...	...	1,839	424	2,263
1954	...	...	1,706	331	2,037
1955	...	...	1,525	301	1,826

Syphilis.—The number of male patients suffering from acute syphilis coming to the clinics for the first time in 1955 was 31, which compares with 18 in 1954, 21 in 1953 and 61 in 1952. Acute syphilis in females decreased from 5 in 1954 to 3 in 1955.

The number of patients suffering from late syphilis was 106, which compares with 117 in 1954. This figure for 1955 is a 77·3 per cent. reduction on that ruling in 1938. The following table shows the changes in incidence that have occurred since 1938 :—

LATE SYPHILIS.

Year.			Males.	Females.	Total.
1938	...	...	217	250	467
1939	...	...	174	191	365
1942	...	...	145	157	302
1943	...	...	206	191	397
1946	...	...	154	161	315
1947	...	...	155	167	322
1951	...	...	114	98	212
1952	...	...	127	85	212
1953	...	...	100	47	147
1954	...	...	62	55	117
1955	...	...	67	39	106

There were 4 cases of congenital syphilis under one year and 19 cases at all ages. There is thus an increase over the 1954 figure and with the present trend of acute syphilis, a further increase is to be expected.

CONGENITAL SYPHILIS.

Year.		All Cases.	Cases — 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
1927	... ..	551	119	5.0
1932	... ..	240	72	3.2
1937	... ..	177	36	1.6
1942	... ..	71	27	1.3
1943	... ..	97	32	1.4
1946	... ..	72	27	1.1
1947	... ..	80	25	0.97
1951	... ..	24	5	0.25
1952	... ..	33	5	0.25
1953	... ..	8	—	—
1954	... ..	10	1	0.05
1955	... ..	19	4	0.19

During the year 7,582 ante-natal blood tests were carried out and 0.28 per cent. were found positive. The number of blood tests still represents less than half the total births in the city and a special effort has been made to persuade practitioners to adopt the practice of ante-natal blood tests for the Rhesus Factor and the Kahn and Wassermann Tests.

PRE-NATAL BLOOD TESTS.

Year.			Number.	Percentage Positive.
1930	... ..	...	1,749	2.8
1935	... ..	...	3,334	1.8
1940	... ..	...	8,714	1.3
1942	... ..	...	10,265	1.18
1943	... ..	...	11,067	1.7
1946	... ..	...	13,946	1.23
1947	... ..	...	13,250	1.46
1951	... ..	...	9,796	0.65
1952	... ..	...	8,661	0.87
1953	... ..	...	8,457	0.35
1954	... ..	...	7,759	0.2
1955	... ..	...	7,582	0.28

Gonorrhoea.—The incidence in acute gonorrhoea in males has fallen from 1,232 in 1954 to 1,029 in 1955. There has also been a fall in the number of female patients from 150 to 91.

Chronic gonorrhoea in both males and females has shown a slight increase.

CHRONIC GONORRHOEA.

Year.			Males.	Females.	Total.
1938	... ..	...	101	312	413
1939	... ..	...	53	266	319
1942	... ..	...	67	88	155
1943	... ..	...	73	93	166
1946	... ..	...	35	48	83
1947	... ..	...	32	38	70
1951	... ..	...	11	10	21
1952	... ..	...	9	6	15
1953	... ..	...	6	6	12
1954	... ..	...	5	5	10
1955	... ..	...	12	10	22

Venereal Diseases in Seamen.—The *ad hoc* clinics continue to serve seamen coming to the port. The actual numbers suffering from acute syphilis have risen slightly, while the numbers suffering from acute gonorrhoea have fallen.

BLACK STREET, BROOMIELAW AND BELLAHOUSTON CLINICS.

NEW AND TRANSFERRED-IN PATIENTS.

PROPORTION OF SEAMAN TO TOTAL CASES.

Year.	Early Syphilis.			Acute Gonorrhoea.		
	All.	Seamen.	Per-centage.	All.	Seamen.	Per-centage.
1939 ...	265	54	20.4	1,133	75	6.6
1940 ...	403	133	33.0	1,210	224	18.5
1941 ...	793	434	54.7	1,671	539	32.3
1942 ...	1,082	589	54.4	1,543	532	34.5
1943 ...	1,149	577	50.2	1,393	436	31.3
1946 ...	1,264	164	13.0	3,070	435	14.2
1947 ...	872	166	19.0	2,340	330	14.1
1951 ...	162	40	24.7	1,347	204	15.1
1952 ...	94	34	36.2	1,417	198	14.0
1953 ...	35	14	40.0	1,597	208	13.0
1954 ...	45	7	15.5	1,304	132	10.1
1955 ...	41	13	31.7	1,061	118	11.1

In-Patients.—The number of patients for whom hospital treatment was necessary during the year was 116 compared with 91 in 1954. These figures compare with the peak number, 694, treated indoor in 1943. During 1955, 69 patients were treated in Belvidere Hospital and 47 in Baird Street and Ruchill Hospitals. The following table shows the admission of patients to institutions :—

TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED FOR IN-PATIENT TREATMENT.

	Sex.	Primary Syphilis D.G. + W.R. —	Primary Syphilis W.R. +	Secondary Syphilis.	Latent Syphilis. (1st year).	All Later Stages.	Congenital Syphilis.	Extra-genital Infection.	Acute Gonorrhoea.	Chronic Gonorrhoea.	Soft Chancre.	Non-Specific Venereal Disease.	Non-Venereal	Total Admissions.	Aggregate Days' Residence.	Average Days' Residence.
Belvidere Hospital	M.	4	6	—	—	26	5	—	1	—	3	15	9	69	2,245	32.5
Baird Street	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	184	184.0
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	252	84.0
Ruchill Hospital	M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	260	130.0
	F.	1	2	2	1	18	1	—	7	1	1	1	6	41	2,904	70.8
Totals		5	8	2	1	45	8	—	8	1	4	16	18	116	5,845	50.4

Attendance of Patients.—Patients attending for the first time at the various centres numbered 4,145, a decrease from the figure of 4,835 in 1954. There were 30,491 attendances of new and old patients and 116 patients were admitted for in-patient treatment, 46 being admitted direct without previous attendance at a clinic. The *ad hoc* clinics dealt with 99 per cent. of all acute venereal disease coming to the diagnostic and treatment centres. The following table summarises the attendance of new patients at the various centres:—

	<i>Ad hoc</i> Treatment Centres.		Glasgow All Centres.
	Males.	Females.	
Acute Syphilis (includes Primary, Secondary and Latent in the First Year of Infection)	30	2	34
Acute Gonorrhoea	1,028	88	1,120
Total Acute Venereal Disease ...	1,058	90	1,154
Late and Congenital Syphilis	43	26	125
Chronic Gonorrhoea	12	10	22
Total Chronic Venereal Disease ...	55	36	147
Other Diseases, including Soft Sore, Septic Balanitis, etc.	887	61	1,018
Non-Venereal	1,497	259	1,826

Incidence of Jaundice.—During the year, out of 34 cases of early syphilis attending the *ad hoc* centres, none developed jaundice. With the reduced use of arsenic and improved technique, jaundice no longer appears as an important complication of the treatment of syphilis.

Follow-up of Defaulters.—With the rapid treatment of both acute syphilis and acute gonorrhoea, a fairly high proportion of the patients default before completing treatment. Efforts have been made to obtain the attendance of defaulters by follow-up letters and by personal visits of the health visitors in the cases of females and the senior attendants in the case of males. During the year the health visitors attended 627 female patients on 863 occasions and persuaded 74·3 per cent. of the patients to resume treatment. The wrong name and address had been given by 50 patients. In the follow-up of male patients, 897 follow-up letters were sent to 615 patients who defaulted during treatment but only 33·7 per cent. resumed treatment. On 178 occasions the wrong name and address was given. The low percentage of males resuming treatment is unsatisfactory but it is probable that most patients have received sufficient treatment to reduce the danger of spread of infection.

SECTION VII.

MENTAL SERVICES.

The work of this section has been carried out on the same lines as in previous years and details are given below.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES BOARDED-OUT.

The total number of mental defectives on the roll at 31st December, 1955, was 1,336 as compared with 1,345 the previous year, a decrease of 9. The number resident within the city was 1,051 compared with 1,058 in 1954. The following are the statistics in respect of these cases :—

	City.	Country.	Total.
On roll at 31st December, 1954 ...	1,058	287	1,345
Enrolled and transferred during year	57	13	70
Taken off roll by death, recovery or transfer	64	15	79
Remaining on roll at 31st December, 1955	1,051	285	1,336

During the year three patients were boarded-out from their homes in Glasgow to farms outwith the city and six were transferred from farms to the care of relatives.

Changes in guardianship numbered 117, mostly owing to the death of the former guardian.

One hundred and twenty patients were admitted to institutions, 27 of these being detained at the instance of the Education Authority until they attained the age of 16 years when it was considered that they should be continued in the institution for further training.

The provision by the Western Regional Hospital Board of additional adult accommodation enabled those patients in Caldwell House who were over 16 years of age to be transferred to Lennox Castle. The vacancies in Caldwell House allocated to this Authority were used to accommodate the most urgent cases on the waiting list.

At the request of the General Board of Control, Special Reports were made on the suitability for continued guardianship, removal to an institution or discharge in respect of 451 patients, a decrease of 16

from the previous year, and 585 Home Reports were prepared in respect of patients in institutions or under unrelated guardianship.

Under Section 24 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1949, ten convicted persons were certified as mental defectives and by order of the Court placed under guardianship in private homes, following arrangements made by this Department. In addition, 20 patients were ordered to be detained in institutions under the control of the Regional Hospital Boards.

Petitions for Judicial Orders for the placing of 15 defectives were presented to and granted by the Sheriff. The corresponding figure for 1954 was 20.

Two patients gave birth to illegitimate children during the year while under the care and supervision of their parents. One of these patients, aged 42 years, was re-admitted to Lennox Castle and the child placed under the care of the Children's Officer. The other patient is under the guardianship of an aunt and the child is being taken care of by the patient's parents.

Four male and two female patients were married. Five of them are still on the Roll of Boarded-out Mental Defectives, while one of the girls was discharged by Order of the General Board of Control.

The present position regarding the admission of patients to certified institutions is quite hopeless as the only vacancies existing are for educable defectives of school age. There are at present 54 certified mental defectives in Foresthall awaiting accommodation in Lennox Castle or other institutions.

MENTAL PATIENTS BOARDED-OUT.

These are certified patients who have been resident in mental hospitals and, having made a partial recovery, are considered by the Medical Superintendent to be suitable for boarding-out under the care of a guardian, either related or unrelated; or destitute patients suffering from a mental illness which does not require treatment in a mental hospital but who have been certified and placed under guardianship. They are visited quarterly by a medical officer, as are mental defectives. Within the city these visits are carried out by the Department's own staff. Outwith the city medical practitioners appointed by the Department perform these duties.

Boarded-out mental patients on the roll at 31st December, 1955, numbered 101, a decrease of two from the previous year. Of these, 71 are resident outwith the city boundary.

In addition to the cases on the roll, the Department visits and supervises all cases liberated on probation from mental hospitals and, as these patients are not entitled to National Assistance, it is usually necessary to grant an allowance which is recovered from the Regional Hospital Board in whose area the mental hospital from which they were liberated is situated.

EXAMINATION OF MENTAL PATIENTS FOR CERTIFICATION, ETC.

The full-time medical staff of the Mental Services Section of the Department is available within the city area on a 24-hour basis for the examination and, where necessary, the certification of patients referred by general practitioners as being persons of unsound mind. Arrangements for admission and removal of patients are dealt with by officers of the Regional Hospital Board.

The number of cases seen during the year, classified according to the final decision made, is shown in the table below :—

			Prisons.		City.		Totals.		Grand Total.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Fully Certified	...	...	44	22	196	288	240	310	550
Not Certified	...	...	3	4	75	96	78	100	178
Mental Observation	...	...	—	5	23	11	23	16	39
Cancelled	...	...	—	—	5	8	5	8	13
			<u>47</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>434</u>	<u>780</u>

Of the above cases, 70·5 per cent. required full certification as compared with 69·4 per cent. in 1954, while 5·0 per cent. were found suitable for mental observation wards as against 3·6 per cent. in 1954.

The cases certified in the prisons amounted to 12 per cent. of the total certified, the corresponding figure for 1954 being 12·8 per cent.

In addition, 129 cases were examined in the City's general and special hospitals as compared with 112 for the previous year.

During 1955 a total of 24 persons were recommended to the mental hospitals as voluntary patients. The corresponding figure for 1954 was 17. For all purposes, the medical officers made 6,760 visits in the course of the year.

RESULTS OF MENTAL EXAMINATION OF OLD PEOPLE.

(Persons aged 65 years and upwards).

	Cases.	1955	Cases.	1954
		Percentage.		Percentage.
1. Total Mental Cases (less prisons and cancelled)	689	—	669	—
2. Senile Cases Seen	330	48·0 (of 1)	295	44·0 (of 1)
3. Senile Cases Certified	243	73·6 (of 2)	205	69·5 (of 2)
4. Senile Cases Not Certified	87	26·4 (of 2)	90	30·5 (of 2)

From the above table it will be observed that the percentage of senile cases to total cases has increased from last year, as has also the number of those requiring certification. This continues the general upward trend. The table below shows the percentage of senile to total cases and the percentage of senile cases certified.

				Percentage Senile Cases to Total.	Percentage Senile Cases Certified.
1950	...	...	...	29·3	56·3
1951	...	...	...	41·3	56·8
1952	...	...	...	44·4	60·8
1953	...	...	...	46·3	63·7
1954	...	...	...	44·0	69·5
1955	...	...	...	48·0	73·6

SECTION VIII.

BLIND PERSONS.

During 1955, 861 persons were examined at the Regional Clinic, and 164 were re-examined. The ophthalmologists attached to the clinic made, during the year, 491 home visits. Of the total number of cases examined for the first time 525 were certified as being blind.

Table A shows the age and sex distribution of the 861 persons examined for the first time. It will be seen that the heaviest incidence was in the later years of life and that amongst the certified group females considerably outnumbered males. This was in accordance with the findings of the last three years, while previously the sexes had been equally represented.

TABLE A.

Age.	Certified			Not Certified		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
-1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	6	5	11	1	1	2
5-15	4	1	5	—	—	—
16-29	8	10	18	5	1	6
30-39	3	7	10	4	6	10
40-49	10	4	14	6	7	13
50-59	25	32	57	14	17	31
60-69	36	65	101	37	50	87
70+	114	194	308	72	115	187
N.S.	—	1	1	—	—	—
	<u>206</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>525</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>336</u>

Of the 861 new cases examined 341 were resident in the Glasgow area and 215 in Lanarkshire.

Table B shows the allocation among local authorities of applicants examined during 1955 in the area of the Joint Committee :—

TABLE B.

	Certified			Not Certified		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Glasgow	75	138	213	60	68	128
Airdrie	1	—	1	2	1	3
Coatbridge	4	10	14	8	9	17
Hamilton	5	4	9	5	5	10
Motherwell & Wishaw	9	5	14	7	1	8
Rutherglen	2	3	5	1	4	5
Other Lanarkshire ...	31	44	75	21	33	54
Greenock	5	7	12	1	11	12
Paisley	6	3	9	6	6	12
Port Glasgow	2	3	5	4	2	6
Other Renfrewshire	12	13	25	2	6	8
Dumbarton	2	5	7	—	2	2
Clydebank	2	1	3	1	3	4
Other Dunbartonshire	5	11	16	4	8	12
Falkirk	3	2	5	2	1	3
Stirling	3	2	5	1	5	6
Other Stirlingshire ...	8	11	19	4	12	16
Ayr	2	6	8	1	2	3
Kilmarnock	1	6	7	3	3	6
Other Ayrshire	13	26	39	5	9	14
Argyll County	12	12	24	—	6	6
Bute County	—	2	2	1	—	1
Dumfries Burgh	3	5	8	—	—	—
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>206</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>525</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>336</u>

As has already been mentioned 164 cases were re-examined during the year. These were cases examined previously but, owing to some altered circumstances or following the person's own request, were reviewed during 1955.

TABLE C.

RE-EXAMINATION, 1955.

	At Clinic.	At Home.	All Cases.
1. Blind persons previously certified as blind	12	—	12
2. Person previously certified as blind and no longer blind	10	5	15
3. Person found not blind at present and previous examination	54	31	85
4. Persons now certified as blind who were not blind at the previous examination	32	20	52
	<u>108</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>164</u>

Follow-up Scheme.—This scheme deals with those patients examined by the Regional Clinic and considered by the examining surgeon as likely to benefit from further treatment. The scheme has been made possible by the co-operation of the Mission to the Outdoor Blind for Glasgow and the South-West of Scotland. The home teachers make special enquiries twice yearly regarding such patients and report progress. When operative or other treatment had been completed, the patient is re-examined and the improvement or otherwise noted. During the year the teachers investigated 105 cases certified blind with the following results :—

Treatment Recommended.	No. of Cases.	TREATMENT CARRIED OUT.		TREATMENT NOT CARRIED OUT.			
		Still Blind.	Not now Blind.	Died.	Unwilling.	Unfit.	Others.
Surgical ...	82	12	6	6	24	16	18
Medical ...	23	15	—	—	—	—	5
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	105	27	6	6	24	19	23
	==	==	==	==	==	==	==

The group entitled in the table “unwilling” is composed mainly of elderly people who, owing to their advanced age, do not feel inclined to undergo an operation. The group “others” numbering 23 in the table consists of patients who for some medical reason are not yet ready for operative procedures, *e.g.*, patients whose cataract has not yet “matured.”

TABLE D.

CAUSES OF BLINDNESS.

The causes of blindness of the 525 cases certified blind during 1955 are shown in the following table :—

Congenital and Undetermined—

Congenital anomalies	11
Abiotrophies, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Tumour of globe or orbit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Myopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Other errors of refraction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Glaucoma, primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Cataract, primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Infectious and Toxic—

(a) Exogenous :

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Infections of outer coats of eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

(b) Endogenous :

Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Syphilis, congenital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ acquired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Virus Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bacterial infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
T.B. Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Phlyctenular, strumous, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chronic septicaemia, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Traumatic and Chemical—

Birth injury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Non-industrial trauma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Household accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Traffic or transportation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Metal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
War injuries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sympathetic ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chemico-toxic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Systemic Diseases—

Anaemia and blood diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Diseases of pregnancy and childbirth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vascular diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Essential hypertension	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Cerebral arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intracranial neoplasm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Diseases of central nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Disseminated Sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tabes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spondylitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acne Rosacea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Not classified owing to lack of data 5

Not ascertainable definitely 7

Total 525

The largest number is included in the category " Congenital and Undetermined " and the most important individual causes of blindness were cateract, myopia, glaucoma, arterio-sclerosis and diabetes.

SECTION IX.

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

During the year 7,185 vessels with an aggregate of 8,180,839 tons entered the port. This tonnage shows a slight decrease in comparison with that of last year and is attributed to a reduction in the costal traffic.

A total of 1,544 vessels with an aggregate of 4,709,699 tons arrived from foreign ports, of which 843 vessels were from infected ports, 190 vessels arriving directly from these ports, while 653 vessels had called at other home ports before arriving in Glasgow. A total of 701 foreign-going vessels arrived from non-infected ports.

Also during the year 5,641 vessels on the coastal trade, with an aggregate of 3,471,140 tons, entered the port.

The routine boarding of vessels at the Tail of the Bank continued but owing to adverse weather conditions a few vessels were permitted to proceed up-river to their berthing stations on giving a satisfactory verbal reply to the "Hailing" by the Boarding Inspector. These vessels were boarded by a member of the Glasgow staff.

The relief duty for changing the shift at the Boarding Station at Greenock during the holiday period had again to be supplied by inspectors from the Port staff in Glasgow.

The cordial relationship and co-operation between the Port staff, the Customs and Excise Officers and other officials with whom they come in contact was maintained.

TONNAGE OF VESSELS ARRIVING FROM OVERSEAS.

				No. of ships	Crews	Net Reg. Tonnage
January	...	...	...	137	5,146	403,972
February	...	...	...	127	4,743	336,729
March	...	...	...	149	6,224	415,307
April	...	...	...	149	6,672	457,213
May	...	...	...	130	5,750	395,174
June	...	...	...	115	5,630	344,799
July	...	...	...	117	5,732	393,773
August	...	...	...	134	6,013	422,333
September	...	...	...	115	5,626	397,522
October	...	...	...	124	6,024	397,320
November	...	...	...	122	5,522	384,893
December	...	...	...	125	5,280	360,664
				<u>1,544</u>	<u>68,362</u>	<u>4,709,699</u>

Particulars of vessels arriving are given in the following table :—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ARRIVING DURING 1955.

				Overseas		
				Total Ships	Total Crew	Total Passengers
British	...	...	...	987	52,431	3,011
Belgian	...	...	...	11	181	—
Bulgarian	...	...	...	1	39	—
Burmese	...	...	...	1	59	—
Costa-Rican	...	...	...	10	254	—
Danish	...	...	...	18	498	—
Dutch	...	...	...	131	1,570	2
Egyptian	...	...	...	1	56	39
Finnish	...	...	...	7	213	—
French	...	...	...	2	56	—
German	...	...	...	37	845	2
Greek	...	...	...	6	174	—
Icelandic	...	...	...	1	34	14
Indian	...	...	...	3	159	—
Israelian	...	...	...	3	86	—
Italian	...	...	...	5	154	—
Japanese	...	...	...	2	101	—
Liberian	...	...	...	12	345	—
Norwegian	...	...	...	128	4,170	34
Panamanian	...	...	...	18	551	—
Polish	...	...	...	4	152	11
Portuguese	...	...	...	2	68	—
Roumanian	...	...	...	1	48	—
Russian	...	...	...	8	355	—
South African	...	...	...	1	54	4
Spanish	...	...	...	17	601	1
Swedish	...	...	...	62	1,992	7
Swiss	...	...	...	5	169	—
Turkish	...	...	...	1	29	—
U.S.A.	...	...	...	57	2,832	13
Yugo-Slav	...	...	...	2	86	—
				<u>1,544</u>	<u>68,362</u>	<u>3,138</u>

NATIONALITY OF SHIPS' CREWS ARRIVING DURING 1955.

	British	Indian	Chinese	Other Nationalities on British Ships	Total Crews on British Ships	Crews on Other Ships	Overall Total Crews	Passengers on British Ships	Passengers on Other Ships	Total Passengers
January ...	2,537	930	63	232	3,762	1,384	5,146	—	—	—
February ...	2,202	1,005	173	137	3,517	1,226	4,743	3	4	7
March ...	3,276	1,171	91	123	4,661	1,563	6,224	3	1	4
April ...	3,548	1,112	202	298	5,160	1,512	6,672	39	4	43
May ...	2,913	1,218	82	84	4,297	1,453	5,750	573	63	636
June ...	2,988	867	77	123	4,055	1,575	5,630	545	33	578
July ...	3,358	963	241	86	4,648	1,084	5,732	881	—	881
August ...	3,255	1,218	145	160	4,778	1,235	6,013	415	9	424
September ...	3,026	1,207	152	125	4,510	1,116	5,626	225	1	226
October ...	3,283	1,192	183	163	4,821	1,203	6,024	266	8	274
November ...	3,056	1,032	137	86	4,311	1,211	5,522	57	1	58
December ...	2,627	1,318	126	110	4,181	1,099	5,280	4	3	7
TOTALS	36,069	13,233	1,672	1,727	52,701	15,661	68,362	3,207	127	3,138

The large increase in the passenger traffic entering the Port during the year was due to the introduction of direct sailings per the S.S. "Captain Cook" between Glasgow and Montreal. This measure, however, was a temporary arrangement, and at the conclusion of the seventh return voyage the service ceased.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1952.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No quarantinable diseases were reported on vessels arriving at the Port, but during the early part of the year precautionary measures were applied to all vessels arriving from the port of Vannes in the Morbihan Department in Brittany which had been declared infected with smallpox by the French Ministry of Health on 6th January. The initial case in that area was a child whose father had returned ten days earlier from military duties in Indo-China.

Smallpox was also reported at Spa in Belgium and measures were taken to prevent the spread of infection, but the area was declared free on 11th March, 1955.

A similar situation developed regarding vessels from Brest where smallpox was reported on the 11th April.

The crews of vessels from these ports were examined, their vaccination certificates were checked, and where they were invalid or could not be produced, the seamen involved were vaccinated. The inspectors in each area made daily visits to the vessels while they remained in port.

Crews arriving by Air from India.—Notifications were received from the Medical Officer at the London Airport intimating the arrival of Asiatic crews at the airport within forty-eight hours of leaving India and destined for specified vessels in the Glasgow Harbour or for the Seamen's Boarding in Queen's Dock or other premises within the City boundary. These crews were examined on arrival by the Port Medical Staff and visited daily by the Port inspectors until the period of supervision had elapsed.

In the early part of the year the " Empire Halladale " berthed at King George V Dock to disembark 1,032 troops of the Black Watch who had boarded the vessel at Kilindini in East Africa. The Port Medical Officer on duty boarded the vessel on arrival to examine a patient who was a child of six years of age. As the result of the examination the child was removed to Ruchill Hospital as a continued fever case.

Information was received from Liverpool Port Health Authority that a member of the crew on the S.S. " Captain Hobson " had been landed at Aden and had subsequently died of typhoid fever. The rapid turn-round of the vessel at Liverpool prevented disinfection measures being carried out at that port, and these were therefore carried out at Glasgow.

The day this vessel sailed on her next trip a general servant was removed to Ruchill Hospital as a suspected case of amoebic dysentery.

During the month of May a native member of the crew on the S.S. " Caledonia " died on the passage from Liverpool and the ship's surgeon had declared that death was due to natural causes. The Port Medical Officer on duty boarded the vessel on arrival at Glasgow and confirmed these facts.

Information from the Liverpool Port Health Authority intimated that a seaman on the S.S. " Safina-E-Tariq " had been removed to hospital at Liverpool as a case of dysentery. Enquiries revealed that two members of the crew had diarrhoea during the voyage and another had suffered from acute abdominal pain but had no diarrhoea and was later diagnosed as dyspepsia. This vessel was in a deplorable condition and had been brought over to this country to be broken up, but regulations of the Indian Government prohibited this action and the vessel had to return to India. No record had been made of the dates on which the drinking water tanks had been cleansed, and in view of the sickness on the vessel, water samples were taken for examination and the tanks were emptied and cleansed.

Two men who were members of the engineroom staff on the S.S. " City of St. Albans " were removed to Ruchill Hospital as dysentery cases, and enquiries revealed that there had been considerable general

indisposition. An investigation of the records indicated that the regular drinking water tanks had been cleaned and cement washed within the time limits allowed by the Board of Trade Instructions, and it was later learned that engineers and native crew had been using the washing water from the fore and aft peak tanks for drinking purposes.

During the year two Lascar seamen were removed to hospital from the Queen's Dock Seamen's Hostel as cases of chickenpox. Washing and disinfection was carried out in respect of the bedding and accommodation.

CASES OF ILLNESS REPORTED ON VESSELS ON ARRIVAL AT GLASGOW.

Disease			Removed to Hospital	Sent Home	Referred to Clinic	Left on Board	Died	Total
Chickenpox	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Continued Fever	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bacillary Dysentery	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Clinical Dysentery	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	2
? Diphtheria	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Infective Jaundice	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Mumps	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	...	...	5	—	—	—	—	5
Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	2
P.U.O.	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tonsillitis	...	...	6	1	—	—	—	7
? Typhoid	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
T.B.	...	...	2	1	—	—	—	3
V.D.	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Other Diseases	...	...	57	1	—	7	1	66
Injuries	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	4
			<hr/> 91	<hr/> 3	<hr/> —	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 102
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

NOTES ON CASES LANDED AT OTHER HOME OF FOREIGN PORTS AND DEATHS AT SEA OR ABROAD.

Date	Name of Vessel	Patient's Name	Disease	Remarks
15.1.55	S.S. "Greenwich"	(Apprentice)	Tonsillitis	Landed at Belfast.
17.3.55	S.S. "Errington Court"	(One case)	Plcurisy	Landed at Las Palmas.
19.3.55	S.S. "Safina E. Tariq"	(Pantryman)	Dysentery	To hospital at Liverpool.
23.3.55	S.S. "Dromore"	(2nd Officer)	Cerebral Haemorrhage	By lifeboat to Kilmarnock Infirmary.
28.3.55	S.S. "Cilicia"	Ali Ismail (Seaman)	V.D.	To hospital at Liverpool.
4.4.55	S.S. "Journalist"	Edward Kane (19) D.B.S.	? T.B.	Put ashore at Liverpool for examination.
19.5.55	S.S. "Shuna"	(Chief Officer) (41)	Duodenal Ulcer	Landed at Greenock.
20.5.55	S.S. "Caledonia"	Luckoo Bora (57) Topas		Died from natural causes on way round from Liverpool.
26.5.55	S.S. "Clan McTavish"	Sakoda (49)	Coronary Thrombosis	Died at Avonmouth 5.5.55 (in ambulance to hospital).
17.6.55	S.S. "Cargill"	E. C. Law (43) Chief Steward	Stomach Ulcer	To hospital in Sapele.
24.6.55	S.S. "Percus"	W. H. Bowman (Pantryman)	T.B.	Landed at Milford Haven 11.6.55.
25.6.55	S.S. "Empire Clyde"	(Various cases)	Mumps and W. Cough	Put ashore at Liverpool.
27.6.55	S.S. "Kanbe"	Abdulla -- (48) Servant	Continued Fever	Put ashore at Liverpool.
16.10.55	S.S. "Crystal Cubc"	Captain Turner	Kidney Trouble	Flown home from Wabana.
22.10.55	S.S. "Clan McFadyen"	(2 Cases)	T.B.	2 Cases T.B. to hospital, Liverpool, and 6 cases to Queen's Dock Hospital for Repatriation to India.
23.10.55	S.S. "Avcstone"	I. Aggett (3rd Engineer)	Appendicitis	Landed at Gibraltar 6.10.55.

SAMPLES OF DRINKING WATER.

"S.S. "*Safina-E-Tariq*."—Samples of water were taken as the result of a complaint of sickness by members of the crew of this vessel. The City Analyst's report revealed the presence of nitrite, indicating unsuitability for human consumption, and the City Bacteriologist's report indicated the absence of members of the Salmonella or Dysentery groups, but *Ps. acuginosa* (*B. pyocyaneus*) was present. The recommendation that tanks and communication pipes should be cleansed was carried out.

S.S. "*City of St. Albans*."—Samples of the drinking water were submitted for examination as the result of two engineers being removed to hospital as dysentery cases. The report from the City Analyst indicated that the water was suitable for dietetic purposes and the bacteriological report indicated the absence of pathogen or potential pathogen organisms in the sample.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.

During the year the Port Medical Staff provided 2,818 seamen with immunisation against yellow fever. These men were members of the crews of vessels which were destined to call at ports situated within the yellow fever zones.

DANGEROUS DRUGS REGULATIONS.

During the year 16 certificates were issued under the above Regulations to the masters of foreign vessels in the port to enable them to purchase the necessary medical supplies.

ALIENS ACT, 1920.

There was a slight decrease in the number of vessels carrying alien passengers arriving at the port, but the number of alien passengers was increased. The comparable figures for the year 1955 are 64 vessels with 478 passengers as against 70 vessels with 178 passengers during the previous year.

The following table shows the number and nationality of aliens arriving at the port :—

Belgian	...	...	1	Greek	...	...	...	4
Cuban	...	...	1	Icelandic	...	...	...	6
Danish	...	...	2	Israeli	...	...	...	7
Dutch	...	...	19	Norwegian	...	...	...	35
Finnish	...	...	2	Other European	...	...	...	4
French	...	...	2	Stateless	...	...	...	4
German	...	...	2	U.S.A.	...	...	...	389

Close co-operation was maintained with H.M. Immigration Officers in the examination of these persons, and there were no rejections on medical grounds.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The Seamen's Hostel in Queen's Dock, which is reserved for the use of Indian and Pakistan seamen, was kept under supervision by the port inspector in that area.

During the year the construction of a "Prayer Room" reduced the original sleeping capacity from 97 to 90 persons.

HYGIENE IN CREW ACCOMMODATION, ETC.

Inspection and re-inspection of the vessels arriving in the port revealed a number of defects in the crew accommodation. In most instances the majority of them were remedied before the vessels left the area, but in some instances, however, it was necessary to communicate with the Owners or the Port Health Authorities at the next port of call in the United Kingdom to have the repairs completed at that port.

Sixty-three intimations issued in terms of Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were served on the Masters of the vessels, and 234 verbal intimations were issued in respect of defects and nuisances which were discovered at the time of inspection. Sixty-two verbal warnings were made in regard to the fouling of the quayside.

A total of 1,922 initial visits and 699 revisits were made by the inspectors to vessels during the year.

Five intimations in terms of Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were sent to the Clyde Navigation Trustees, and 26 verbal intimations were issued in respect of nuisances within their area.

Inspection of the various premises within the district included 31 revisits under the Factories Act, 49 in respect of Clyde Navigation Trustees premises, 96 inspections of the canteens, 194 in regard to sanitary conveniences, and 39 in the supervision of new or alteration of drainage work in premises situated within the dock area.

The following tables indicate the type of defect and the number and nationality of the vessels on which they were located:—

						Coasters	Foreign Arrivals	Total
FUNCTIONAL NEGLECT— <i>Accommodation</i> —								
Paintwork dirty	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	33
Floors and Woodwork dirty	...	...	...	...	...	1	29	30
Tables and Benches dirty	...	...	...	...	...	—	31	31
Alleyways dirty	...	...	...	...	...	—	33	33
Food Lockers dirty	...	...	...	...	...	10	28	38
Verminous condition	...	...	...	...	...	—	128	128
Galleys dirty	...	...	...	...	...	—	5	5
Scuppers choked	...	...	...	...	...	1	27	28
Accumulation of Rubbish...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Beds and Bedding dirty	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
						<u>13</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>326</u>
<i>Wash Places and Water Closet Compartments</i> —								
Troughs of W.C. Basins foul or choked	...	...	...	...	...	6	20	26
Floors or Woodwork dirty	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
Paintwork dirty	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	14
Scuppers choked	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	13
Flushing Apparatus defective	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	15
Wash Basins dirty or choked	...	...	...	...	...	—	9	9
						<u>22</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>88</u>

						Coasters	Foreign Arrivals	Total
<i>General Neglect—</i>								
Drinking Water Tanks	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Accumulation of Garbage	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	20
Bilges to cleanse	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Gear in Sleeping Compartments	...	...	...	...	...	—	7	7
						<u>3</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>28</u>

STRUCTURAL DEFECTS—

Ports or Deadlights leaking	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	20
Deckheads leaking	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	13
Heating Apparatus defective	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	3
Hawse Pipes leaking	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Floors broken	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Condensation	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Lighting defective	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Ventilation defective	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Food Locker Doors broken	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	14
Bulkheads defective	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Steampipes leaking	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8
						<u>18</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>70</u>

Wash Places and Water Closet Compartments—

Seats broken or missing	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	17
Doors broken or defective	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
W.C. Basins broken	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Lighting defective	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Ventilation defective	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Wash Basins broken	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Soil Pipes and Storm Valves defective	...	...	...	...	...	—	20	20
Floors broken	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
						<u>3</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>41</u>
Grand Totals	...	...	...	...	...	<u>59</u>	<u>494</u>	<u>553</u>

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS HAVING NUISANCES ABOARD.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
British ...	15	11	11	16	8	18	17	26	19	21	25	27	214
Costa-Rican ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Danish ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Dutch ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
German ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Greek ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Indian ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Italian ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
Liberian ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Norwegian ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4
Panamanian ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Spanish ...	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Swedish ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
South African ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	19	17	15	19	10	18	20	27	21	25	28	28	247
Coasters ...	3	3	6	2	4	6	3	4	2	2	2	3	40
Total ...	22	20	21	21	14	24	23	31	23	27	30	31	287

S.S. "*Carrick*."—During the year this vessel was moved to a permanent berth near Stockwell Bridge, and is now listed as premises under the description, the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserves' Club, Carrick, Customs House Quay.

In this capacity the vessel becomes established as fixed premises within the district as a club providing catering requirements and facilities for social functions.

In view of the number of persons making use of the facilities in this club it was considered necessary that a proper drainage system should be installed to meet the requirements of Bye-law 63 of the Glasgow Building Regulations Act and the bye-laws made thereunder, and thereby avoid pollution of the river. Complaints of pollution of the river in the vicinity of this club have been investigated and confirmed and the matter has been taken up with the Board of Governors.

River pollution is a major problem and I feel that it is fitting at this point to record the launching of the new sludge steamer "*Shieldhall*," which was built for the Glasgow Corporation to replace a vessel of the same name built in 1910.

RAT DESTRUCTION.

The total number of rats destroyed during the year was 954. Of that total, 539 were destroyed on board foreign-going ships, 419 as the result of fumigation in which H.C.N. gas was employed and 120 by trapping.

The rat-searchers made 4,155 visits to vessels in the port and 2,870 visits to premises within the dock area. During the visits to these premises in the dock area evidence was found in 488 instances. Traps were set and 121 rats were destroyed.

One hundred and seventy-four specimens of rats—54 from ships and 120 from shore premises—were submitted to the City Bacteriologist for examination for *Bacillus pestis*, and negative results were reported in each case.

The cargo shed at Rothesay Dock, which in previous years was used as a store for grain and required frequent attention owing to rat infestation, is now being used as a workshop and recent reports show a complete absence of rat infestation.

Slight to moderate indications of rat infestation have been recorded in various parts of the dock area, at Kingston Dock, Lancefield Quay, and Princes Dock. In all instances where rat infestation is located, intimation is made to the Clyde Navigation Trustees' representative who then deals with the matter. Canteens, workshops, and the area round the premises owned by the Soya Meal Company at King George V Dock were kept under supervision and there is every reason to believe that the degree of rat infestation within the dock area is showing a gradual decrease.

The following tables show details of the rats destroyed on board ship and in the quayside sheds and other premises within the dock area.

ON BOARD SHIP.										
Method of Destruction			Infected Ports				Non-Infected Ports			
			R. Rattus		R. Norvegicus		R. Rattus		R. Norvegicus	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
H.C.N. Gas ...	...	...	238	158	—	—	14	9	1	—
Trapping ...	...	...	62	44	—	1	8	4	—	—
			300	202	—	1	22	13	1	—

IN SHEDS AND OTHER PREMISES.					
R. Rattus			R. Norvegicus		
M.	F.		M.	F.	
141	103		96	75	

Two hundred and seventy-one dead mice were found on vessels after fumigation.

INTERNATIONAL DERATTING AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES.

The total number of certificates issued during the year was 476. This shows a slight increase on last year's total. The number of Deratting Certificates issued during the year shows a decrease in comparison with last year, while the number of Exemption Certificates shows a marked increase. This corresponds to the general trend in the decrease of rat infestations during the last few years. Of the total of 476 Deratting Certificates issued, 43 were granted after the vessels had been fumigated and the remaining 5 after the vessels had been cleared by trapping. Thirty-four of the total certificates were issued to new vessels; two, after fumigation had been carried out, at the request of the Shipping Companies.

Thirty-six of the certificates were issued in respect of vessels berthed at the outlying quays at Bowling, Dumbarton and Finnart, etc.

In thirteen vessels which were being fumigated to qualify for a Deratting Certificate, the concentration of gas and periods of exposure were increased, at the request of the Department of Agriculture, Insect Pest Infestation Section, from 6 to 12 ounces per 1,000 cubic feet and the time period from 6 to 12 hours' duration for the destruction of food insect pests in the cargo spaces.

Vessels arriving at the shipbreakers' yard were searched on arrival but deratting was unnecessary as no evidence of rodent infestation could be located.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT AND APPLICATION TO SHIPPING ORDER.

Rodent Control Certificates were issued to 116 coastal vessels during the year. Exemption Certificates were issued in respect of 108 vessels which were reported as being free of rat or mice infestation. Seven certificates were issued to vessels after they had been cleared of rodent and mice infestations by the use of poison baits, and the remaining vessel was granted a certificate after the vessel had been subjected to H.C.N. fumigation and cleared of rat and mice infestations.

The main problem in regard to some of these vessels is the re-infestation which takes place when the cargo consists of empty crates filled with straw, which provide suitable harbourage for rats and mice. The owners of these vessels are aware of this danger and to overcome the problem they have introduced a routine of applying poison baits whenever the opportunity arises.

Every assistance is given to this Department in regard to the movements of their vessels and any instruction issued to the owners in regard to action required receives immediate attention.

It was found necessary during the year to enforce the deratting of one vessel as the result of information received from another Port Health Authority. The Port Health Authority concerned had received an assurance from the owners of the vessel that deratting would be carried out at the Port of Glasgow. A search of the vessel on arrival at this port revealed a considerable amount of evidence of rat infestation, and deratting measures were imposed.

RAGS, HAIR, HIDES AND BONES.

The following table shows the amount of imported rags, hair, hides and bones and the country of origin :—

		Rags		Hair (Various)		Hides (Various)		Bones	
		No. of Ships	No. of Bundles	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles
Arabia	...	—	—	—	—	1	16	—	—
Africa	...	1	539	4	34	22	1,169	6	3,027
Australia	...	5	96	—	—	38	8,520	1	694
Canada	...	1	72	2	77	1	2,198	—	—
China	...	1	187	—	—	1	15	—	—
Egypt	...	10	6,104	—	—	—	—	2	1,295
Europe	...	19	1,882	5	244	46	18,142	6	2,985
India	...	9	214	3	20	28	2,745	48	42,344
Japan	...	10	1,625	—	—	22	8,717	—	—
New Zealand	...	—	—	—	—	4	568	—	—
Rhodesia	...	—	—	—	—	2	95	—	—
South America	...	—	—	4	142	1	3,063	7	70,023
U.S.A.	...	1	29	18	2,169	43	30,134	—	—

Anthrax.—Five specimens of goatskins from seven East African consignments were submitted to the City Bacteriologist who reported two specimens as positive for *B. anthracis* and the remaining three as being negative. From nine consignments of goatskin from India, five specimens were submitted to the City Bacteriologist. Three specimens were reported as positive for *B. anthracis* and the remaining two as being negative. Sixteen specimens from seventeen consignments of pigskin from Japan; one specimen from one consignment of pigskin from U.S.A.; three specimens from three consignments of hog-hair from South America; two specimens from four consignments of goatskins from South Africa; one specimen from one consignment of pigskins from East Africa; one specimen from four consignments of hides from France; one specimen from two consignments of pig hair from Africa; one specimen of hide from four consignments from New Zealand; one specimen from two consignments of pigskins from Rhodesia, and two specimens from one consignment of goatskins from China were also examined with negative result.

The reports of the presence of *B. anthracis* in any consignment are immediately passed to the Medical Officer of Health of the area to which the consignment has been dispatched and also to the Manager of the firm receiving the consignments.

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1937-48.

During the year a total of 867,531 tons of foodstuffs was discharged from vessels arriving at the port. The amount landed by vessels arriving from foreign ports was 830,273 tons, and the balance of 37,578 tons from vessels arriving from home ports. The decrease in the amount of coastwise cargo was due to the decrease in the number of vessels usually engaged in the transportation of flour, which is now brought into the city by road transport to avoid the double handling of the cargo.

All importations of food products were examined under the above regulations during the year, and a considerable amount of time and labour was devoted to the investigation and sampling of egg products from Australia and China as the result of adverse bacteriological reports.

Examination of frozen whole egg products from Australia revealed the presence of *Salmonella typhi-murium*, and they were detained for further investigation. The importers of the consignments were given notice to that effect. A meeting was arranged by the Medical Officer of Health on 5th April, 1955, which was attended by the principal parties concerned, including a representative from the Senior Trade Commissioners at Australia House in London. As a result of the discussion, during which all aspects of the case were considered, an agreement was reached in regard to the disposal of the consignments in a manner which would not create a danger to public health. It was agreed that the product should be released only to large baking firms on receipt of a written undertaking from them that it would be used for baking purposes only and that a list of the firms concerned would be supplied by the importers. This information was passed to the Medical Officer of Health for each area to which the part-consignments were being dispatched. The total consignment consisted of 4,743 (\times 28-lb. tins) from Fremantle in Australia.

Adverse reports on a second consignment of frozen whole egg were received and a further meeting was arranged for 18th April, 1955. A representative for New South Wales attended the meeting, together

with the principal importers, and agreed to the restriction imposed on the release of the product to large baking firms under similar conditions to those in the previous case.

During the process of sampling it was noticed that the majority of the positive samples were being isolated in the consignments from two particular packing stations. These facts were brought to the notice of the Australian representatives who gave an undertaking that they would report these facts to the respective Government Departments concerned to have the matter investigated. Since their return to Australia, both representatives have reported that investigations are being carried out and that new installations are being introduced with a view to preventing bacterial contamination of this product.

The importation of hen egg albumen crystals from China proved to be a greater problem, and an extensive investigation of the bacteriological condition of this product was undertaken. Samples taken from the part consignment landed ex the S.S. "Atreus" on 9th February revealed the presence of *Salmonella* organisms; sampling was extended and eleven further reports of *Salmonella* organisms being isolated from the product were made. In the meantime all other consignments and part consignments of this product were detained in the stores for further examination. The consignment, which consisted of 56 cases, was re-exported from the country at the request of the importers and shipped to the port of Hamburg. Information regarding the bacteriological contamination of this product and the action taken by this Department was sent to the Port Health Authorities in Hamburg.

The information obtained and the result of the tests carried out on these egg products was sent to the Secretary of the Sea and Airport Health Association so that it could be circulated to other Port Health Authorities.

All the importers concerned were making strong representations to their Principals in London, and at their request for factual evidence of the contamination, groups of samples were drawn from every consignment and copies of the results were sent to the Chinese Authorities concerned. Samples were also submitted to the Colindale Public Health Laboratory for confirmation. The *Salmonellae* organisms which were isolated included strains of *Sal. thompson*, *Sal. potsdam*, *Sal. typhi-murium*, *Sal. aberdeen*, and *Sal. sundsvall* groups.

Every precaution was introduced in the method of taking samples for the purpose of obtaining accurate reports. Sampling instruments and containers were sterilised by the laboratory, the surfaces of the tins to be sampled were wiped with methylated spirits and the instruments used to open the tins were passed through the flame of a spirit lamp before being used. Further, to support the evidence obtained by those methods, separate samples were taken by the technicians from the laboratory. The recording of all cases had to be carried out and the individual tins in the cases of each consignment had to be marked for identification purposes.

During this period the importers were invited to attend a meeting with the Medical Officer of Health and to put forward their case regarding the use of this product for human consumption and to discuss the conditions laid down in a circular which had been sent to them by the Medical Officer of Health. As a result of this meeting, which took place on 23rd September, it was agreed that the release of cases of albumen which had been sampled and were reported as negative would be permitted provided certain conditions were fulfilled. These conditions required one negative sample from each tin before it would be released and that it should bear a label indicating that the contents of the tin must be used for baking purposes only at a temperature of 360°F. for half-an-hour or 400°F. for a period of twenty minutes. The conditions of sale also included the washing and scalding of utensils after use. The purpose of this last condition was to prevent the contamination of other food products by the use of utensils which had been in contact with the egg albumen.

Following this, sampling was suspended pending the results of experiments which were being carried out by the importers themselves and in conjunction with various firms in various parts of the country in an endeavour to destroy the *Salmonella* organisms by subjecting the product to a form of heat-treatment at a temperature which would destroy the organisms without affecting the material so as to prevent its use for the purpose for which it was imported.

It was agreed at this period to release all tins of albumen crystal from which three negative samples had been obtained. This enabled importers to maintain some degree of trade, but involved a strict control of the accuracy of the marking and separating the positive tins from those which, being negative, were to be released for delivery to the importers.

A further part-consignment of egg albumen crystals was re-exported at the end of the year at the request of the importers.

A table showing the number of vessels, the size of the consignments, and the results of the samples, etc., is recorded in the schedules at the end of the report.

With reference to the examination of importations of other food products, a total of 5,222 cwts. of unsound food had to be disposed of, being found unfit for human consumption. In many instances it was possible to release some of these commodities for animal-feeding, where the purchaser gave a written undertaking that it will be used specifically for that purpose. If the premises are outwith the City boundary, the information is passed to the Sanitary Inspector for that area.

The heaviest condemnations were in respect of consignments of fruit and vegetables which had suffered deterioration as the result of dampness and a general breakdown during transportation. The damage amounted to a total of 3,635 cwts. This included 55 cwts. of cabbages which were dumped at sea on passage to Liverpool.

The damage to grain and wheat amounted to 368 cwts. and flour to the extent of 500 cwts. This was released for animal feeding or technical purposes.

Canned products, including meat, fruit, pulp, fish and other such commodities amounting to 322 cwts., were condemned and removed for destruction under the supervision of the inspectors.

A consignment of tea which had been damaged by water was "turned-over" in store, where the separation of the damaged tea was carried out under the supervision of the inspector.

A consignment of canned orange juice suffered damage during transit and it was necessary to remove 16 cwts. to the destructor. A number of damaged tins were salvaged from the remainder of the consignment and sent to a chemical laboratory in Glasgow for processing before being released for sale.

Oleo-stearine, which was dirty and contaminated, was released for technical purposes only. The amount involved was 54 cwts.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS
(SCOTLAND), 1925-53.

Samples taken from consignments of fruit juice and fruit pulp at the time of importation revealed an excess of preservative in eight of fruit juice and one of fruit pulp. In accordance with the regulations the importers were notified and written undertakings were given to the effect that the sulphite preservative would be reduced during process to conform to the standard laid down by the regulations for the processed products.

Metallic Contamination.—During the year information came to hand indicating that consignments of bananas arriving in the United Kingdom from overseas had greenish-blue patches on the outside of the skins. Samples taken by the Port Authority which sent the information to this Department were found to contain copper to the extent of 17 parts per million on the skin but none in the interior. Arsenic was also present to the extent of 2·0 parts per million on the skin and 0·5 parts per million in the interior.

It was suggested that the copper arsenate on the skins to this extent might be dangerous to children who are liable to lick their fingers after peeling the bananas.

Fortunately the consignments of bananas landed at Glasgow do not come from the area concerned, but the information was passed to the Food and Drugs Section in the City as consignments of the fruit are brought into the City by road or rail transport from other ports. Steps have been taken by the Authority forwarding the information to have the usual practice of washing bananas before shipment re-imposed.

CHINESE HEN EGG ALBUMEN CRYSTAL.

Date of Importation	Vessel	No. of Cases Imported	Bact. Samples		Total Pos. Neg.		Cases Released Under Para. 1/2 2/3		After Decanting	Cases Tested and Found Pos.	Cases Re-Exported	No. of Cases Still to be Tested	Remarks
12.7.55	S.S. "Antilochus"	44	26	2	24	2	16	2	—	2	26 (includes 2 pos. cases).	—	Cases referred to were re-exported on 19.12.55.
8.8.55	S.S. "Helenus"	28	24	4	20	7½	½	—	4	4	—	16	
12.7.55 and 8.8.55	S.S. "Antilochus"	168	160	51	109	38½	1½	6	37	37	—	85	
20.6.55	S.S. "Helenus"												
	S.S. "Adrastus"												
12.7.55	S.S. "Antilochus"	230	156	43	113	41	1	8	30	30	—	150	
26.7.55	S.S. "Pyrrhus"												
18.8.55	S.S. "Peleus"												
26.7.55 and 18.8.55	S.S. "Pyrrhus"	101	60	15	45	20	—	—	11	11	—	65	
	S.S. "Peleus"												
26.7.55	S.S. "Pyrrhus"	28	44	27	17	4	—	—	20	20	—	4	
2.2.55	S.S. "Atreus"	56	14	12	2	—	—	—	12	12	56	—	Cases referred to were re-exported on 9.5.55.
		655	484	154	330	127	5	14	116	116	82	320	

The following tables show the amount of foodstuffs imported during the year :—

FOREIGN IMPORTS, 1955.

TABLE " A "

Article.	Tons	Cwts.	Article	Tons	Cwts.
Acids	7	10	Lard	1,423	19
Aniseed	10	—	Lemons	1,783	1
Apples	11,068	17	Lentils	4,063	17
Bananas	2,011	5	Macaroni	183	6
Barley	36,163	15	Maize	131,467	19
Beans	4,579	16	Mandarines	2,010	—
Butter	11,637	18	Meal	9,332	2
Casein	69	—	Meat (Canned)	9,970	3
Cauliflower in Brine	130	—	Melons	1,472	17
Cheese	8,947	7	Milk Powder	1,498	9
Chicken (Canned)	76	9	Milo	16,737	—
Chutney	68	—	Molasses	7	16
Coconut (Desiccated)	2,828	10	Nuts (Various)	8,162	16
Coconut (Fresh)	5	—	Oats	508	—
Coffee	151	13	Oils	3,813	11
Condiments	158	11	Onions	6,655	5
Confectionery	153	6	Onion Powder	3	15
Corn	70,719	10	Oranges	30,130	1
Cream of Tartar	12	5	Pears	1,871	7
Egg (Yolk)	12	—	Peas	3,288	18
Egg (Albumen)	103	17	Peel (Various)	120	6
Egg (Powder)	129	—	Pickles	—	15
Egg (Pulp)	302	—	Plum Puddings	13	7
Egg (in Shell)	150	—	Pomegranates	482	—
Egg (Whole)	931	—	Potatoes	20,975	—
Farinaceous Foods	687	15	Rice	7,749	—
Fat	1,289	16	Sago	445	1
Fish (Canned)	956	1	Soups	5,224	19
Flour	57,786	4	Sugar	9,721	—
Fruit Cake	51	9	Tapioca	912	11
Fruit (Canned)	17,612	12	Tea	1,415	3
Fruit (Dried)	10,373	—	Tomatoes (Canned)	589	17
Fruit Juice	3,167	18	Tomatoes (Fresh)	71	15
Fruit Pulp	447	5	Tomato Juice	683	16
Ginger (Preserved)	540	10	Tomato Paste	683	4
Glucose	293	17	Tomato Sauce	2	13
Grapes	1,537	10	Vegetables (Fresh)	1,603	11
Grapefruit	3,608	19	Vegetables (Canned)	646	9
Honey	91	17	Vinegar	—	11
Jams and Jellies	399	9	Wheat	295,278	—

Total Weight—830,273 Tons, 11 Cwts.

COASTWISE IMPORTS, 1955.

TABLE " B "

Article	Tons	Cwts.	Article	Tons	Cwts.
Aerated Waters ...	309	8	Jams and Jellies ...	32	12
Apples	934	—	Ice Cream	3	2
Bakers' Sundries ...	34	12	Margarine	40	1
Barley	404	—	Maize	793	18
Beans	641	5	Meat (Canned) ...	1,145	1
Biscuits	60	12	Meat (Cooked) ...	116	12
Cheese	44	—	Meal	11	4
Coconut (Desiccated) ...	6	11	Milk (Canned) ...	1,104	8
Coffee	145	16	Milk Powder	65	16
Condiments	33	15	Nuts (Various) ...	115	2
Confectionery	1,028	7	Oils	107	6
Egg Powder	5	—	Oranges	1,004	1
Eggs in Shell	7,586	14	Peas	323	9
Egg (Frozen Whole) ...	60	1	Peel	1	10
Farinaceous Foods ...	20	18	Potatoes	146	—
Fats	429	3	Potato Powder ...	50	14
Fish (Canned)	195	1	Rice	188	10
Fish (Fresh)	5	10	Rice (Canned) ...	106	16
Flour	645	11	Sausage Meat	60	12
Fruit (Fresh)	75	16	Soups	122	8
Fruit Cake	84	8	Sugar	4,174	13
Fruit (Canned)	1,553	1	Sundries	75	10
Fruit (Dried)	131	7	Tea	253	18
Fruit Juice	145	11	Tomatoes (Canned) ...	116	19
Fruit Pulp	198	19	Tomato Juice	14	6
Gelatine	6	—	Vegetables (Fresh) ...	193	9
Glucose	59	15	Vegetables (Canned) ...	154	1
Ham and Bacon	3,799	17	Wheat	8,028	—
Ham and Bacon (Canned)	62	14			

Total Weight—37,257 Tons, 10 Cwts.

The following foodstuffs were found unfit for human consumption and disposed of to the satisfaction of the Port Medical Officer :—

Article	Weight Cwts. Qrs.	Article	Weight Cwts. Qrs.
Apples	2 2	Lemons	6 1
Butter Beans	2 —	Meats (Canned) ...	71 —
Bananas	30 2	Oranges	3 1
Butter	— 2	Onions	102 1
Coconut (Desiccated) ...	2 3	Potatoes	1,186 —
Cereals	— 1	Peas (Dried)	4 2
Carrots	2,235 —	Peas (Fresh)	43 —
Cabbage	55 —	Pears (Fresh)	14 —
Egg Albumen	123 1	Rice	9 —
Flour	500 1	Sugar	6 3
Fruit (Canned)	154 1	Soup (Canned)	43 2
Fruit (Dried)	14 2	Tea	68 3
Fruit (Pulp)	19 2	Tomato Juice	1 2
Fruit (Juice)	61 2	Tomato Puree	13 —
Fats (Various)	54 1	Tomatoes (Canned) ...	9 3
Fish (Canned)	— 2	Tomato Chutney (Bottled)	— 1
Grain	108 —	Vegetables (Canned) ...	4 1
Honey	3 3	Wheat	260 —
Jams and Jellies	4 3	Walnuts (Shelled) ...	2 —

Total Weight—5,222 Cwts.
(Includes 149½ cwts. Ships' Stores)

FOODSTUFFS EXAMINED BY CITY ANALYST.

Article	Fit for Human Consumption	Unfit for Human Consumption or not Conforming to Regulations	Remarks
Apples ...	11	—	
Beans and Peas ...	1	1	Mouldy.
Butter ...	6	1	Contaminated with siliceous matter.
Carrots (Fresh) ...	1	—	
Cereals ...	2	—	
Cherries (Preserved) ...	3	—	
Cheese ...	3	—	
Confectionery ...	14	—	
Condiments ...	4	—	
Coconut (Desiccated) ...	2	2	Mouldy.
Dessert (Powder) ...	1	—	
Eggs (Shell) ...	1	—	
Eggs (Dried) ...	6	—	
Egg Albumen ...	2	—	
Fats and Oil (Various) ...	25	1	Contaminated with siliceous matter.
Fish (Canned) ...	28	—	
Flour ...	3	1	When baked gave rise to complaints by reason of abnormal odour.
Fruits (Canned) ...	52	—	
Fruits (Dried) ...	48	3	Siliceous matter—stale and sour—musty odour.
Fruit juices ...	22	8	Excess preservative.
Fruit Pulp ...	7	1	Excess preservative.
Ginger (Preserved) ...	5	1	Contaminated.
Grapefruit ...	2	—	
Honey ...	1	2	Contamination.
Lemons ...	9	—	
Mandarines ...	1	—	
Macaroni and Spaghetti ...	2	—	
Meats (Canned) ...	50	6	Decomposition.
Milk Powder ...	4	—	
Milk (Canned) ...	1	—	
Nuts ...	7	1	Damp and mouldy.
Oranges ...	31	—	
Pears ...	2	—	
Peel ...	3	—	
Rice ...	7	2	Wet damage.
Soups ...	2	—	
Sugar ...	3	1	Contamination.
Tea ...	11	1	Wet damage.
Tomatoes (Peeled) ...	7	—	
Tomato Juice ...	4	—	
Tomato Puree ...	2	—	
Tomato Chutney ...	1	—	
Vegetables (Canned) ...	9	—	
	<u>406</u>	<u>32</u>	

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO CITY BACTERIOLOGIST.

Article			Sound	Unfit	Remarks
Confectionery	...	...	3	—	
Eggs (Dried)	...	...	14	—	
Eggs (Liquid)	...	...	20	7	Faecal B. coli. Salmonellae.
Egg Albumen	...	...	330	154	Salmonellae.
Fats (Various)	...	...	5	—	
Fish (Canned)	...	...	1	—	
Fruits (Canned)	...	...	2	—	
Honey	...	...	1	—	
Meats (Canned)	...	...	11	2	Enterococci. P. Aurigenas. Bacilli.
Milk Powder	...	...	1	—	
Milk Cream (Canned)	...	...	1	—	
			<hr/> 389	<hr/> 163	
			<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	

WILLIAM J. SMITH,
Senior Port Inspector.

The following statement submitted by the Corporation Veterinary Surgeon indicates the work done under the Foreign Meat Regulations during 1955 :—

EXAMINED.

<i>Beef—</i>				Ox Kidneys, Bags	...	26
Quarters	...	...	22,439	Ox Tails, Bags	...	257
Cuts	...	...	2,140	Ox Tails, Boxes	...	30
Bags	...	...	87,698	Ox Skirts, Bags	...	93
Cartons	...	...	12,730	Ox Sweetbreads, Bags	...	4
Crops	...	...	13,508	Ox Casings, Tierces	...	24
Butts	...	...	1,200	Ox Mixed Offal, Bags	...	2,762
Barrels	...	...	5	Calf Tongues, Bags	...	4
<i>Veal—</i>				Calf Hearts, Bags	...	5
Bags	...	...	644	Calf Kidneys, Cartons	...	30
<i>Mutton—</i>				Sheep Hearts, Bags	...	133
Carcases	...	...	38,781	Sheep Livers, Boxes	...	100
Bags	...	...	1,961	Sheep Casings, Tierces	...	171
<i>Lamb—</i>				Lamb Hearts, Bags	...	85
Carcases	...	...	61,351	Lamb Livers, Boxes	...	1,751
Part Carcases	...	...	6	Pig Tongues, Bags	...	2
<i>Pork—</i>				Pig Livers, Bags	...	2
Carcases	...	...	2,181	Pig Casings, Tierces	...	36
Sides	...	...	17,314	CONDEMNED.		
Cuts	...	...	465			
Boxes	...	...	10	<i>Beef</i>		
Bags	...	...	10,547	Quarters	...	213
<i>Offal—</i>				Cuts	...	2
Ox Tongue, Bags	...	...	270	Crops	...	24
Ox Tongue Roots, Bags	...	...	479	<i>Lamb—</i>		
Ox Cheeks, Bags	...	...	123	Carcases	...	1
Ox Cheeks, Cartons	...	...	36	Cuts	...	6
Ox Hearts, Bags	...	...	268	<i>Pork—</i>		
Ox Livers, Bags	...	...	1,374	Bags	...	1
Ox Livers, Boxes	...	...	106			
Ox Kidneys, Cartons	...	...	123			

SECTION X.

HOUSING.

The total number of permanent houses completed during the year 1955 was 5,340. The following table shows the rate of completion during the post-war years by the Corporation and the Scottish Special Housing Association :—

Year	Direct Labour	Traditional	Non-Traditional	Total	Scottish Special Housing Assoc.	Total Permanent Houses from All Sources
1945	491	—	—	491	—	491
1946	1,034	—	70	1,104	—	1,104
1947	1,004	120	282	1,406	100	1,506
1948	1,143	350	925	2,418	104	2,522
1949	1,597	479	1,557	5,633	378	4,011
1950	1,697	1,128	1,310	4,135	20	4,155
1951	2,152	537	1,050	3,739	100	3,839
1952	2,037	944	434	3,415	514	3,929
1953	2,726	2,044	372	5,142	548	5,690
1954	3,074	1,044	2,094	6,212	248	6,460
1955	3,322	350	1,076	4,748	592	5,340
	<u>20,277</u>	<u>6,996</u>	<u>9,170</u>	<u>36,443</u>	<u>2,604</u>	<u>39,047</u>

In addition, some 2,550 temporary bungalows have been erected and 1,692 dwelling-houses provided in requisitioned property. The Local Authority is proceeding to derequisition these latter properties and at the end of 1955 there remained only 66 dwelling-houses under requisition.

The total number and types of houses provided by the Corporation since the beginning of local government operations and let at 31st December, 1955, are shown in the following table :—

Ordinary Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	59,524
Improved or Converted Houses	...	...	...	...	...	6
Temporary Houses	...	...	...	...	...	2,549
House Purchase Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	103
Redevelopment Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	156
Intermediate Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	14,860
Rehousing Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	14,781
City Improvements and other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	4,909
Scottish Special Housing Association	...	...	...	...	...	2,547
						<u>99,435</u>

The return of certificates issued by the Local Authority under Part II of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, is shown below.

HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENT) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954.

Return of Certificates issued by the Local Authority under Part II of the above Act during 1955.

I. Certificates of Disrepair issued under Section 18(1) of the 1954 Act.

	Houses subject to Notice of Repairs Increase	Houses not so subject but subject to Section 2(1)(c) and (d) of Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920	Total
Applications for Certificates ...	<u>648</u>	<u>1,131</u>	<u>1,779</u>
Of which—			
Granted ...	163	724	887
Refused ...	435	247	682
Cancelled ...	9	67	76
Outstanding ...	<u>41</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>134</u>
Applications for Revocation of Certificates* ...	<u>315</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>415</u>
Of which—			
Granted ...	301	90	391
Refused ...	7	1	8
Cancelled ...	2	1	3
Outstanding ...	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>

* Including applications for revocation of sanitary certificates issued under the pre-1954 Act procedure but still in force at 30.8.54.

II. Certificates as to Service of Notice under Section 7 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, issued under Section 18(2) of the 1954 Act.

	Houses subject to Notice of Repairs Increase	Houses which have not been subject to Notice of Repairs Increase but where Permitted Increases of Rents are recoverable under 1920 Act.
Certificates Issued ...	—	—
Applications for Revocation of Certificates	—	—
Granted ...	—	—
Refused ...	—	—

III. Certificates of (i) Repair and (ii) Refusal to Grant Repair Certificates issued under Section 20 and the second Schedule of the 1954 Act.

Applications for Certificates of Repair	Granted	Certificates of Refusal to Grant Repair Certificate Issued	Cancelled	Outstanding	Applications for Revocation of Certificate of Refusal
12	11	—	—	1	Nil

REHOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS FAMILIES.

During 1955, 429 recommendations were made under the scheme for the rehousing of tuberculous families and 486 families were rehoused during the year, 168 being families recommended during 1955 and the others in previous years. The following table shows the number of families rehoused over the past ten years :—

Year	Families Recommended	Families Rehoused
1946	462	220
1947	568	245
1948	593	326
1949	601	787
1950	706	480
1951	586	470
1952	537	376
1953	466	527
1954	511	455
1955	429	486

The conditions experienced in the provision of suitable accommodation are shown in the following table :—

Recommendations—

1st January, 1934, to 31st December, 1955	9,223
---	-----	-----	-------

Families Rehoused—

Rehousing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,943
Intermediate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,457
Ordinary	}	...	...	...	...	...	2,005
Super-Ordinary							
City Factor's Houses and Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
Temporary Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	288

Recommendations remaining but not yet rehoused—

Refused Offers	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
Did not reply	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Gone away—new address not given	...	...	...	...	...	...	421
Cancelled	...	...	...	...	...	...	663
Returned to Medical Officer of Health for revision	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Patient deceased	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489

8,731

Still to be dealt with	492
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

GORBALS (COMMERCIAL ROAD) CLEARANCE AREAS.

COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1953.

The following table shows the position at 31st December, 1955, with regard to the above :—

Area	Total Houses	Closed	Demolished	Still Occupied
Area No. 1 ...	78	—	78	—
Area No. 2 ...	70	—	70	—
Area No. 3 ...	16	—	16	—
	<u>164</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>—</u>

The total number of houses represented during the past ten years and action taken is illustrated in the next table :—

Year	Houses Represented			Houses Actually Closed in Each Year		
	Under Slum Clearance Schemes	Under Closing or Demolition Orders	Together	Under Slum Clearance Schemes	Under Closing or Demolition Orders	Together
1946 ...	—	26	26	—	26	26
1947 ...	—	274	274	—	127	127
1948 ...	—	45	45	—	155	155
1949 ...	—	105	105	—	136	136
1950 ...	—	168	168	—	115	115
1951 ...	—	155	155	—	200	200
1952 ...	—	103	103	—	96	96
1953 ...	164	347	511	—	251	251
1954 ...	—	527	527	64	444	508
1955 ...	—	1,077	1,077	100	745	845

INSPECTION OF HOUSING SCHEMES.

(a) Condition as to Cleanliness.

During 1955 the nurse-inspectresses made 81,261 visits, the condition of the houses being recorded at the time of the visits as " Clean " 46,598, " Fair " 33,940, and " Dirty " 723. Further visits numbering 1,801 were made to the less satisfactory tenants.

The number of houses in the various rehousing schemes reported on is 14,925.

No. of tenants under supervision at 1st January, 1955	14,897	
Of which evicted or left owing rent during 1955 ...	22	
Of which left voluntarily during 1955 ...	485	
	<u>507</u>	
Of which remaining as at 31st December, 1955		14,390
No. of tenants obtaining entry during 1955 ...	513	
Of which evicted or left owing rent during 1955 ...	—	
Of which left voluntarily during 1955 ...	—	
	<u>513</u>	
Total number of tenants remaining as at 31st December 1955		<u>14,903</u>

At the beginning of the year 14,897 households were under supervision, and at the end of the year 14,903. The number of new tenants was 513. There were 507 removals or 3·4 per cent. of the total occupancies.

The changes in the condition of the 14,390 households under supervision throughout the whole year were as follows :—

Condition at beginning of year—	Conditions at end of Year				Group Percentages
	Clean	Fair	Dirty	Totals	
Clean	9,391	447	16	9,854	68·5
Fair	358	3,997	97	4,452	31·0
Dirty	2	23	59	84	·5
Total	<u>9,751</u>	<u>4,467</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>14,390</u>	<u>100·0</u>
Group Percentages ...	67·8	31·0	1·20	100·0	

A similar table is given for the 513 tenants who obtained entry during the year and were still resident in the schemes at the close :—

Condition at date of entry—	Condition at end of Year				Group Percentages
	Clean	Fair	Dirty	Totals	
Clean	172	70	1	243	47·4
Fair	6	264	—	270	52·6
Dirty	—	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>178</u>	<u>334</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>513</u>	<u>100·0</u>
Group Percentages ...	34·7	65·1	0·2	100·0	

The condition, prior to removal, of the houses occupied by families who were evicted or left owing rent and by tenants removing voluntarily during the year is compared in the following table :—

				Tenants Evicted during 1955		Tenants Removing voluntarily during 1955	
				Number	Group Percentages	Number	Group Percentages
Condition at date of removal—							
Clean	...	...	...	7	31.8	368	75.9
Fair	...	...	...	14	63.6	115	23.7
Dirty	...	...	...	1	4.6	2	0.4
Total				22	100.0	485	100.0

(b) *Bug Infestation.*

The total number of houses in which evidence of bed bugs was found was 66 or 0.44 per cent., the same as in 1954. From the table following it will be seen that there has been a slight increase in the degree of "serious" infestation from 0.16 per cent. in 1954 to 0.25 per cent. this year, while the degree of "mild" infestation has fallen from 0.19 per cent. to 0.11 per cent. Of the houses inspected 0.08 per cent. showed only a "trace" of infestation as against 0.09 per cent. last year.

The use by the Disinfestation Unit of D.D.T. and Gammexane ("B.H.C.") continues to give every satisfaction in the eradication of this pest. This method of treatment has now been in use for six years and coupled with the work of the nurse-inspectresses in the early detection of infestation has proved efficient and speedy and causes the minimum upset in the house.

The table also shows the progress made during the past twenty years, in which time the incidence of "serious" infestation has fallen from 7.1 per cent. to 0.25 per cent. and the total infestation from 10.7 per cent. to 0.44 per cent. throughout the rehousing schemes.

PROGRESS OF BUG INFESTATION PREVENTION IN REHOUSING SCHEMES.

Year	Number of Houses		Number of Houses in which Bed Bugs were Found			Percentage of Total Number of Houses			
	Inspected	Trace	M.I.	S.I.	Total	Trace	M.I.	S.I.	Total
1934	8,670	104	210	612	926	1.2	2.4	7.1	10.7
1935	10,576	218	368	378	964	2.1	3.5	3.6	9.2
1936	12,803	220	296	295	811	1.7	2.3	2.3	6.3
1937	13,676	253	165	304	722	1.8	1.2	2.2	5.2
1938	14,416	138	69	240	447	0.9	0.5	1.7	3.1
1939	14,609	79	62	168	309	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.1
1940	14,669	55	75	185	315	0.4	0.5	1.2	2.1
1941	14,731	51	65	94	210	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.4
1942	14,751	34	61	121	216	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.4
1943	14,769	25	51	120	196	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.3
1944	14,769	21	26	110	157	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.1
1945	14,769	31	21	108	160	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.0
1946	14,769	33	23	105	161	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.1
1947	14,769	30	21	131	182	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.2
1948	14,769	35	28	83	146	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0
1949	14,769	27	41	89	157	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.1
1950	14,769	4	36	134	174	0.3	0.24	0.91	1.18
1951	14,769	27	20	30	77	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5
1952	14,769	7	21	58	86	0.05	0.15	0.4	0.6
1953	14,925	3	46	24	73	0.02	0.3	0.2	0.52
1954	14,925	14	28	24	66	0.09	0.19	0.16	0.44
1955	14,925	12	16	38	66	0.08	0.11	0.25	0.44

Trace—Old hatched eggs or bug casts only.

Medium Infestation (M.I.)—Live bugs or eggs on furnishings only.

Serious Infestation (S.I.)—Living bugs or eggs on furnishings and in structure of buildings.

DISINFESTATION UNIT.

The work of the Unit has been maintained on the same high level as in previous years. The number of apartments treated again shows an increase, this being partly due to the exceptionally hot weather during which insects are more prolific and more troublesome. The following table shows the work carried out in each sanitary division.

TABLE I.

Division	No. of Apartments Treated for				Total Apartments Treated
	Bug Infestation	Tenants being Rehoused	Cockroach Infestation	Other Insects	
Eastern	522	94	115	259	990
Northern	773	557	78	137	1,555
South-Eastern	452	447	90	67	1,056
South-Western	511	206	138	147	992
Central	519	746	112	137	1,514
Total	2,777	2,050	533	747	6,107

Rehousing.

The number of apartments requiring treatment prior to the removal of the tenant's furniture to a Corporation house shows a slight increase over the previous year. The totals include a large number of huts in squatters camps which were treated before the occupants were transferred to Corporation property.

Other Insects.

During the year the Unit had once again to deal with a great many different kinds of infestations, the majority being of the more common flea, fly and verminous types. In the month of August the Unit was asked to advise on a plague of small beetles which were flying about in shops on the north side of Govan Road from Stag Street to Govan Cross. These were identified as the Ham or Copra Beetle (*Necrobia rufipes*) and as no source of infestation was found it is quite probable that they were originally brought by ship to one of the adjacent docks.

During September the Unit was called on to deal with an invasion of thousands of small beetles attempting to find winter harbourage among blocks of tenement flats in Drumchapel No. 2 Scheme. These were identified as *Gastroidea Polygona* (a distant relation of the Colorado Beetle) and were coming from a cornfield across the road from the houses. The pavements, closes and lower portion of the tenement walls were sprayed with a five per cent. D.D.T. solution which eradicated this nuisance. The table below shows the amount of work carried out in each sanitary division of the City in respect of other insect infestation.

TABLE II.

Division			Verminous Bedding	Apartments Treated for Flea Infestation	Fly Infestation	Other Insects	Total
Eastern	...	...	70	49	113	27	259
Northern	...	...	56	56	11	14	137
South-Eastern	...	...	16	38	8	5	67
South-Western	...	...	22	45	72	8	147
Central	...	...	53	65	6	13	137
			<hr/> 217	<hr/> 253	<hr/> 210	<hr/> 67	<hr/> 747

Insect Identification.

For the identification of insects the services of the Unit were requested on 127 occasions. The greatest number of requests came from the general public but, as in previous years, a considerable number were from the district inspectors, business firms and outside Local Authorities. A number of complaints of small insects were received from tenants of houses in several of the new housing schemes. These insects were identified as "Book Lice" (Psocoptera) and investigations are being made to try and ascertain why these heavy infestations should occur in new houses.

Other Premises.

Outwith the work shown in the previous table, 138 treatments of other premises were carried out for cockroach, flea, fly and numerous other insect infestations. In addition, a temporary operator was employed during the months of August to October to deal with ashbin shelters, etc., for the control of the house fly. In this way 1,168 ashbin shelters, 4 stables and 3 piggeries were treated with either D.D.T. liquid or powder. The table below shows the number of visits made during the year for different types of infestation.

TABLE III.

				No. of Visits
Bug Infestation and Rehousing	...	...	...	5,172
Cockroach Infestation	...	...	...	1,203
Verminous Bedding	...	...	...	171
Flea Infestation	...	...	...	218
Fly Infestation	...	...	...	358
Other Insect Infestation	...	...	...	200
Total	...	...	...	<u>7,322</u>

Insecticides.

Since the formation of the Unit in 1948 the two insecticides D.D.T. (Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichlorethane) and Gammexane (Benzene-Hexachloride) have been in constant use and have proved entirely satisfactory. During this time several other products have come on the market but so far none has been found to give any better results for our purpose.

SECTION XI.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The work of the Public Health and Bacteriological Laboratories during 1955 continued along the usual lines in relation to health administration and the diagnosis and prevention of disease. The early diagnosis of infectious diseases (including venereal diseases), the investigation of contacts and carriers, the determination of cure or of progress under treatment, the blood grouping and Rh classification of expectant mothers, the examination of suspected food, the bacteriological control of the milk and water supplies: these form the main routine, and provide information which facilitates administrative procedure and helps medical practitioners and medical officers in hospitals and clinics. Examinations for these purposes do not exhaust the services given, for there is always a miscellany of various investigations conducted which may be classed under clinical pathology, parasitology, haematology, *et cetera*. These have the same ultimate aim as much of the main body of work, the prevention, elucidation and cure of disease.

There was little change in the total volume of work passing through the laboratories during 1955, though there were differences in the numbers of investigations conducted for various purposes. Several of these, which are dealt with more fully in the main text of this report, warrant an introductory note.

Dysentery has maintained its hold upon the population and more specimens from patients by about 1,200 were examined. Flexner dysentery which has risen to comparable prevalence with Sonne dysentery during the past two years after a relative fall in the three previous years, was again much in evidence in the first six months of 1955 as it was in 1954. And, as in 1954, the incidence diminished by fifty per cent. in the second half of the year.

The number of specimens of sputum examined for tubercle bacilli increased during the first half of the year, but decreased in the second, though the total number of examinations of sputa reached within 400 of last year's total. The number of other specimens examined for tuberculosis by microscopy, animal inoculation and culture fell by about 100.

The number of tests made in relation to Venereal Diseases was down by 1,603.

Suspected food-poisoning required the examination of about 2,000 more specimens from patients this year, and the number of *Salmonellae* isolated was about 70 per cent. more than in 1954.

The work done in regard to the fitness for distribution and consumption of consignments of food entering the Port or exposed for sale in the City multiplied six-fold. More than five-sixths of this related to shipments of dried egg albumen and frozen eggs imported for use by bakers, confectioners and cake manufacturers. Almost 30 per cent. of the samples tested revealed the presence of *Salmonella* food-poisoning organisms.

The investigation into restaurant sanitation and kitchen hygiene mentioned in last year's report was concluded in 1955, when 50 restaurant and canteen kitchens had been investigated. A paper on the results has been published and has received notice in the scientific and lay press at home and abroad. In general the results showed that the state of affairs was far from being ideal and that the paramount need in most kitchens was for more hot water at a suitable temperature.

Fewer specimens by about 1,000 were examined for the authorities of Stirlingshire this year. A small number from Clackmannanshire continued to arrive. More samples of milk from Dumfries, Wigtown and Kirkcudbright were examined biologically for tubercle.

The number of examinations made by the laboratory in 1955 was 110,422, which is 343 more than in 1954, and constitutes a new record. The total includes 1,840 examinations performed on specimens received from outside authorities.

At the end of this report is printed a table which provides the relevant figures in detail and indicates the nature of the specimens examined.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Diphtheria.—The total number of swabs from noses and throats examined during the year for the presence of the diphtheria bacillus was 2,276. This is 926 fewer than last year and is consonant with the recession of diphtheria in Glasgow almost to vanishing point, and the consequent decrease of suspicious throat infections. The number of swabs taken from suspected cases was 2,122 (776 fewer than last year), and for purposes of control 154.

The number of positive specimens was only 15, against 29 last year. Typing of all strains isolated was performed as usual and virulence tests carried out. Toxigenicity tests were also done. The 15 cultures of *C.diphtheriae* proved to be *mitis* type, 3; *intermedius* type, 1; *atypical*, 11. No *gravis* strains were isolated.

The following table displays the variation in type incidence for eight years in the strains of *C.diphtheriae* isolated in the laboratory.

Year	Total No. of Strains	Gravis		Intermedius		Mitis		Atypical	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1948	397	122	30.7	54	13.6	142	35.7	79	19.8
1949	220	46	20.9	41	18.6	86	39.1	47	21.4
1950	118	40	33.9	12	10.2	32	27.1	34	28.8
1951	165	88	53.3	14	8.5	21	12.7	42	25.4
1952	136	60	44.1	20	14.7	19	14.0	37	27.2
1953	66	9	13.6	11	16.6	33	50.0	13	19.7
1954	29	2	6.9	8	27.6	1	3.4	18	62.1
1955	15	—	—	1	6.6	3	20.0	11	73.6

All the atypical strains were of those known as Type VI which are non-virulent. Two of the *mitis* strains were also non-virulent. So that only 2 virulent strains of *C.diphtheriae* were isolated during 1955. For the first time since the diphtheria bacilli were classified into three main types about twenty-five years ago, the *gravis* type, epidemically the most dangerous, has not been found during a whole year's investigations. This happy reduction of the incidence of diphtheria almost to insignificance coupled with absence of the *gravis* type of organism may be attributed to the maintenance of large scale immunisation of the population at risk and is a witness of its efficiency. Complacency however would be dangerous, and safety depends upon maintaining prophylactic inoculation, particularly of children under school age.

The next table of case rates for thirteen years includes the figures for 1955.

Cases of diphtheria per 100,000 of population and deaths per 1,000 cases.

			Case rate per 100,000	Case fatality rate per 1,000 cases	Number of deaths
1943	...	...	279	28	81
1944	...	...	226	26	62
1945	...	...	187	17	33
1946	...	...	135	25	37
1947	...	...	45.6	25.8	13
1948	...	...	25.8	28	8
1949	...	...	13.9	33	5
1950	...	...	7.8	—	—
1951	...	...	11.1	31	4
1952	...	...	7.3	80	7
1953	...	...	4.4	—	—
1954	...	...	0.9	100	1
1955	...	...	0.18	—	—

Streptococcal Infections.—Haemolytic streptococci are often the cause of spreading inflammation with or without pus formation. They are frequently found in the upper respiratory tract as well as being associated with scarlet fever, erysipelas and sometimes puerperal sepsis. They are common in acute infections of the throat, but may be carried in the throats of apparently healthy people who may act as agents of transmission. Consequently it is necessary for the control of infections caused by them to discover their presence not only in the sick but in those in contact with the sick, so that potential transmitters may be segregated until they are no longer dangerous.

For these purposes 929 swabs from noses, throats and other sources were examined during the year, and haemolytic streptococci isolated 427 times. Fewer specimens by about 100 were examined than last year, but haemolytic streptococci were discovered more frequently.

Other streptococci, including non-haemolytic varieties which, though of lower virulence may be associated with disease, were frequently found and reported in morbid material from various lesions.

Staphylococcal Infections.—Staphylococci occur on the skin, in the mouth, throat, nose, ear and other sites, most of them being *Staphylococcus albus* which is generally of little importance. They are often found in air, dust and on clothing. The major pathogenic type is *Staphylococcus aureus* which produces a yellowish growth which which later may become orange-coloured. This type is common in boils, furuncles and septic conditions generally and is frequently found in the nose. *Staphylococcus aureus* was isolated 229 times from swabs and purulent material from various sources.

Certain strains of this organism can, under favourable conditions, produce a toxin which when swallowed causes gastric upset with vomiting. (see under Food-Poisoning).

During the past year or two an increasing number of swabs of material from ear conditions have been sent to the laboratory so that the various micro-organisms causing acute or chronic suppurative inflammation could be differentiated and their sensitivity to the various antibiotics determined as an aid to selective treatment. During 1955 there have been 289 of these. It is of interest to note the incidence of the various bacteria found in septic ear conditions. *Staphylococcus aureus* was found alone 81 times and associated with other organisms

18 times; *streptococcus haemolyticus* was found alone 12 times and associated with other organisms only once; *Proteus* was found alone 42 times and with other microbes 12 times. *Staphylococcus albus* (including some slightly pigmented strains) was found alone 15 times and with other bacteria 8 times; *monilia albicans* (a fungus) twice alone and with other organisms 3 times. Other micro-organisms isolated were coliforms, *haemophilus*, *neisseria*, *pneumococcus*, *pseudomonas*, diphtheroids (never *C.diphtheriae*), and *streptococcus viridans*. It will be seen that the bacterial flora of "running ears" is varied and often multiple. Sensitivity tests on these various organisms were done to the number of 259, mostly against several of the antibiotics.

Vincent's Infection.—Examination for Vincent's organisms, which cause ulcerative conditions of the mouth and throat chiefly, were made of 170 swabs from lesions. There were 23 positive results.

Sensitivity Tests.—The demand for sensitivity tests—that is, the testing of various bacteria against the antibiotics, to determine which is most suitable for use in treatment—increased during 1955. During the year these tests were applied 1,781 times against 958 in 1954.

Glandular Fever.—The Paul Bunnell test, made on blood from patients suspected of suffering from Infectious Mononucleosis or Glandular Fever, was carried out 55 times. Blood films from suspected cases were also examined for the characteristic abnormal blood cells.

Q.fever.—In the early part of the year more samples of blood from milk-inoculated guinea-pigs were sent to the Virus laboratory at Ruchill Hospital to be tested for antibodies to the Q.fever virus which the animals might have acquired from infected milk. Over the period of the investigation 542 samples of blood were provided. Apparently less than 2 per cent. were found positive, but a full analysis of the whole work by the Virus laboratory is not yet to hand.

Enteric Fevers.—Excreta from 892 persons suspected of suffering from one of the enteric fevers or of carrying the organism were examined, and 44 yielded typhoid or paratyphoid bacilli. More specimens, to the number of 859, were received for purposes of control and these gave 194 positive results. The total number of examinations at 1,751 exceeds last year's total by 112.

Salm.typhi was isolated 24 times from 4 people and *Salm.paratyphi-B* 214 times from 40 people.

In addition, 85 specimens from workmen employed around water-works were examined to eliminate the possibility of contamination of water. All proved negative bacteriologically. Serological tests of the blood of some of the men were made. All results were negative.

Two samples of sewage were also examined for typhoid bacilli, in connection with 3 cases of typhoid infection in a family. *S.typhi* was not isolated from the sewage.

The strains of *Salm.paratyphi-B* belonged to various 'phage types most of which had been found in Glasgow patients before. At the beginning of the year there was a run of about a dozen infections with the "Dundee" type and several with the "Taunton" type. There were half-a-dozen people found during the year to be infected with type 3b and two with type 1. Several strains of *S.paratyphi-B* isolated proved to be untypable, and 9 proved anomalous and untypable and possibly degraded in that one element of their antigenic make-up was not elicited, and so these organisms could not be firmly registered as *S.paratyphi-B* although they strongly resembled this organism. They caused illness more resembling food-poisoning than paratyphoid fever.

Neither *S.typhi* nor *S.paratyphi-B* was isolated from any specimen sent by outside authorities this year.

Dysentery.—The laboratory experience with dysentery in 1955 is almost identical with that of 1954. The increased prevalence of the infection has been maintained. The total number of isolations of dysentery bacilli from new cases was 4,247 against 4,278 in 1954. Of these 2,763 were *Sh.sonnei* and 1,484 *Sh.flexneri*. There is some change in relative incidence in the types, there being 270 fewer strains of the Flexner bacillus and 239 more of the Sonne bacillus isolated than in the previous year. *Shigella Sonnei* is incriminated in a larger proportion of cases. The quarterly distribution follows the same pattern as in 1954, with the largest number, 1,752, in the second quarter and with a similar tailing off towards the end of the year when in the fourth quarter only 720 were logged. The warm months April to September inclusive yielded 64·3 per cent. of the total. The same period in 1954 yielded 56·8 per cent. In England and Wales dysentery appears as a winter disease, more cases occurring in the first quarter than in any other.

As usual a large number of specimens of excreta were examined for purposes of follow-up and control of this disorder, and from these dysentery bacilli were isolated 2,726 times. Altogether 17,169 specimens were examined from suspected infections and 14,999 for control, making a grand total of 32,168 which is 1,242 more than last year. Dysentery bacilli were isolated in all 6,973 times. None of the rarer types were discovered.

It seems worth noting that the incidence of Flexner Dysentery has diminished since June. Of the 1,484 isolations from primary cases, 1,041 were made in the first half of the year: the last six months yielded only 443.

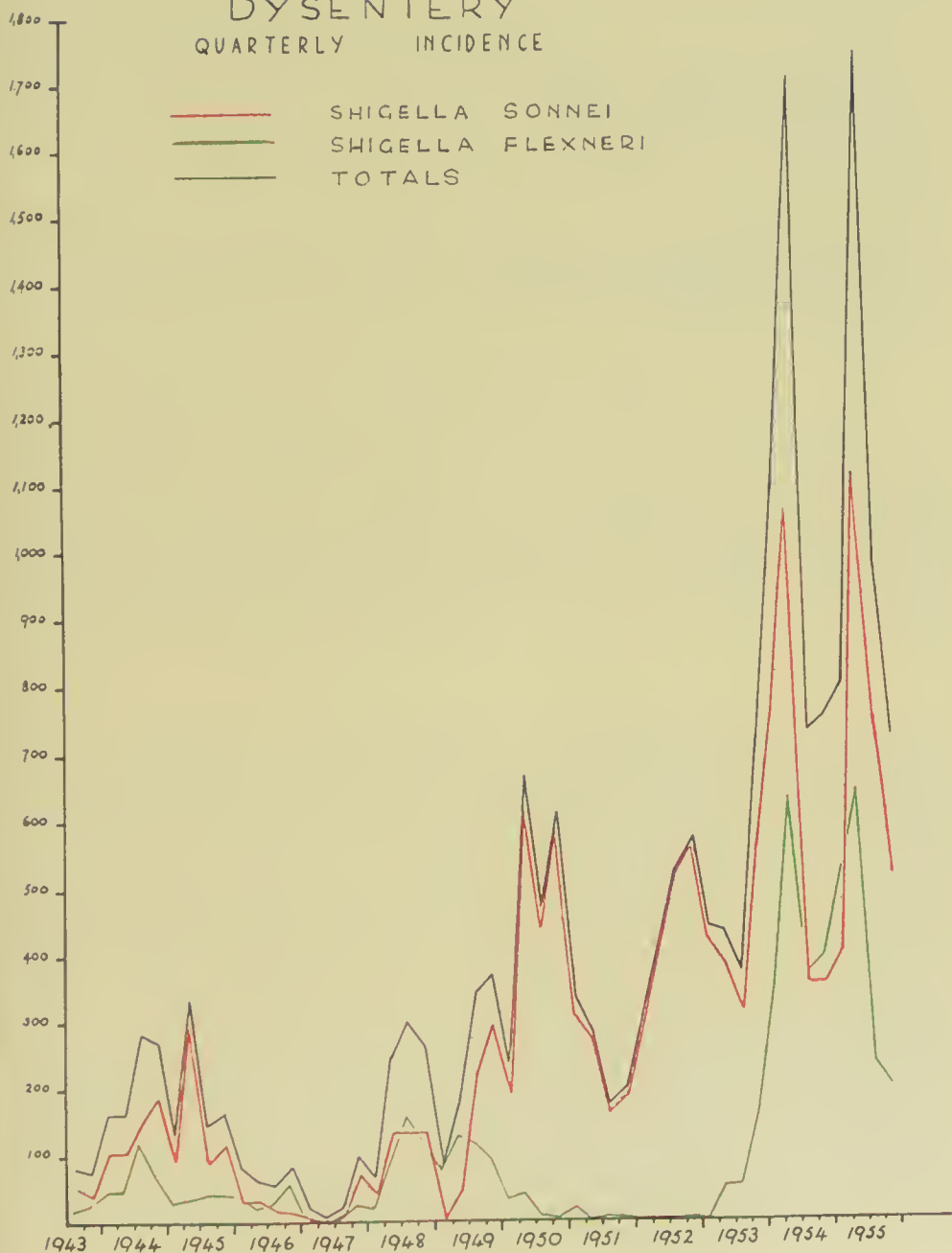
It is well that modern dysentery in Britain is a mild disease with an almost negligible fatality rate, for the incidence per million of the population in Glasgow this last two years has been greater than the incidence of Diphtheria in the epidemic year 1940. Nevertheless, though the type of disease is mild, it is the cause of much temporary ill-health which could be eliminated by strict domestic hygiene particularly among children. At any rate, dysentery on its present scale cannot be ignored and allowed to run its course without special preventive measures. Laboratory investigations have revealed many symptomless carriers among the population, and these are dangerous as vehicles of the disease. *Sh.sonnei* is particularly infective and personal contact is an important factor in the spread of dysentery. Consequently personal hygiene is of the utmost importance. In the presence of diarrhoeal illness, hand-washing should become a fetish.

The graph here presented shows the relative incidence of dysentery according to laboratory findings computed quarterly for the last 12 years. The table shows the numbers of laboratory isolations of dysentery bacilli since 1946.

Year	Sonne	Flexner	Newcastle	Schmitz	Total
1946 ...	111	109	49	—	269
1947 ...	66	18	21	—	105
1948 ...	434	383	3	—	820
1949 ...	501	373	1	1	826
1950 ...	1,865	105	—	—	1,970
1951 ...	949	40	—	—	989
1952 ...	1,779	11	3	—	1,793
1953 ...	1,694	272	—	—	1,966
1954 ...	2,524	1,754	—	—	4,278
1955 ...	2,763	1,484	—	—	4,247

DYSENTERY QUARTERLY INCIDENCE

— SHIGELLA SONNEI
— SHIGELLA FLEXNERI
— TOTALS



For Stirlingshire 963 specimens from patients suspected to be suffering from dysentery were examined. There were also 5 from Clackmannanshire.

Dysentery (amoebic).—Seventy specimens of faeces were examined for *Entamoeba histolytica* with one positive result. Four specimens from Stirlingshire were examined, all with negative results.

Giardia intestinalis.—This protozoon sometimes found in diarrhoeal conditions was reported 4 times.

Food-poisoning and Foodstuffs.—More specimens from patients were examined than in 1954, and more salmonellae (food-poisoning organisms) were isolated. The total number of specimens of excreta was 5,341 compared with 3,143. Salmonellae were found 572 times, 170 being from new cases. The comparable figures for 1954 were 224 and 96. There were also 5 positive specimens from Stirlingshire, from 3 patients.

There were 48 samples of suspected food examined. These included prepared foods of various kinds, mostly meat dishes such as steak pie; sausage, spaghetti, corned beef, mince, sauce, pickled beef, potted meat, cooked mutton, fish cakes, sardines, swiss roll and chocolate. From none of these were Salmonellae isolated, which illustrates the difficulty of securing the contaminated food responsible for illness which may not begin for 18 to 36 hours after eating. Tracing the cause of salmonellae food-poisoning is usually difficult and is often hampered by the preconceived notions of those affected who tend to fix the blame on some innocent item and are unable even to recollect all the foods they have eaten during the period of risk. It is seldom possible to be unequivocally certain what was responsible and moreover there are usually no remnants except of the most recent meal—which may not be incriminated—available for examination.

Although it is so difficult in many cases to secure the food implicated there is no difficulty in isolating salmonellae from the excreta of infected persons.

It sometimes happens that a symptomless carrier or a person affected so slightly that the ailment has been ignored, is discovered among kitchen workers or food-handlers who probably infected the food which caused the outbreak of illness. Search is always made for such persons where suspicion exists.

There were several cases of staphylococcal food-poisoning recorded ; and here because the illness occurs from 2 to 4 hours after swallowing the toxin, the food vehicle was much more easily found. Staphylococci liable to produce the toxin responsible for this type of food-poisoning were isolated from 8 out of 46 samples of food examined for these organisms ; from brisket of beef, cold cooked mutton, sausages, potted meat, cake and ice-cream among others.

Food poisoning suspected of being caused by *Cl.welchii* toxin was investigated many times in the search for responsible organisms. Forty food samples were so examined and *Cl.welchii* found in two, steak-pie and canned anchovies.

Most of the cases of food-poisoning recorded were due to Salmonellae and many of these occurred as sporadic single cases where detection of a food vehicle was impossible. Some indeed may have resulted by infection from symptomless carriers, or from people so slightly affected that they were unaware that they were dangerous.

Of the 170 members of the salmonella group isolated from people suffering from food-poisoning *Salm.typhi-murium* was, as usual, most frequently found ; in 122 instances. *Salm.thompson* came next in frequency, from 25 patients ; and *Salm.enteritidis* followed, recovered from the excreta of 10 persons.

There were four types not recorded by the laboratory before from Glasgow patients, *Salm.derby*, *Salm.muenchen*, *Salm.heidelberg*, and *Salm.oranienburg*.

The following table lists the findings of the last eight years.

	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
<i>S. typhi-murium</i> ...	122	87	209	139	97	80	73	16
<i>S. enteritidis</i> ...	10	4	13	7	53	12	—	4
<i>S. newport</i> ...	8	—	—	2	9	—	1	2
<i>S. thompson</i> ...	25	—	3	6	4	5	1	—
<i>S. potsdam</i> ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
<i>S. saint-paul</i> ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
<i>S. montevideo</i> ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
<i>S. bovis morbificans</i> ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
<i>S. georgia</i> ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>S. oregon</i> ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>S. minnesota</i> ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
<i>S. newington</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>S. san-diego</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>S. seftenberg</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>S. bredeney</i> ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>S. stanleyville</i> ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>S. virchow</i> ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>S. anatum</i> ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. stanley</i> ...	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. waycross</i> ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. brancaster</i> ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. johannesburg</i> ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. cholerae suis</i> (var Kunzendorf) ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>S. derby</i> ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. muenchen</i> ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. heidelberg</i> ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. oranienburg</i> ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. unidentifiable</i> ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. (new salmonella</i> <i>unnamed)</i> ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>170</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>23</u>

Venereal Diseases.—A total of 23,883 tests were made during the year on 21,370 specimens, of which 21,703 were examinations for syphilis and 2,180 for gonococcal infection. These figures show a reduction of 1,603 on last year (syphilis 1,035 ; gonorrhoea 568).

The tests for syphilitic infection used were the Wassermann, Kahn and Laughlen reactions, the last being a screening test used to eliminate quickly serologically negative samples of blood. Any specimen showing the slightest deviation from the normal under the Laughlen precipitation test is re-examined by the Wassermann or Kahn test or by both. Of the 9,368 Wassermann tests done, 7,391 were for diagnosis, 1,867 were made to test progress in persons under treatment, and 110 were to elucidate anomalous findings in the Laughlen screening procedure. To supplement the Wassermann test, 2,403 were examined by Kahn's method. The Laughlen test was used to exclude suspicion of syphilitic infection 7,582 times in antenatal cases as a routine, and 2,350 times in presumed non-syphilitic disease, on samples of blood from V.D. clinic patients, for the same reason. In addition, to provide supple-

mentary information, 96 samples of cerebro-spinal fluid were examined by Lange's Colloidal Gold test, and in 43 the total protein content of the C.S. fluid was determined. These last two tests are useful in suspected syphilis of the nervous system, for diagnostic purposes and for the assessment of progress under treatment.

For outside authorities, 4 tests were made, 3 by Wassermann reaction and one in relation to suspected gonorrhoeal infection.

Tests for infection with *N.gonorrhoeae* include microscopical examination of exudates, culture, and the complement fixation test performed with the patients blood serum.

Cultures are made from swabs bearing material sent to the laboratory in our special transport medium which maintains gonococci in a viable state for some days. Specimens are sent chiefly from the city V.D. clinics for women, but there are some from other sources, including general practitioners. The number of swabs examined by cultural methods in 1955 was 1,477 from 444 persons. From these the gonococcus was isolated 109 times from 63 patients, the repeats being mainly to test for cure.

Smears from exudates examined numbered 426 of which 26 were reported positive. There was one from an outside authority. The gonococcal complement fixation test was carried out on 277 samples of blood and yielded 12 positives. This test is sometimes useful in chronic conditions which may be the result of old gonococcal infection. No specimens for the G.C.F. test were received from outside authorities.

Trichomoniasis.—Certain vaginal conditions are recognised as being due to infestation with *Trichomonas vaginalis* and 1,608 specimens of secretion were examined for this flagellate in 1955, of which 274 (17 per cent.) were positive.

Ophthalmia neonatorum.—During the year 256 specimens of exudates from the eyes of children were examined for gonococci. Twenty-seven of these from 18 babies were examined by cultural methods, but only four babies proved to have gonococcal ophthalmia. For diagnosis and clearance under treatment 32 films and cultures were examined from these 4 infants. The meningococcus, which sometimes causes inflammation of the eyes, was not isolated from any case of ophthalmia this year. *Streptococcus haemolyticus* was isolated in one instance, and *Staphylococcus aureus* in others. The *Koch-Weeks* bacillus was found occasionally.

PUBLIC HEALTH—GENERAL CONTROL.

Antenatal—Rh Tests and Blood Groupings.—The practice of several years has been continued of examining for Rhesus factor samples of blood taken from pregnant women. It is also sometimes helpful to have the Rh factor classified in babies and adult males. At the same time the primary blood group (ABO groups) of the patient is usually determined.

In 1955 from 129 general practitioners in the city 1,613 samples of blood were received, an increase of 347 on last year. There were also 7,582 from antenatal clinics and 137 from other sources; in all 9,332 samples, which is 35 more than in 1954. Of these, 1,580 proved to be Rh negative (16.9 per cent.)

Blood grouping was done on 8,842 samples of blood. Further investigation of all the Rh negative bloods by the Blood Transfusion Service showed that 36 of the persons yielding these results were sensitized to the Rh factor, including 10 women already found to be sensitized in previous pregnancies.

Tuberculosis.—The number of specimens of sputum examined microscopically for *M.tuberculosis* was 12,556 which is 351 fewer than in 1954. A large proportion were repeat samples sent for purposes of control. *M.tuberculosis* was found 1,588 times, in 883 specimens of sputum from new cases and in 705 repeats (estimated from the information available to the laboratory).

Many specimens of urine, cerebro-spinal fluid, pleural fluid, pus and other morbid material were investigated microscopically, biologically and by culture. Microscopic examinations numbered 276, cultural tests 299 and biological examinations by animal inoculation 381, making a total of 956, or 85 fewer than last year.

From Stirlingshire, there were 70 specimens (including sputa) which were examined microscopically for *M.tuberculosis*, 19 examined by cultural methods and 187 which were tested biologically. Clackmannanshire also sent 25 various specimens for examination for tubercle.

As last year, a miscellany of specimens were examined as part of the control of B.C.G. vaccination. No virulent tubercle bacilli were found in these.

Milk Supply. Tuberculosis.—The total number of samples of milk tested biologically by animal inoculation for tubercle was 543 (over 100 more than last year). For the City of Glasgow were examined 110 designated milks, 3 undesignated, 128 samples of milk supplied to schools and 36 supplied to hospitals. In addition to these, many were examined for outside authorities: 73 from Clydebank, 62 from Stirlingshire and 131 from Dumfries-shire, Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtownshire. None of the 543 milks examined was found to be infected with *M.tuberculosis*.

Milk Supply. Bacterial Content.—To ensure compliance with the regulations governing the sale of designated milk or with the standards laid down for undesignated milk produced in the city or coming into the city for processing, 2,019 samples (105 more than last year) were examined bacteriologically. Of these 1,857 (92 per cent.) proved satisfactory. This percentage compares favourably with 93 per cent. satisfactory samples in 1954, having regard to the long warm summer of 1955. The general good quality of the milk is maintained. Results of the examinations are tabulated below.

	Number of samples	No. complying with standards	Per cent. complying in 1955	in 1954
<i>Hospital Supplies—</i>				
Raw (Certified; T.T.) ...	163	137	84.0	90.2
T.T. (Past.); Pasteurised ...	156	140	89.7	88.2
<i>Public Supplies—</i>				
Raw (Certified; T.T.) ...	445	380	85.4	84.9
T.T. (Past.); Pasteurised ...	933	895	95.7	97.8
<i>School Supplies—</i>				
Pasteurised ...	280	268	95.7	95.8
<i>Undesignated milk produced or pro- cessed in city—</i> ...	12	12	100.0	94.1
<i>Miscellaneous milks—</i> ...	30	25	83.3	66.7

Miscellaneous milks comprise pre-licence samples and odd samples from various places.

Bottles and Bottle closures.—Milk bottles and other bottles used for beer, aerated waters and various drinks are regularly examined for cleanliness for it is essential that containers should be uncontaminated before they are filled. There is an all-round improvement to report this year, in the bacteriological condition of washed bottles. Of the 239 milk bottles examined, 223 (93.3 per cent.) were satisfactorily cleansed; and of the miscellaneous bottles 36 out of 48 (75 per cent.) were clean. These percentages of bottles passing the test compare with last year's figures of 86 per cent. and 65.3 per cent. respectively.

A clean stopper, or in the case of milk, a clean cap, to the bottle is important, for a dirty one may infect the contents of the bottle. Only a few of these were submitted this year but the metal foil caps for milk bottles proved satisfactory. The screw stoppers for fruit drink bottles—which are difficult to clean—were not in a satisfactory condition.

Ice-Cream.—The improvement in the bacteriological condition of ice-cream samples which was noted in 1954 was hardly maintained and the slight deterioration was not confined to the hot months of July and August, although the worst samples were submitted during the latter month. The following table gives the results obtained from examinations of 105 samples.

Bacterial Count per ml.				No. of samples	Percentage 1955	Percentage 1954
0—	30,000	...	...	84	80.0	88.2
30,000—	100,000	...	...	13	12.4	4.4
100,000—	200,000	...	...	1	0.95	1.5
200,000—	1,000,000	...	...	3	2.85	2.0
Over a million	...	...	...	4	3.8	2.2

Coliform bacilli were present in 1/100 ml. in 11 samples (10.5 per cent.) The corresponding percentage in 1954 was 6.0.

Miscellaneous examinations.—Seventeen swabs and rinses of milk production equipment were examined in course of investigation of unsatisfactory samples of milk.

Restaurant Hygiene.—The enquiry into the sanitary standards of restaurant kitchens in Glasgow begun in 1954 was concluded in 1955 after 50 had been visited. Forty were in city restaurants of various grades arbitrarily divided into 10 of reputedly high class, and 30 of good everyday type. The remaining ten were the kitchens of office or works canteens. The criteria of bacteriological cleanliness laid down were not more than 500 organisms in 1 ml. of washing-up water or on 1 square inch of a drying cloth or dish towel and not more than 100 organisms with absence of *B.coli* on the area swabbed in the case of crockery, cutlery and other utensils. The results of the enquiry were interesting, revealing that there was much room for improvement.

Of 42 drying cloths examined, 5 only yielded bacterial counts of less than 1,000 per square inch and only 2 satisfied the standard. Of washing-up water; most of it was far from hot enough, and only 7 out of 42 samples yielded a count of less than 500 per ml.

Seventy-four per cent. of the kitchens examined yielded faecal *B.coli* from one or more items, but no food-poisoning organisms of the *Salmonella* group were found.

Of 90 plates examined, 29 yielded counts of between 1,000 and 10,000 while 4 yielded counts of over a million. The first class restaurants gave the best results here, 14 out of 19 plates giving counts lower than 1,000. Only 5 plates showed contamination with faecal *B.coli* and all the 18 plates examined from canteen kitchens were free from any sort of coliform. Enterococci were recovered from 5 plates and *staphylococcus aureus* from one. *Cl.welchii* was not found.

Forty-nine cups were examined and 24 gave counts of less than 1,000 for the surface swabbed, and 2 yielded counts approaching a million. The cups from first-class restaurants and canteens yielded the best results. Eight cups only yielded faecal *B.coli*. *Staphylococcus aureus* was not found. Non-haemolytic streptococci were isolated from 4 cups, but haemolytic streptococci were not found.

Of 48 spoons tested, 33 gave counts below 1,000, and 11 between 1,000 and 10,000, but one, from a canteen, had a count of over a million. None of 10 spoons from first class restaurants yielded coliforms. One canteen spoon yielded *Staphylococcus aureus*. Faecal *B.coli* were recovered from only 1 spoon, enterococci from 4 spoons and non-haemolytic streptococci from one.

Fifty-four forks were examined and 35 gave counts of less than 1,000, 12 counts between 1,000 and 10,000 and all the rest save one counts of between 10,000 and 100,000. None of the forks from first class establishments yielded coliforms and only one enterococci and two non-haemolytic streptococci. Faecal *B.coli* was isolated twice, and *Staphylococcus aureus* once.

Ventilation was inadequate in 11 of the 50 kitchens, and it was in these that the worst bacteriological results were obtained. Three articles only in this group of kitchens complied with the bacteriological standards laid down.

Altogether only 27 items out of 260 washed food utensils examined attained the standard of not more than 100 organisms per utensil (i.e. for the surface swabbed).

Although the arrangements in many kitchens left much to be desired the urgent need throughout was more hot water at a suitable temperature (180°F).

The survey resulted in improvements being carried out in some kitchens.

This research having been completed, an inquiry on similar lines into the cleanliness of licensed houses with reference to the efficiency of methods of washing drinking glasses and the bacteriological state of the washed glasses offered to consumers, is being undertaken.

City Water Supply.—Six hundred and fifty-four samples of water from reservoirs, supply mains and other sources were routinely examined for bacterial content including the particular micro-organisms which point to contamination. The samples included 252 of drinking water from the mains. The results obtained throughout the year were satisfactory and characteristic of the high standard of purity of the water conveyed to the consumer.

Supply.	No. of Samples	Average bacterial count per ml. at 37° C.	Average bacterial count per ml. at 22° C.	B. coli		Faecal streptococci
				Present in 100 ml. Absent from 50 ml.	Present in 50 ml. Absent from 10 ml.	Present in 100 ml. Absent from 50 ml.
Loch Katrine	204	2	13	7	—	1
Gorbals ...	48	21	24	4	1	—

Swimming Baths.—Three hundred and twenty-two samples of water from swimming ponds were examined, 240 from public baths, 58 from school baths and 24 from private baths. Of these, 211 from public baths, 55 from school baths and all the samples from private baths contained fewer than 10 micro-organisms per ml. No gross contamination was found in any instance.

Foodstuffs.—In the year under review more than six times as many samples of various foods as last year were examined with regard to their fitness for distribution and consumption. These totalled 635, of which 584 were egg products—dried egg albumen, frozen egg, etc.—and are discussed separately below. The remainder included tinned meats such as Irish Stew, ox tongue, stewed steak, corned mutton, jellied veal, luncheon meat, canned salmon; and other foods comprising honey, butter, ice-cream blocks, fruit iced lollies, and a small number of samples of synthetic cream. Most of these foods were bacteriologically safe, but *Cl. welchii* was isolated from jellied veal, and *staphylococcus aureus* from an ice-cream block and from lollies. A few canned meats yielded very high bacterial counts, but with the exception of those mentioned, no potential pathogenic bacteria were found. One sample of synthetic cream from a bakery was unsatisfactory but samples made in a city factory were consistently good.

Since the middle of 1954 attention has been increasingly directed in England as well as in Scotland, to the presence of bacteria belonging to the *Salmonella* food-poisoning group in consignments of frozen and dried hen's eggs, whole or yolk or white, mostly from China but some from Australia, which are used largely by bakers, confectioners and cake-makers as an ingredient of the mix from which cakes of various kinds are made. Some of these products—frozen egg white or dried egg albumen—are also used in the manufacture of meringues and similar glazed confectionery. Egg Albumen is also used in other processes unconnected with food.

When these materials are used by bakers and food manufacturers, unless sufficient heat is applied in the cooking stage of their finished products, some food-poisoning bacilli present may not be killed and these would constitute a potential danger to consumers, who may become infected and suffer gastro-intestinal illness. With a view to ensuring safety in these matters, bacteriological examination of these imported eggs is undertaken.

In 1955 the laboratory received 584 samples for examination. They were almost all from consignments entering the Port and awaiting distribution. The results may be expressed in tabular form.

	Number of Samples	Number containing <i>Salmonellae</i>
Dried whole egg powder or "spray"	16	—
Frozen liquid egg (whole)	25	5
Frozen liquid egg (yolk)	2	—
Frozen liquid egg (white)	2	—
Egg albumen dried (crystals or flake) ...	539	158

That is, of 539 samples of dried egg albumen 158 or 29.3 per cent. contained viable *Salmonellae*. In a few instances two different *Salmonellae* were isolated from the same batch, e.g. *Salm.thompson* and *Salm.panama* from material awaiting use in a baker's shop.

From each of 118 samples *Salm.thompson* was isolated; from 25, *Salm.newport*; from 4, *Salm.potsdam*; from 2, *Salm.typhi-murium*; from 2, *Salm.aberdeen*; from 1, *Salm.sundsvall*; from 1 *Salm.panama*; and from 5 other samples were isolated *Salmonellae* which could not be identified completely by the *Salmonella* Reference Laboratory. The organisms recovered from 5 samples of frozen liquid egg were all *Salm.typhi-murium*.

In England *Salm.paratyphi-B* has been found in a particular consignment, but this *Salmonella* has not been found at the time of writing, in the series examined here.

Control of these egg products is obviously very necessary until better hygienic conditions are observed in their collection and preparation for the market, or some form of treatment renders them innocuous, or it is very well ensured that when used in the manufacture of cakes, pastries or any other food, they are exposed to a high enough temperature for a long enough period during cooking, to kill effectually any food-poisoning organisms that may be present. It seems likely that, in any case, bacteriological control will always be desirable. It appears likely to be more than mere coincidence that the finding of so much egg albumen infected with *Salm.thompson* occurs in a period which yields the highest number of individuals suffering from *Salm.thompson* infection, registered in any year yet in Glasgow.

A method of heat treatment of bulk supplies of egg albumen crystals (after powdering) at 130°F for 5—6 days recently put forward, suggests that this may prove effective in rendering this material harmless for use in food manufacture.

Anthrax.—Forty samples of hides and hair were examined biologically for the Anthrax bacillus. There were 14 specimens of goat-skin, 19 of pig-skin, 3 of cattle hide, 3 of hog hair and 1 of cattle hair. *B.anthraxis* was recovered from 5 of the goat-skins. All the other samples proved negative.

Plague.—Examinations of various species of rats from the harbour and adjacent buildings and from ships were conducted routinely as in former years. In all, 174 rats were examined for evidence of infection with *B.pestis*, all with negative results.

Yellow Fever.—The demand for yellow fever vaccine for the prophylatic inoculation of those about to travel abroad who pass through areas where infection is possible, was smaller than last year. A large proportion was issued for the vaccination of ships' companies. In all, 4,055 doses of yellow fever vaccine were issued, compared with 5,090 doses in 1954.

Insect Pests.—A few of these were sent for identification. They included *Niptus hololeucus* (the golden spider beetle), which is often found in houses. The adults of this beetle sometimes bite holes in textiles; *Anobium domesticum* (the common furniture beetle) which may breed in wooden furniture. The damage caused by the boring larvae will spoil the appearance of furniture and may seriously weaken

it; *Ixodes ricinus* (the sheep tick) often found on wild animals and sometimes on dogs. Occasionally it may become attached to human beings; and two specimens of the Ptinidae, probably *Ptinus brunneus* which looks rather like a small brown spider. It occurs in houses and warehouses.

Haematology.—The work of examining the blood in the course of an investigation into the nutrition of old people noted last year was continued. Before this part of the enquiry was closed in 1955, the laboratory performed blood cell counts and haemo-globin estimations on 115 further samples of blood, making, with those done last year, 159 in all. Full blood examinations were carried out as usual on certain X-ray workers to detect any possible deleterious effects from exposure. A few blood counts were made for medical practitioners in the city.

As in previous years a miscellany of examinations besides those already classified in this report were made. Samples of urine were examined for abnormal constituents, inorganic or organic; samples of faeces were tested for blood or bile and often searched for worms or their eggs; water sediments were examined microscopically for various forms of animal and vegetable life.

Towards the close of the year, preparations were being made to institute routine staining and screening of smears of gynaecological origin for cells suggestive of malignant disease. This arrangement will inaugurate a service previously not available in Glasgow.

ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS.

The enquiry into the hygienic conditions of restaurant kitchens and the bacteriological survey of the washed crockery, glass and table-ware was completed and a study of the results published.

Another enquiry into the hygiene of drinking utensils in licensed houses was started.

PUBLICATIONS.

An Investigation into the Standards of Hygiene in Restaurant Kitchens. T. Scott Wilson & H. S. Carter (1955). The Medical Officer, XCIV 197.

Dr. François Rabelais. H. S. Carter (1955). Glas. Med. J. XXXVI 267.

HARTLEY S. CARTER,
Bacteriologist.

TOTAL EXAMINATIONS FOR YEAR, 1955.

CITY OF GLASGOW. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diphtheria and General Throat Infections—

						<i>Positive</i>	<i>Total</i>
Diphtheria	...	...	Suspects	...	...	15	2,122
			Control, etc.	...	...	11	154
			Typing	...	...	—	23
			Virulence Tests (biological)	...	...	—	16
			Toxicogenicity Tests	...	...	—	17
Streptococcal Infections	...	...	Suspects and control	...	...	427	929
Vincent's Infections			Suspects	...	...	23	170
Staphylococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	...	—	229

Gastro-intestinal Infections—

Enteric Fever—							
(Typhoid, ... paratyphoid)	...	...	Suspects	...	...	44	892
			Control, etc.	...	...	194	859
			Water works employees	...	...	—	85
			Sewage	...	...	—	2
Food Poisoning—							
(Salmonellosis)	...	...	Suspects and control	...	...	512	5,341
			Foodstuffs	...	...	—	48
(Staphylococcal)	...	...	Suspects and control	...	...	—	60
			Foodstuffs	...	...	8	46
(Cl. welchii)	...	...	Suspects and control	...	...	—	18
			Foodstuffs	...	...	2	40
Dysentery—							
Bacillary	...	...	Suspects	...	...	4,247	17,169
			Control	...	...	2,726	14,999
Amoebic	...	...	...	...	...	1	70
Other forms—giardia, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	—	4

Tuberculosis—

Sputa	...	...	...	1,588	12,556
Various specimens (micros. exams.)	...	...	...	—	276
Various specimens (biological exams.)	...	...	...	—	381
Various specimens (culture)	...	...	...	—	299

Venereal Diseases—

Syphilis	...	...	Wassermann Test	...	—	9,368
			Kahn Test	...	—	2,403
			Laughlen Test	...	—	9,932
			Lange's Colloidal Gold Test	...	—	96
			Protein estimations	...	—	43
Gonorrhoea	...	...	Smears, cultures and complement fixation tests	...	—	2,180
			Ophthalmia neonatorum (smears and cultures)	...	10	256
Carry forward				...	...	81,083

Brought Forward \$1,083

OTHER EXAMINATIONS—

Blood—Rh factor ...	9,332
Blood—A.B.O. grouping ...	8,842
Blood—haematology ...	129
Blood—various infections ...	75
Body fluids (urine, etc.) ...	465
Exudates—various ...	365
Faeces for worms ...	74
Faeces for occult blood ...	19
Swabs for Trichomonas ...	1,608
Insects (identification) ...	5
Antibiotic sensitivity tests ...	1,781
Miscellaneous ...	10

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH—

City Milk Supplies (bacterial counts) ...	1,700
Hospital Milk Supplies (bacterial counts) ...	319
Milk (biological tests) ...	277
Swabs and rinses from milk processing machinery ; bottle closures, etc.	19
Ice Cream ...	105
Foodstuffs—fitness for consumption :—	
Synthetic cream, etc. ...	10
Miscellaneous foods—dried egg, etc. ...	84
Beer and mineral water bottles ...	48
Water supplies—routine ...	654
Water from swimming ponds ...	322
Food utensils—restaurant kitchens, etc. ...	252
Milk bottles (bacterial counts) ...	239
Miscellaneous products ...	3

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY—

Anthrax (hides, skins, hair, etc.) ...	41
Plague (examination of rats) ...	174
Foodstuffs—fitness for consumption ...	541
Water—from ships and docks ...	6

OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES—

Stirlingshire—

Tuberculosis (sputum, etc.—micros.) ...	70
Tuberculosis (various specimens—biological) ...	187
Tuberculosis (various specimens—culture) ...	19
Tuberculosis (milk—biological examinations) ...	62
Gastro-intestinal infections ...	1,146
Throat infections ...	41
Veneral Diseases ...	4
Other infections ...	14
Sensitivity tests ...	14
	1,557

Clackmannanshire—

Tuberculosis (sputum, etc.—micros.) ...	25
Gastro-intestinal infections ...	9
Throat infections ...	45
	79

Clydebank—

Milk (biological test for tuberculosis) ...	73
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SOUTHERN TOWNS AND COUNTIES—

Dumfries, Wigtown and Kirkcudbright—

Milk (biological test for tuberculosis) ...	131
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110,422

SECTION XII.

FOOD POISONING, 1955.

This is the last year in which official notification plays no part in the statistics presented. Notification under the Food and Drugs Act will be in force in the second half of 1956. It will be interesting to see how far notification will improve the knowledge of this group of diseases. Prompt information is essential to the successful investigation of food poisoning.

The figures for 1955 indicate that food poisoning is a serious cause of illness in the city.

		Incidents			Cases Comprised		
		1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
Outbreaks	...	8	7	5	228	135	119
Family Outbreaks		27	18	40	78	46	133
Sporadic Cases	...	150	100	165	150	100	165
		<u>185</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>456</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>417</u>

The incidence in 1955 is very similar to that of 1953, which was the worst recorded, and greatly exceeds that of 1954. A welcome feature, however, is the further drop in the number of outbreaks occurring in institutions, canteens, and restaurants. One hundred and nineteen people were involved in the five known outbreaks. Family outbreaks greatly increased; more than one case occurring in 40 households, the majority being due to salmonella infection. In these instances food poisoning infection resembles dysentery which frequently spreads within the family circle. Sporadic cases also increased. With so much of this infection scattered throughout the city it is gratifying that establishments catering for the public could be blamed for only five incidents.

One death was attributed to food poisoning. A man of 49 years sickened with severe vomiting and diarrhoea, having eaten one duck

egg on the morning he took ill and two duck eggs the previous morning. The eggs were "soft fried." The vomiting and diarrhoea continued for three days, when the patient became collapsed. He twice refused hospital. No specimen for bacteriological examination was taken. The remaining three of the half-dozen duck eggs purchased were examined with negative result, not unexpected. There is therefore no absolute proof of the cause of death, but the evidence in favour of food poisoning is very strong.

Two infants who died were infected with *Salm.typhi-murium*. Both were suffering from pneumonia and one had in addition, a congenital heart lesion.

The number of cases and incidents occurring in each month was as follows :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Cases ...	24	17	12	53	43	22	36	97	36	12	36	29
Incidents ...	5	7	8	18	27	17	29	34	31	9	7	18

The seasonal incidence if judged by number of cases is distorted by the occurrence of a large outbreak, involving 30 cases in November. The number of incidents show the expected rise in the warmer summer months. There is little doubt that the unusually warm weather of 1955 was a contributory factor in producing the high rate of food poisoning for the year.

One hundred and seventy five cases or 42 per cent. of the total were caused by *Salm.typhi-murium* infection. About two-thirds of the sporadic cases and many of the small family outbreaks were also due to this organism. In investigating this infectious illness a number of persons are found who have slight or no illness. These carriers may have the infection for several weeks and are one of the problems of control. They are included in the figures as cases. One outbreak occurred in a city hospital involving eight patients in four different wards. This is a small number, but as these patients all sickened within a day or two and as several had been in the hospital for a considerable time, they appeared to be related to a source of infection in the hospital. Specimens were therefore examined from all the "food handlers" in the hospital. The surprising result of this investigation was that two kitchen workers were found to be carrying *Salm.thompson* and another had *Sonne* dysentery. The exclusion of these three may have prevented more trouble but the originator of the *Salm.typhi-murium* outbreak was undiscovered.

Salm.thompson appeared again after being apparently absent in 1954. Twenty-nine persons with this infection were discovered, including three family outbreaks, all between August and December. This is the commonest organism found in samples of imported egg albumen crystals, and it is only recently that it has become a common infection in the city. Whether the albumen is causally related to the increase of cases is not, however, proved.

There were eleven infections with *Salm.enteritidis*, nine with *Salm.newport*, and two with *Salm.muenchen*. Single persons were found infected with *Salm.derby*, *Salm.munster*, *Salm.oranienburg*, *Salm.heidelberg*, and an unidentified *Salmonella*.

Staphylococcus aureus toxin was incriminated in 55 cases, by finding the staphylococcus in the vehicle of poisoning, forty-five of these occurred in one outbreak in a factory canteen on 2nd August. One hundred and eighty eight persons had lunch in the canteen and of these 80 had cold mutton. Only those who ate cold mutton sickened, which they did 4-12 hours after lunch. The mutton had been cooked on 1st August and was left out to cool for some four hours before being placed in a refrigerator. It was served 24 hours after cooking. Samples of cold mutton gave a growth of *staphylococcus aureus*. *Staphylococcus aureus* was also grown from sausages, potted meat, and a fruit tart blamed for three of the family outbreaks. One sporadic case was also apparently due to potted meat from which the staphylococcus was recovered.

Steak pie eaten in the early hours of 1st January was almost certainly responsible for a family outbreak of eight cases. Those affected had diarrhoea about 12 hours after eating the pie, and *Clost.welchii*, a likely cause of such an outbreak, was grown from the pie left over. *Clost.welchii* was also grown from tinned anchovies, the contents of a similar tin having been eaten by one woman who sickened with food poisoning. The anchovy tin from which the culture was taken was slightly blown.

The evidence obtained in three of the outbreaks and several of the family outbreaks is inconclusive. Circumstantial evidence would incriminate a meat dish in almost all of these, but samples for examination were lacking.

Thirty people who attended a society function on 12th November sickened with food poisoning which was quite severe in several cases. Notification of any one of these 30 would have been valuable but no word was received about this outbreak at the Public Health Department until 1st December. Steak pie was the main dish at this function, and late investigation suggested that the cases had all sat at the top table and eaten from one or possibly two pies. Specimens taken from the sufferers, three weeks too late, were all negative. Specimens taken from the catering staff showed one woman to be a carrier of *Salm.thompson*. In the light of the hospital outbreak described above, this finding may have been coincidence.

Another hospital outbreak of 29 cases was impossible to investigate, but "left over" meat loaf had been eaten about the appropriate time. None of the meat loaf was available for examination.

Precooked or reheated meat dishes were almost certainly responsible for several family outbreaks. It is well known that such dishes are a considerable danger in regard to food poisoning. Chance contamination and unsuitable storage conditions quite frequently combine to make dangerous eating.

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It is hoped that the new Food and Drugs Act will in time lead to safer eating for the public.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928; THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897; THE MILK AND DAIRIES ACT, AND ALLIED ACTS, ORDERS AND REGULATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1955.

The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.—Another year has passed without a new Food and Drugs Act for Scotland. It is, however, expected that the new statute will become operative in the early part of the new year.

Wilful adulteration of food is uncommon in the City. The Public Analyst examined 5,100 samples of 146 varieties of foodstuffs, of which 1,400 were formal and 3,700 informal. Forty-seven (3·36 per cent.) of the former and 100 (2·70 per cent.) of the latter were found to be adulterated. Last year 61 (4·89 per cent.) formal samples and 113 (3·10 per cent.) informal samples were not genuine. There were nine fewer cases of adulteration (from 45 to 36) in which proceedings were instituted, and the total amount of fines imposed was reduced from £177 to £159.

Three of the complaints received alleged adulteration. In two instances, where milk was concerned, investigation revealed that a technical fault had taken place at the creamery, and a third related to the sale of a "roll and butter" in a garage canteen. Analysis in this case disclosed that the "butter" was in fact a mixture of margarine and butter. A copy of the Analyst's report, after the customary fee had been paid, was given to the complainer and the matter dealt with by the shop steward.

During the course of the sampling of spirits under the above Act, it was made evident in several instances that the purchaser was being prejudiced, not as a result of the dilution of spirits, but by the refusal to supply imperial measure on demand. A glass of whisky at one time measured half-a-gill, and "Half" one-quarter gill. To-day a "Nip" is a fifth of a gill and frequently less. Sale of spirits in small quantities should be by imperial measure only. (Note :—It was agreed by the licensed trade on 24th April, 1956, to recognise a "Nip" as one-fifth of a gill. The magistrates recommend that notices be displayed in licensed premises making the definition clear. The trade is of opinion that the law will be amended soon to make the one-fifth gill a standard measure).

One Friday night, a very busy night in the theatre world, a surprise visit was paid to and official samples of spirits were taken from one of the bars of each of the seven theatres and music halls in the city. No instance of adulteration was revealed.

Samples of food additives sold under such names as "Plasmal," "Fibrisol," "Bloomfix," etc., for use in the manufacture of meat products were submitted for analysis, but after examination of these food additives no objection could be taken to their use. The label in respect of "Bloomfix," however, did not comply, as in addition to other ingredients the substance also contained preservative. This was corrected by the introduction of a new label which gave notice of the percentage of preservative as required by the regulations.

SECTION 8. REGISTRATION OF BUTTER FACTORIES AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MARGARINE.

The number of factories registered under this section remains the same as last year, as noted below. As the law stands at present, the owner or occupier of butter factories and wholesale dealers in margarine are still required to register such premises with the Food and Drugs Authority, but this is virtually in abeyance. These factories, nevertheless, are kept under surveillance.

Margarine Factories	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wholesale Dealers in Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	69
Factories of or Wholesale Dealers in Milk Blended Butter	...	...	...	...	...	—
Butter Factories	...	...	...	...	...	9

(Note :—No corresponding section has been provided in the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956).

ABSTRACT OF TOTAL SAMPLES EXAMINED DURING 1955.

Article	Informal.		Statutory.		Percentage adulterated.		Percentage of Samples taken in each Group to Total	
	No. Taken	No. Non-Gen.	No. Taken	No. Non-Gen.	Infor. %	Stat. %	Infor. %	Stat. %
Milk	2,654	34	909	7	1.28	0.77	71.73	64.93
Milk Products (Butter, Cheese, etc.)	46	—	39	—	—	—	1.24	2.79
Meats and Meat Products	224	37	172	36	16.52	20.93	6.05	12.28
Cereals	61	—	48	—	—	—	1.65	3.43
Spirituos Liqueurs	7	—	62	—	—	—	0.19	4.43
Drugs	175	4	24	1	2.29	4.17	4.73	1.71
Flavourings and Condiments	128	1	31	1	0.78	3.23	3.46	2.21
Ice Cream	74	21	6	2	28.38	33.33	2.00	0.43
Miscellaneous Foods	331	3	109	—	0.91	—	8.95	7.79
	3,700	100	1,400	47	2.70	3.36	100.00	100.00

ABSTRACT OF INFORMAL AND STATUTORY SAMPLES OF SWEET MILK EXAMINED DURING YEAR 1955.

Month.	Informal.					Statutory.			
	No. exam- ined.	No. Non- Genuine.	Average per- centage Composition.			No. exam- ined.	No. Non- Genuine.	Average per- centage Composition.	
			Fat. %	Non- Fat. %				Fat. %	Non- Fat. %
January	...	239	2	3.65	8.77	79	3	3.57	8.76
February	...	236	2	3.69	8.79	77	—	3.58	8.71
March	...	224	1	3.70	8.83	79	—	3.64	8.80
April	...	208	4	3.62	8.67	78	—	3.63	8.69
May	...	229	6	3.60	8.76	82	1	3.60	8.73
June	...	243	3	3.56	8.77	85	—	3.50	8.81
July	...	185	4	3.63	8.68	70	—	3.61	8.74
August	...	195	4	3.67	8.58	52	—	3.57	8.61
September	...	206	—	3.88	8.74	68	2	3.81	8.74
October	...	232	2	3.89	8.80	87	—	3.84	8.81
November	...	*252	2	3.86	8.78	85	—	3.83	8.75
December	...	205	4	3.71	8.75	67	1	3.72	8.70
		*2,654	34	3.70	8.74	909	7	3.66	8.74

* Includes 1 Super Fat.

1955 Percentage Adulterated : Informal—1.28

Statutory—0.77.

1954 Percentage Adulterated : Informal—1.31

Statutory—1.11.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND).

Too many butchers will persist in the wanton use of "Madam" (sulphur dioxide), a habit which dies hard in the trade. The amount of this preservative in mince and sausages could be greatly reduced with the equally desirable effect. Perhaps with the expanding use of refrigerated counters and windows in butchers' shops this practice may soon be a habit of the past.

There were 30 cases in which proceedings were taken, and convictions were obtained in every case, compared with 32 last year.

The articles of food concerned consisted entirely of butchers' mince and sausages. Nineteen samples of mince were found to contain preservative during the prohibited period, October to May inclusive—three more than in 1954—and 10 samples of sausages contained an excess amount—three fewer than last year. One firm was convicted of a seventh offence, two of a sixth, three of a fifth, one of a third, and five of a second offence. Where preservatives were found in minor quantities in contravention of the regulations, warnings were given. Perhaps the blame may be laid at the door of over-zealous "charge-hands" being too generous in the use of preservative against the wishes of their superiors. It will be noted from the list below that one sample of mince contained 4,678 parts of SO_2 per million and one sample of sausage 2,125 parts, while of those examined which did contain preservative, the lowest was 13 parts per million, and many other samples contained no preservative whatever.

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN WHICH PRESERVATIVES, ETC., WERE FOUND AND THE NATURE AND AMOUNT DURING YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1955.

Nature of Article.			Number examined.	Number in which Preservatives, etc., were found.	Nature of Preservative, etc.	Parts per Million.	
						Highest.	Lowest.
Cider	...	...	1	1	Sulphur Dioxide	70	
Confection	...	...	8	1	" "	102	
Custard Powder	...	...	10	1	" "	32	
Fruit, Dried	...	...	2	2	" "	1,242	1,094
Fruit, Glace	...	...	21	16	" "	83	13
Fruit, Juice	...	...	21	3	" "	269	13
Fruit, Wine	...	}	3	1	" Benzoic Acid "	282	506
Fruit, Wine	...			2		576	
Gelatine	...	...	4	3	Sulphur Dioxide	448	160
Jams	...	...	48	5	" "	38	19
Mince	...	...	115	62	" "	4,678	13
Mineral Water	...	...	30	1	Sodium Benzoate	0.28%	
Sausages	...	...	226	222	Sulphur Dioxide	2,125	13
Table Jelly	...	...	17	1	" "	32	
Vegetables, Dried	...	...	14	5	" "	710	128

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Table showing Nature and Number of Total Samples procured and Examined during 1955.

Article	Informal		Statutory	
	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine
Almonds, Ground ...	2	—	1	—
Alum, Powdered ...	12	—	—	—
Arrowroot ...	2	—	1	—
Aspie Jelly Powder ...	1	—	—	—
Aspirin ...	4	—	2	—
*Baking Powder ...	6	—	4	—
Beetroot, Pickled ...	1	—	—	—
Biearb. of Soda ...	4	—	3	—
Black Pudding ...	2	—	—	—
Boracic Powder ...	2	—	—	—
Borax ...	1	—	—	—
Borax and Honey ...	1	—	—	—
Brandy ...	—	—	2	—
Brose Meal ...	1	—	5	—
Butter ...	17	—	22	—
Cake Mixture ...	7	—	—	—
Calamine Lotion ...	3	1	—	—
Caseara Sagrada ...	4	1	—	—
Cheese ...	3	—	17	—
Cider ...	1	—	—	—
Cinnamon ...	4	—	3	—
Cloves ...	1	—	—	—
Cocoa ...	5	—	8	—
Cocoonut, Desiccated ...	1	—	2	—
Coehineal Extraet ...	2	—	—	—
Codeine Compound ...	2	1	—	—
Coffee ...	1	—	5	—
*Coffee and Chicory ...	16	—	—	—
Colourings ...	5	—	—	—
Confections ...	8	—	—	—
Cooking Fat ...	10	—	18	—
Cornflour ...	6	—	2	—
Cream, Canned ...	2	—	—	—
Cream, Sterilised ...	11	—	—	—
Cream, Synthetic ...	3	—	—	—
Cream of Magnesia ...	1	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar ...	7	—	5	—
Currants ...	10	—	4	—
*Curry Powder ...	10	—	5	—
Custard Powder ...	4	—	6	—
Dates ...	3	—	2	—
Dripping ...	1	—	—	—
Egg, Dried ...	1	—	—	—
Essence of Rennet ...	1	—	—	—
Farola ...	3	—	2	—
Figs ...	4	—	2	—
Fish Dressing ...	1	—	—	—
*Fish Paste ...	3	—	—	—
Flavourings ...	7	—	—	—
*Flour, Ordinary ...	—	—	2	—

*Subject to Food Standard

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928—*Contd.*

Article	Informal		Statutory	
	No. Taken	No. Non- Genuine	No. Taken	No. Non- Genuine
*Flour, Self-Raising	16	—	3	—
Flowers of Sulphur	3	—	1	—
Fluid Magnesia	1	—	—	—
Food Drink	1	—	—	—
Fruit, Dried	1	—	1	—
Fruit Juices	21	—	—	—
Fruit, Glace	11	—	10	—
Fruit Pudding	3	—	—	—
*Gelatine	4	—	—	—
Ginger, Ground and Preserved	6	—	4	—
Glycerine	5	—	—	—
Gregory's Powder	5	—	2	—
Honey	5	—	—	—
Hydrogen Peroxide	1	—	—	—
*Ice Cream	74	21	6	2
Iodine Solution	3	—	—	—
*Jams	48	1	—	—
Lard	—	—	4	—
*Lemon Curd	3	—	1	—
Lemon Pie Filling	1	—	—	—
Lieorice Powder Compound ...	—	—	2	—
Liniments	2	—	—	—
Liquid Paraffin	6	—	—	—
Macaroni	1	—	1	—
Macaroni and Cheese	—	—	1	—
*Margarine	25	1	15	—
Marzipan	1	—	—	—
Meat, Canned	2	—	—	—
*Meat Paste	37	—	—	—
Meat, Potted	1	—	—	—
Meat, Pressed	1	—	1	—
Meat Tenderiser	1	—	—	—
Medicinal Mixtures	4	—	—	—
Medicinal Tablets	2	—	—	—
Milk, Condensed and Evaporated	12	—	—	—
Milk, Sweet	2,654	34	909	7
Mince	57	23	58	24
*Mincedmeat	8	—	—	—
Mint	1	—	—	—
*Mustard	5	—	1	—
Nutmegs	1	—	—	—
Nuts and Raisins	1	—	—	—
Oatmeal	2	—	—	—
Oil, Almond	4	—	—	—
Oil, Camphorated	6	—	—	—
Oil, Castor	12	—	—	—
Oil, Cod Liver	5	—	—	—
Oil, Eucalyptus	2	—	—	—
Oil, Halibut Liver	1	—	—	—
Oil, Olive	15	—	—	—
Oil of Cloves	1	—	—	—
Ointments, Medicinal	12	1	1	1
Orange Curd	1	—	—	—

*Subject to Food Standard

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928—*Contd.*

Article	Informal		Statutory	
	No. Taken	No. Non- Genuine	No. Taken	No. Non- Genuine
Ovaltine	—	—	1	—
Parsley	2	—	—	—
Pease Meal	—	—	1	—
Peel	6	—	4	—
Peppers	17	—	11	—
Pickles	2	—	—	—
Pie Dough	1	—	—	—
Potassium Permanganate	5	—	—	—
Prunes	2	—	5	—
Pudding Mixture	1	—	—	—
Raisins	14	—	19	—
Rice, Ground	2	—	7	—
Rum	—	—	5	—
Rum Butter	1	—	—	—
Rusk Meal, Spiced	—	—	1	—
*Saccharin	9	—	3	—
Sage	1	—	—	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1	—	—	—
*Salad Cream	9	—	—	—
Salt	6	—	—	—
Salts, Medicinal	10	—	1	—
*Sauces	45	1	1	1
Sausages	119	14	107	11
Semolina	4	—	7	—
*Soft Drinks	41	1	—	—
Soups and Soup Powders	6	—	1	—
Soya Flour	2	—	—	—
Spice	6	—	—	—
*Suet	6	—	2	1
Sugar	—	—	4	—
Syrup of Figs	2	—	—	—
*Table Jellies	17	—	—	—
Tapioca	1	—	3	—
Tea	6	—	14	—
Thyme	1	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	3	—	—	—
Tomato Puree	2	—	—	—
Vegetables, Dried and Canned	14	—	—	—
Vinegars	22	—	4	—
Vitamin C Tablets	3	—	—	—
Whisky	1	—	55	—
Wines, Alcoholic	5	—	—	—
Wines, Non-Alcoholic	3	—	—	—
	<u>3,700</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>1,400</u>	<u>47</u>

* Subject to Food Standard.

Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

Section 43.—Unsound Food.—Ninety-three complaints were lodged during the year by members of the public in relation to food alleged to be contaminated or otherwise unfit for human consumption. Eleven of these related to the sale of milk in dirty bottles. In cases where the complaints were in relation to Certified and Tuberculin Tested Milk bottled outwith the city, the local authority concerned was notified and an explanation received. In the few complaints against city dairymen an immediate check-up was made and the faults found remedied. There was one interesting complaint. A bottle brought to the Department contained five eggs of a fruit fly of the order "*Drosophila*." These eggs were fixed to the inside of the bottle, which had not been rinsed free of milk, by means of a cement for which there is no known solvent. This is a very rare occurrence north of the border and it is believed to be the first of its kind in Glasgow.

Twenty-four complaints were received relating to foreign bodies in food, viz., nails, string, insects, etc. It is worthy of note that a decision given in one of the English courts was that a nail or string in food does not render that food unfit for human consumption. There was quite an increase in the number of complaints regarding mould in bread, sausage rolls and pies, 29 of which concerned unsoundness. Perhaps the exceptionally warm summer was the reason for this increase.

Another interesting case was where a glass-like substance was found in processed cheese. The crystal particles were due to crystallization of emulsifying salts (disodium phosphate) and this was due either to an excess of these salts during process, storage for a long time at low temperature, imperfect sealing of the tinfoil wrapping, or a combination of all three.

Court action was taken against a city provision merchant who had sold and exposed for the purposes of sale unsound bacon for human consumption. He was fined £5.

All complaints were investigated thoroughly and numerous minor issues were dealt with at the time of complaint. It is most gratifying that, while complaints of this nature are unfortunate, the members of the public do seek assistance and guidance from and have confidence in the City's inspectors.

Inspection of Food and Food Premises.—Visits of inspection totalling 11,144, were made to markets, stores, shops and places where food is dealt with, and 2,561 lots of foodstuffs were examined. 137 tons, 3 cwts., $23\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. were considered to be unfit for human consumption. The greatest amount was destroyed, but there was some salvaged for animal feeding. This was 23 tons, 3 cwts., $56\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. more than last year.

Inspection of these premises disclosed in some instances the necessity for repairs, cleansing and limewashing. The notice of persons concerned was brought to these matters. In 63 instances written intimation was given, but a very considerable amount of work in this connection is done verbally at the time of visit. In all cases the work was satisfactorily carried out. Court action was not necessary.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders, 1951-52.

The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.—This year the number of registered milk producers in the city was reduced to 30. Two farms were vacated to make way for housing. Certified milk is produced from three herds, Tuberculin Tested from 26, and one attested herd produces milk which is undesignated and is pasteurised. In addition, two licensed attested herds of the Western Regional Board produce Tuberculin Tested milk for use in the hospitals and institutions of the Board. An average of 230 animals are kept in these latter herds.

Towards the end of 1954 the licensed producers of Designated Milk were advised of a proposal by this Department to introduce a system of assessment of points for clean milk production. This system was received with mild enthusiasm by the city farmers. At the end of the year each producer was informed of his result and the position he occupied. Although this is the first year of its operation, a keen friendly rivalry has been shown together with a greater attention to details and an endeavour to produce even cleaner milk than before.

The number of pasteurising establishments on the register remains at 20. The management of one of the pasteurising plants changed over

from solid fuel to an automatic oil burning boiler, the steam pressure being thermostatically controlled. Apart from the saving in fuel and labour, this conversion is very much more hygienic and therefore more satisfactory to this Department. Future extensions to this development will be watched with interest. Within the city there are 11 (three fewer than last year) wholesale dairymen, 16 who are both wholesale and retail, and 1,438 retail dairymen, 35 more than in 1954, and in addition 15 dairymen hold Supplementary Dealers' Licences. Twelve dealers now hold licences for the sale of sterilized milk, a product which is not popular in the city, in consequence of which only a little is sold. The approximate daily consumption of milk, excluding school milk, rose from 80,822 gallons to 85,862 gallons. There are 1,510 dairies registered with this Local Authority, 33 more than last year, including the 30 producers.

As stated in last year's report, the new occupier of a dairy is asked to provide improved milk storage accommodation, especially for raw milk. This request has been met in many instances and enquiries have been made as to the suitability of refrigerated display counters with a section for milk and another section for perishable produce. This foresight is to be commended and encouraged. It was suggested by the late Mr. Barr, Senior Food Inspector, that if refrigerated storage for raw milks were installed the percentage of failures in tests would drop. His forecast has been proved to be correct. The percentage of failures in tests of Certified milk did in fact drop from 23 per cent. to 16 per cent., although there was an increase in the failures of Tuberculin Tested milk from 6 per cent. to 12 per cent. It should be remembered that there was an exceptionally good summer this year and that there are still many dairymen without refrigerated accommodation for milk.

There were 1,378 samples of designated milks taken this year. Formal and informal samples of milk taken for analysis totalled 3,563. The average fat and solids not fat fell slightly again this year from 3.75 and 8.76 respectively to 3.68 and 8.74 per cent.

Visits of inspection made to dairy premises numbered 11,473, while 306 inspections were made to the 40 byres of the 30 milk producers. These byres have accommodation for 1,053 cows and the average number kept is approximately 955.

	1955	1954	1953
CERTIFIED—			
Producers	3	3	3
Dealers	815	810	772
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons) ...	2,471	2,769	2,817
TUBERCULIN TESTED—			
Producers	28	28	27
Dealers	627	650	593
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons) ...	898	1,492	1,394
PASTEURISED—			
Pasteurising Establishments (1 added; 1 removed)	20	20	22
Dealers	1,460	1,442	1,355
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons) ...	*82,493	†76,561	‡78,585
1955—* Includes 2,116 gallons Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).			
1954—† Includes 1,835 gallons Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).			
1953—‡ Includes 2,229 gallons Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).			
STERILISED—			
Dealers	12	7	7

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF DESIGNATED MILK (1).

	CERTIFIED (a) Not more than 30,000 Bacteria per ml. (b) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/10 ml.	TUBERCULIN TESTED (a) Not more than 200,000 Bacteria per ml. (b) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/100 ml.
<i>Bacteriological Examination—</i>		
Number examined	232	213
Number conforming to all requirements	195	187
Number exceeding count only	9	4
Number exceeding count and having coliforms present	13	1
Number conforming to count but having coliforms present	15	21
<i>Agar Count per ml.—</i>		
Highest	1,000,000+	990,000
Lowest	300	200
Presence of Coliforms (—)	204	191
(+)	28	22
<i>Chemical Examination—</i>		
Fat Minimum 3%—		
Number 3% or over ...	228	203
Number below 3% ...	4	4
Average butter-fat content ...	3.79	3.93

109 Examined Biologically with negative result.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF DESIGNATED MILKS (2).

	*TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)	PASTEURISED
	(a) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/100 ml.	(a) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/100 ml.
	(b) Not more than 2.3 Lovibond Blue Units (Phosphatase Test)	(b) Not more than 2.3 Lovibond Blue Units (Phosphatase Test)
Number examined	320	613
Number passing each test ...	299	590
Number failing in one or more of the tests	21	23
Milk-Fat Test—		
No. Satisfactory	318	607
No. Unsatisfactory	2	6
Average Butter-Fat Content	3.64	3.63

* Tests as for Pasteurised.

92.24 per cent of the samples examined were in conformity with the terms of the Orders compared with 93.11 last year.

Chemical examination showed two samples to be deficient in fat, while seven samples were found to be below 8.5 per cent. of solids not fat.

Milk Supply to the Hospitals of the Western Regional Board.—This service to the Board was continued. The results are shown as follows :—

	Examined	Failed
Certified	17	4
Tuberculin Tested	146	21
Pasteurised	132	17
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	24	1
	<hr/> 319 <hr/>	<hr/> 43 <hr/>

Last year 33 samples failed from a total of 285 samples. In addition to the above examinations, 32 samples of Certified and Tuberculin Tested milk were examined for the presence of the tubercle bacillus with negative result.

Non-Designated Milk Produced in Premises within the City.—There is still one of these dairy farms left on the register at the end of the year, but the herd is on the Department of Agriculture Register of Attested Herds. Six samples were uplifted from this herd during the year and three of the samples were submitted to biological examination with negative results. The following shows the results

of bacteriological examinations of the six samples. Although the bacteriological standard laid down is not more than 200,000, none of these samples reached more than 33,000.

Number Taken	Bacterial Count under 200,000	Over 200,000	Coliforms
6	6	—	6

Milk to School Children.—Last year the supply of Pasteurised milk to the city schools was undertaken by four contractors. This year, however, contracts were allocated to 11 contractors. Two hundred and eighty samples were examined during the year in terms of the Milk (Special Designations) Order. Thirteen failed in one or other of the two prescribed tests, compared with seven failures of 168 samples examined last year.

Below is table giving a summary of results of the sampling.

SCHOOL MILK (PASTEURISED).

No. Examined	No. Passing both Phosphatase and Coliform Tests	No. failing Phosphatase Test only	No. Failing Coliform Tests only	No. Failing both Tests	No. tuber- culous	Average Fat Solids	Average Non-Fat Solids
280	267	1	12	—	—	3.63	8.68

The second table shows the average daily quantity supplied each month with the numbers of school days in each. The total consumption this year amounted to 1,425,297½ gallons, a decrease of 1,588½ gallons from last year.

AVERAGE DAILY QUANTITIES SUPPLIED.

Month	Gallons	School Days	Month	Gallons	School Days
January ...	6,563	17	July ...	*14,864	†
February ...	7,836½	20	August ...	*50,947	†
March ...	6,883½	23	September ...	7,348	21
April ...	7,360	13	October ...	7,085	21
May ...	6,168	21	November ...	7,172	22
June ...	6,574½	22	December ...	7,154	17

† No school days, other than the transferred schools these months, but children are supplied with milk at the feeding centres and schools.

* Monthly totals.

The quality standards of these milks are being maintained.

The Scottish Dairy Show, 1955, Kelvin Hall.—Four samples of milk were obtained from bulk milk produced by the show cattle and were examined chemically and bacteriologically. The following table shows the results of the examinations :—

				14th Feb. at 7.00 a.m.	16th Feb. at 2.00 p.m.	18th Feb. at 2.00 p.m.	18th Feb. at 2.30 p.m.
Fatty Solids	...	...	...	3.65%	3.90%	3.70%	4.10%
Non-Fatty Solids	...	...	...	8.92%	9.03%	8.88%	8.62%
Number of Bacteria per Milli- litre	...	...	...	2,000	8,000	68,000	37,000
Presence of Coliform Bacilli in 1/10 Millilitre	(1)	...	...	—	—	Present	Present
	(2)	...	...	—	—	—	—
	(3)	...	...	—	—	—	—
Presence of Coliform Bacilli in 1/1,000 Millilitre	(1)	...	...	—	—	Present	Present
	(2)	...	...	—	—	—	—
	(3)	...	...	—	—	—	—

Twelve thousand, six hundred and twenty-six gallons were produced during the show, all of which was pasteurised at the Scottish Milk Marketing Board Hogganfield Creamery.

This is a very fine and well conducted show. Minor faults, of course, can be found at all shows, but it does compare favourably with the much-talked-of London Dairy Show held in Olympia. It has been recorded in one of the Farming Journals that the Scottish Show is superior to the London one.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932.—Fifteen certificates of registration were granted in respect of meat storage premises, three more than last year. Fifty-four copies of certificates were provided for vehicles operating from these premises, one more than in 1954.

The Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948.—There are 493 registered dealers in ice cream in the city in respect of premises, while 274 certificates of registration have been granted in respect of vehicles for the sale only of ice cream. Inspections of premises and vehicles totalled 3,462 and repairs and improvements were effected. During these inspections it was noted that some dealers, although they held a certificate of registration to manufacture, turn to a complete cold mix particularly during the winter months, some obtain their supplies

from other manufacturers, while others make only small quantities at the week-ends. Some of the operators of ice cream vehicles are of an itinerant nature in as much that they change from time to time the address where their vehicle is ordinarily kept. An amendment of the Ice Cream Regulations is necessary to ensure a proper and suitable address from which vehicles should operate.

Samples were submitted generally to a bacteriological examination in addition to a chemical test. Manufacturers in the city endeavour to reach the standard laid down in the Regulations, but there are some who aver that the public wish a less fatty ice cream. It should be noted that there is a preference for soft ice cream, in the form of a refreshment, especially in the West of Scotland.

Other points worthy of consideration in this connection are that the Regulations simply lay down a standard for fat, sugar and milk solids not fat, but not what kind of fat must be used. A manufacturer may use cream, butter, margarine, vegetable fats, etc., but which makes the better ice cream?

The following table gives results of the examinations of ice cream compared with those of last year :—

	No. Examined	No. under 100,000 with Coliforms Absent	No. under 100,000 with Coliforms Present	No. over 100,000 with Coliforms Absent	No. over 100,000 with Coliforms Present
1955	105	87	11	2	5
1954	136	123	6	5	2

The table shows 87 satisfactory samples or 82·8 per cent. compared with last year's 123 or 90·4 per cent. Of the samples which failed in both count and coliform, five of 105 or 4·76 per cent. this year compared with two of 136 or 1·47 per cent. last year.

During the year six formal and 74 informal samples were taken for chemical analysis under the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1953. Of the six formal samples taken, two samples were certified as adulterated and proceedings were taken in regard to both of them. A penalty of £12 was imposed (appendix). Of the informal samples

taken the following table shows the numbers and composition with averages of quality. Figures for 1954 are underlined :—

	No. Exam- ined	No. Adul- terated	No. Deficient in Fat	No. Deficient in Milk Solids Not Fat	No. Deficient in Sucrose	No. Deficient in Fat and Milk Solids Not Fat	No. Deficient in Fat and Sucrose	No. Deficient in all Three
1954	<u>91</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>4</u>	—	<u>5</u>	—	<u>1</u>
1955	74	21	9	5	—	7	—	—

AVERAGES

	Fat	Milk Solids	Not Fat	Sucrose
1954	6.59	9.41	14.3	
1955	7.50	9.53	14.0	

HIGHEST

1954	13.08	14.7	24.5
1955	14.81	14.9	22.4

Synthetic Cream.—Samples of this substance were submitted to bacteriological examination. The highest count was 3,500 bacteria per gm. with coliform present and the lowest was 100 bacteria per gm. with coliform absent.

Seventy-seven samples of Chinese egg albumen crystals, used in the manufacture of baker's cream filling, and concentrated whole egg were examined for the presence of salmonellae, but only in one sample was this organism isolated. In view, however, of the adverse reports on this product from other consignments arriving at the Port, two firms in the city are considering the possibility of subjecting it to some form of drying or heat processing in order to render it sterile and yet not destroy its foaming properties. The development is being watched with keen interest.

Cleansing of Milk, Mineral Water, Beer and Soft Drink Bottles.—During the year 239 washed milk bottles were examined bacteriological. Seventeen of these bottles were reported as not complying with the standard of 600 organisms per pint bottle, compared with 28 of 193 last year. Repeat samples of those which failed were obtained, with satisfactory results. Results of all such examinations are notified to the dairyman concerned. The one dissenting dairyman, who was twice convicted last year, installed early this year a mechanical bottle washer with completely satisfactory results both from his point

of view and from a hygienic standard. The results of bottles washed by different methods are as follows :—

	No. of Bottles	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Percentage Satisfactory
Washed by Soaker Sprayer Machine	65	61	4	94
Washed by Jet Type Machine ...	154	147	7	95
Washed by Rotary Brushes ...	20	14	6	70
Washed by Hand	—	—	—	—

There are now no small dealers bottling milk from bulk and therefore all milk bottles are washed by mechanical means, the only exception being the bottles which are used by city farmers for holding Certified milk, which must be bottled on the farm. These bottles are washed with rotary brushes and then steam sterilised.

All the samples of washed mineral water bottles examined proved satisfactory. As indicated in last year's report, a system of routine high temperature cleansing of rubber-ringed screw stoppers was circularised giving details of the method. This method is gradually being adopted by the city manufacturers and has been so successful with one firm that only two known complaints were made to this Department of the misuse of mineral water bottles.

Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1953.—Inspectors have again this year reminded many shopkeepers of the obligations under the various Orders of the above Acts in regard to the marking of their products with the country of origin. In spite of this it was found necessary to institute court proceedings against offenders. Six such proceedings were instituted where imported raw tomatoes were concerned. In one instance the case was dropped on the instructions of the Procurator-Fiscal. There was no evidence to prove that the tomatoes were indeed Guernsey except the price. A case against another offender was deserted simpliciter, and a third, a mutiple firm, took advantage of Section 6 of the 1926 Act to place the onus on the seller, having proved to the court that due diligence had been used to enforce the provisions of the Order. The branch manager was found responsible and fined £1. A fine of £1 each was imposed on the respondents in the other three cases.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.—Ten samples of feeding stuffs and four samples of fertilisers were obtained from farmers and dealers in the city and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst for examination. Four of the former were reported as not being in accordance with the declared statement of analysis. All of the samples of fertilisers were reported to be genuine. The sellers of the feeding

stuffs which did not comply were notified for correction. As required, all results were reported to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Sale of Horseflesh, etc., Regulations Act, 1889.—No complaints were received during the year of alleged breach of the above Act, and although observations were taken, suspicion was not aroused.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Threshing and Dismantling of Stacks (Scotland) Regulations, 1950. Infestation of Food Regulations, 1950.—The terms of these regulations were carried out during the year. Where rodent infestations required supervision, the matter was passed for the attention of the Divisions, so that the Rat Disinfestation Unit might take the necessary action. There was one outstanding case where a quantity of marzipan walnut confectionery was found to be infested with larvae. Working in co-operation with Dr. Williams of Pest Control Section of the Ministry of Agriculture, it was ascertained that the infestation had not originated in the city. Evidence showed that the infestation took place after the nut had been placed on the marzipan sweet. It was later identified as the larvae of the nut moth, "*plodia interpunctella*." The entire stock of this consignment was surrendered to this Department and destroyed.

Bye-laws for Regulating Street Trading.—During the year, 1,252 vehicles with appropriate storage accommodation were approved, a slight increase from last year, and 318 vehicles engaged in the sale of food, where undertakings had been given that all food would be "sold out" on the day of purchase and overnight storage, therefore, was not required, were also approved. No trader broke this undertaking. The standard of these vehicles continues to improve, the owners generally taking a personal pride in them. The older types, however, may be required to improve their standard in the light of proposed new legislation.

The Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943.

The Labelling of Food Order, 1953.—Enquiries are made from time to time by commercial concerns in order that the proposed labels to be used conform to these regulations. Advice is gladly given and generally a minor adjustment is all that is necessary. A close check is carried out on prepacked articles of food during the course of sampling and inspection of food premises. The attention of a confectionery firm in England was brought to one of their products which

was being dispatched in a plain unmarked cylindrical carton closed with a metal lid and sold under a verbal description only as "Sherbet." While this product does not require to conform to the Labelling of Food Order, it was thought advisable in the interest of safety, as it was being sold particularly to children, that the carton should be labelled with at least the name of the product. The firm concerned agreed to this suggestion.

Complaints with regard to the advertising of a wine by handbills and label received attention. The wine, labelled "Jungle Juice," was indistinguishable from a nationally advertised cheap ruby wine on being subjected to analysis. The label, although grotesque, bore the necessary statutory particulars and was in conformity with the Labelling of Food Order. The handbills, however, made somewhat misleading claims of its virtues. It was termed "Heavenly Rapture," "Atomic Energy," "Elixir of Life," etc. When the shopkeeper, a licence holder, was confronted with the handbills he maintained he added something special to the wine. This something special he later admitted to be his own personality. He agreed to discontinue the issue of the handbills and no further action was taken.

Food Hygiene.—The steady but slow improvement in the standard of food premises continues. A number of enterprising food handling firms have anticipated the new enactments referred to earlier in this section of the report and forged ahead to equip their premises to a standard which, no doubt, will meet any demand made of them by the Local Authority. Housewives, too, have shown keen interest through the medium of their Associations, Guilds, etc., which have been addressed on several occasions on "Clean Food," and these talks were illustrated by two films. Several other branches of these societies have requested that these talks be repeated at their own particular branch meetings. This is most encouraging to the Food Inspector, because housewives could do so much to help in this most essential drive for cleaner food.

Improved facilities are insisted upon when changes of occupancy take place in registered premises. Others seek guidance in this matter and very soon bless the day when facilities for hot water were fitted and or a refrigerated cabinet was installed and very soon wonder how they ever managed without them.

More and more foodstuffs are appearing in the shop prepacked and many of these in transparent wrappers. This is a boon to the intending purchaser who sees what is for sale, and it tends to maintain the quality of the food so wrapped.

ABSTRACT OF COURT PROCEEDINGS.
ADULTERATED SAMPLES AND CONTRAVENTIONS DURING 1955.
THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

No. of Com- plaints	Nature of Sample and Alleged Offence	No. of Convic- tions	Amount of Fines Imposed	Number dismissed or found " Not Guilty "	Number Admon- ished	Number Deserted <i>Simpliciter</i>
4	<i>Sweet Milk</i> —Deficient in Fat	2	£10	1	—	1
1	<i>Sweet Milk</i> —Deficient in Milk Solids other than Fat	1	£5	—	—	—
10	<i>Sausages</i> —Contained an excess of preservatives	10	£51	—	—	—
19	<i>Mince</i> —Contained pre- servatives during pro- scribed period	19	£91	—	—	—
1	<i>Mince</i> —Contained an ex- cess of preservatives during permitted period	1	£2	—	—	—
1	<i>Zinc and Castor Oil Oint- ment</i> —Deficient in Zinc Oxide	1	—	—	1	—
36		34	£159	1	1	1

ABSTRACT OF COURT PROCEEDINGS.
OTHER THAN FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Number of Com- plaints	Nature of Sample and Alleged Offence	Number of Con- victions	Amount of Fines imposed	Number dismissed or found " Not Guilty "	Number Deserted <i>Simpliciter</i>
THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS, 1887-1953					
5	Exposing for sale by retail Im- ported Raw Tomatoes without indication of origin	4	£5	—	1
THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE CREAM) ORDER, 1953					
2	Ice Cream deficient in fat ...	2	£12	—	—
THE FOOD STANDARDS (TOMATO KETCHUP) ORDER, 1949					
1	Tomato Ketchup excess of cop- per	1	£5	—	—
THE MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914					
1	Carrying on the business of a Dairyman without a Certifi- cate of Registration	1	£5	—	—
GLASGOW POLICE ACT, 1866					
1	Having in possession and depos- ited for the purposes of sale for human consumption bacon which was unsound	1	£5	—	—
10		9	£32	—	1
46	Grand Totals ...	43	£191	—	—

SPECIAL SANITARY OPERATIONS.

(a) FOOD AND DRUGS, ETC.—

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
I. <i>Dairies</i> —							
Registered during year	185	209	165	270	131	147	174
Removed from Register	193	206	172	250	107	115	141
On Register at 31st Dec.	1,405	1,408	1,401	1,421	1,445	1,477	1,510

No. of Inspections ...	15,179	14,321	13,039	12,699	12,428	10,962	11,473
Contraventions of Orders, Acts or Byelaws ...	15	9	—	57	34	5	1
Prosecutions for same ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
Repairs or Improvements effected ...	10	7	—	31	51	56	78

II. *Dealers in Ice-Cream*—

Registered during year—							
Premises ... }	263	215	60	47	39	31	39
Vehicles ... }	187	81	40	54	41	44	45
Removed from Register—							
Premises ... }	—	31	25	34	38	26	47
Vehicles ... }	—	34	30	49	32	48	34

On Register at 31st Dec.—							
Premises ... }	263	447	482	495	496	501	493
Vehicles ... }	187	234	244	258	267	263	274

No. of Inspections ...	6,610	5,492	4,914	4,478	4,160	3,386	3,462
Contraventions of Acts, Orders or Byelaws ...	5	19	—	7	10	—	8
Prosecutions for same ...	—	4	—	—	1	—	—
Repairs or Improvements effected ...	9	4	—	—	1	1	2

III. *Byres for Milch Cows*—

No. of Dairy Byres as at 31st December ...	55	52	50	49	43	43	40
No. of Cows licensed for	1,383	1,328	1,307	1,287	1,137	1,137	1,053
Average Number kept ...	1,165	1,120	1,129	1,095	935	982	955
No. of Inspections ...	404	379	378	365	365	328	306

IV. *Unwholesome Food*—

No. of Inspections ...	9,517	9,345	9,598	10,604	10,943	11,142	11,144
No. of Lots dealt with ...	1,267	1,259	1,747	1,752	2,091	2,413	2,561

Nature of Food destroyed
at Inspector's in-
stance with Owners'
consent ...

Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
110	171	125	77	74	113	137

Assorted Foodstuffs

Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
6	10	13	10	1	19	3
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
93	105½	82½	8½	88	79½	23½

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
V. <i>Food and Drugs</i> (<i>Adulteration</i>) Act—							
Informal Samples analysed	4,374	4,406	3,950	3,932	3,809	3,646	3,700
Statutory Samples analysed	1,326	1,328	1,329	1,365	1,374	1,390	1,400
Statutory Samples found non-genuine	27	37	20	62	50	61	47
Proceedings instituted	16	22	9	23	31	45	36
No. of Convictions ...	15	20	9	22	30	40	34
Amount of Fines imposed	£50	£50	£29	£84	£116	£177	£159
No. dismissed or found "Not Guilty"	—	1	—	1	1	3	1
No. deserted <i>simpliciter</i>	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
Warranty Defence sus- tained... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. Pending	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. Withdrawn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. Dismissed (1st Offenders)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
No. Admonished	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

FOOD STANDARDS (GEN. PROV. ORDER, 1944)—Fines Imposed £17.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT AND ORDERS—Fines Imposed £5.

HARRY T. SMITH,
Senior Food Inspector.

SECTION XIII.

AIR PURIFICATION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT.

At the time of compiling these notes dealing with Smoke Abatement, the much discussed Clean Air Bill is passing through the Committee stage and, it is anticipated, will soon be on the Statute Book.

In this country as a whole, industry contributes 40 per cent. of the total smoke emitted. The desiderata of the Air Pollution Committee, whose recommendations have formed the basis of the Bill which will translate them into legal requirements, are essentially that industrial fuel-using plant shall be modernised, maintained in good order, and skilfully and carefully operated. The Ministry of Fuel and Power in their Statistical Digest, 1953, have stated that, of 10,800 steam boilers surveyed, half were over thirty years old and 30 per cent. were over forty years old. Until recently, experience in Glasgow indicated that the general picture of plant antiquity followed closely the above statement. A noteworthy feature of, say, the past five years has been the extent of modernisation and installation of new fuel-burning plant that has been completed in this area. It is not suggested that the users did not have the public claims of smoke abatement in mind, but it is certain that economic advantage and efficiency were primary incentives in most of the improvements noted. In times past, fuel costs were a necessary evil. At the present, such costs are in so many instances a heavy financial overhead. Modernisation of plant now pays handsome dividends, both privately and nationally, albeit it contributes so substantially to the public demand for air purification.

While referring to the changing pattern of fuel plant installation, one aspect of this modernisation has to be specially noted—the increase in oil fuel-burning installations, both large and small, in all industries. Various factors have conduced to this and further reference is made to it later in the report.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATION AND INSPECTION WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR.

Number of observations of chimneys (industrial) ...	21,313
Number of inspections of steam boiler and other furnaces ...	324
Number of Intimations of excess smoke given ...	265
Number of initial warning notices served ...	25

The figures submitted above also include the work done in the river and harbour areas. These areas are attached for administrative purposes to the districts to which they are immediately contiguous. While the nature and scope of the work in these areas of marine practice differ greatly from the ordinary stationary plants, it represents much regular routine work done and is in the main carried out in conjunction with normal district duties. It must be noted that the routine duties represented by the above figures do not indicate the whole time spent on smoke abatement work. In addition, there is the very considerable time expended in the investigation of almost daily complaints, replacing and collection of soot gauges, and certain time devoted to Departmental fuel supplies.

List of Improvements to Plant noted by the Inspectorate during the year.—A very important aspect of practical smoke abatement work is in the advisory efforts of the staff during routine duties. As a result of the suggestions and advice given to plant users during inspections, etc., many far reaching improvements are effected. Some of these improvements are of a more simple character, easily carried out, and where improvement in smoke emission is almost immediate. In others, more extensive remedies and alterations are called for with usually a proportionate incurment of capital expenditure, sometimes very large indeed. Their results have to be waited for, but they always materialise.

Improvements are made to plant which do not immediately come to the notice of the smoke inspectorate. If all were known, the numerical list given below would be substantially increased.

The following is the list of improvements noted during the year 1955 :—

Number of new steam boilers installed to give increased capacity	11
Number of mechanical stokers fitted to steam and heating boiler furnaces	13
Number of new chimneys erected or existing chimneys heightened	24
Number of steam boiler or process furnaces converted to gas or oil fuel	16
Number of mechanical grit or dust arrestors fitted	2
Number of improvements not coming under the above headings	11

The above figures indicate alterations and additions of a substantial nature involving considerable capital outlay and are not inclusive of ordinary flue, chimney or mechanical stoker, etc., maintenance. Some examples included above are cited here.

At the Royal Samaritan Hospital for Women on the south side of the city there has been installed a new large Lancashire-type steam boiler fitted with mechanical stokers and other auxiliaries. This replaces a small Cornish-type boiler, which, owing to extension of the heating and other services, had become inadequate, and being overloaded at peak periods caused much trouble with heavy smoke emissions. Conditions are now good.

A well-known firm of coffee essence makers in the east central area has made an extensive plant alteration by the installation of two large Economic-type steam boilers, oil fired and complete with auxiliaries. A new brick chimney has also been erected. This new addition replaces a smaller Marine-type tubular boiler of much less capacity which was hand stoked and was subject to much over-loading. Complaints regarding smoke emission from the older plant were frequent but conditions are now satisfactory.

A firm of cotton spinners and manufacturers in the east end of the city have installed two new Economic-type steam boilers and the necessary auxiliaries. The boilers are fired by chain grate mechanical stokers. This very up-to-date plant replaces two older Lancashire-type boilers, hand stoked. The new plant has a much greater capacity and whereas excessive smoke emission was frequent the conditions are now very satisfactory and complaints have ceased.

A large bakery concern in an eastern district has erected a new incinerating plant replacing a much smaller unit which was the cause of recurring complaint. Much improvement has been noted in the smoke conditions from the connecting chimney. In addition, a new and large Lancashire-type boiler has been added to the existing steam plant. This new boiler is mechanically stoked and similar type mechanical stokers have been fitted to the older boilers. Conditions are now good at this factory.

Another bakery company in the north central area has installed two large new incinerators, one working in conjunction with a waste heat boiler. A new and higher steel chimney has been raised, fitted with grids and water seal. This plant replaces a smaller unit which was altogether overloaded. The further necessity of burning the debris in the existing steam boiler plant has been eliminated. Many complaints had been received from the surrounding area relative to smoke, dust and burning debris. These have ceased.

The Corporation Baths Department has carried through extensive alterations at two establishments during the year. At the Cowcaddens Public Wash-house in the north central district the existing water tube steam boiler was raised to increase the combustion space and a mechanical stoker fitted together with forced and induced draught fans. An economiser has also been added. This boiler was previously hand stoked and was the cause of constant complaint in the neighbourhood. The alterations necessitated a shut-down of the establishment over several months and involved heavy expenditure. The conditions are now very good. At the Garngad Wash-House in the north the existing water tube boiler has been fitted with a mechanical stoker and forced draught replacing hand firing. Much improvement has resulted.

A well-known brewery and bottling firm in the north central district has installed a large Economic-type steam boiler fitted with mechanical stoker together with forced and induced draught fans. A new chimney has also been erected in connection with this plant. The new installation replaces two large Vertical-type boilers which were hand fired. Combustion conditions are now almost ideal.

A firm of ironfounders in the Maryhill area to the north have fitted an iron melting cupola with a grit and spark arrestor together with a spray system. Trouble had been experienced by a nearby dwelling area. There has been no further complaint.

In addition to the above examples a considerable number of plant users have changed over to oil fuel burning and the plants so adapted include steam boilers, process furnaces, central heating units, metal refining furnaces, etc.

Complaints received and investigated.—Following on usual experience a large number of complaints were received during the year. They reached the Department by letter, telephone or personal call. A number of them were couched in rather strong language, reflecting the exasperation of the complainers. Most are sensible requests that investigation be made and the nuisance abated. It would also be true to say that many complaints are prone to exaggeration—to make the case or the smoke appear “blackier” or altogether continuous. All complaints are investigated as expeditiously as possible and generally around any particular period stated, whether night or day. Much time is spent on this work but the results obtained are good. A local smoke nuisance can be unbearable and many and varied are the causes.

Most can be resolved when the co-operation of the plant users is forthcoming. The majority do respond by taking such steps or adopting such measures as are necessary—only a few are indifferent. It could be said that there is greater effort being made these past few years to abate nuisances than ever before. The public and the users and operators are better informed as to the dangers of atmospheric pollution than heretofore. The recent public references—press and radio—to the forthcoming National Clean Air Legislation is having its effect.

Prosecutions taken during the past year.—It used to be a belief that a volunteer was worth three conscripts. Whether there was any substance in this assertion or not, it is a fact that this Department much prefers to rely on the ready assistance by industry in complying with the Smoke Regulations rather than by any enforcement via legal action. Such action is only resorted to when it is evident that sensible acquiescence to the statutory regulations is not forthcoming and where offenders are obviously recalcitrant and recurringly careless. It is much more satisfactory to have compliance by accepting advice and acting thereon than recourse to law. Unfortunately this latter procedure is found in certain cases to be necessary and, as a result, a number of prosecutions followed during the year 1955. The proceedings are heard in the Stipendiary Magistrates Court. A total of 12 prosecutions were taken and 11 were in respect of first offences. In one of these cases an admonition was given, while another was deserted *pro loco*. The remaining nine defendants were fined £2 in each case. Another case was in respect of an ocean-going liner and constituted a second offence against the shipping company involved, the penalty imposed being £2.

In one instance a prosecution was withheld on receipt of a written undertaking by the firm concerned to effect immediate remedies. These were carried out.

Shipping in the River and Harbour Areas.—The Docks and Harbour Areas are included in the respective smoke districts of the city in which they are situated and control is administered under the general regulations. During the year an appreciable time was spent by the smoke inspectors around these areas and many vessels were visited, from large ocean-going liners to smaller river craft such as ferries and tug boats. Conditions in marine work differ very considerably from those in stationary plants and an intimate knowledge of marine practice is very desirable. The inspectorate being ex-marine engineers are thus well able to advise on the problems that do arise

from time to time in the work of these districts. Marine staffs are generally careful when in port but when lapses in operation do occur the resultant smoke emission is heavy indeed. Most shipping is now oil fired and close attention by the stokehold staff and engineers is very necessary. Shipping companies and authorities are well aware of this. During the year a number of intimation notices were served on vessels and in one case (as reported above) of a large ocean-going ship a prosecution was taken.

Grit, Dust and Fume Emission.—This aspect of nuisance and danger, while quite evident, was not so prominent as in recent previous years. The subject was commented upon at some length in the reports for 1953 and 1954. During the past year a number of complaints, mostly involving large-scale process plants, were investigated for dust nuisance and several of these were on the recurring list. Where such emissions occur in densely populated districts, either domestic or industrial, the results are immediately apparent and complaint widespread. In the case of large plants where the spent gases are not confined as closely as in normal flue passes or flues, the elimination or reduction of dirt and grit present a more complex problem. Special trunking has to be designed and applied together with such fuel changes as are possible and alterations in draughting conditions. This, in addition to the very probable installation of mechanical arrestors. It must be repeated that a grit and dust nuisance is more intolerable than smoke and is a source of immediate danger to eyesight and respiration. Every effort is made to have remedial measures adopted and the nuisance abated. In some instances dust nuisances arise from process causes distinct from combustion. In this sphere the use of water sprays is often found satisfactory in effecting a remedy. Trouble from fumes was also fortunately not so much in evidence during 1955 as had been the experience for several years. With some exceptions most instances occurring were of more minor importance and temporary duration and were due primarily to the destruction by burning of process debris, both in controlled furnaces and in fires in the open. In the former, fumes from foundry cupolas and melting pots were dealt with. This form of nuisance is difficult to resolve as the design and size of the furnaces, together with draught requirements, do not permit much deviation from necessary standard practice. The use of cowling and water sprays has effected improvement, however, but not a complete remedy. Special mention has to be made of the fumes from the recovery of copper during the stripping and burning of old electrical cable, both large and small. It has always been a source of trouble and is one of the exceptions referred to above. It would seem more

such scrap is now available and the practice is extending. Much of the material is burned in the open, especially in the larger sizes of main cable. In these cases the cutting down into small pieces suitable for an enclosed furnace is more difficult. Frequent spraying with water and burning at lower temperatures and slower rates has been found very helpful. Several recurring "chronic" nuisances involving heat treatment in chemical process and coke oven practice were dealt with. The latter defies solution—only some amelioration is achieved.

Oil Fuel Installations and Conversions.—An increasing number of such conversions from solid fuel took place during the year. These alterations are now very popular with plant users, if not even fashionable it would seem. The changes are not confined to the smaller capacity units but are also being effected on larger plants, both straight steam-raising and process. A number of factors have been and are conducive to this; the ever-increasing cost of coal and coke and its transport, cost of ash removal, still high percentage of "smalls" in fuel and uncertainty in sizing and quality of supplies. For similar reasons oil fuel firing is being adopted initially in new plants. There is in addition the overall reason of convenience. This is an important factor, particularly in the smaller plants where the intake of supplies and its storage is relatively simple. It must again be stated that where there is maladjustment of such oil burning units the resultant smoke emission is very heavy, perhaps prolonged, and certainly most objectionable in the extreme.

Heating Units in Central District.—Special reference was made in last year's survey on the operation of this type of unit largely in use in the business area of the city. Considerable time was again spent during this past year dealing with both observed heavy emissions of smoke and complaints received due to nuisance caused. It is probable that solid fuel fired (including a small number where wholly bituminous fuel persists) and oil fired plants are about equally divided. Any maladjustment in the latter category leads to inevitable heavy and obnoxious emission. It is our experience that many of the thermostatically and time switch controlled units do smoke excessively just after the "cut in" until a temperature rise has again been attained. These plants are otherwise well maintained. Close adjustment is always called for and the "time lag" shortened. Some well-known business houses and commercial premises have been very surprised to have their attention drawn to this defect in what was considered a "fool-proof" and "completely automatic" boiler house. Several have added solenium or light cell controls across the internal flues as

a further precautionary measure. Here the light bulb and reflecting mirror can get sooted up. The attention of users is directed to this further measure of maintenance.

Mobile Pitch Melters in streets.—Little trouble is now experienced with these mobile plants and only on a few occasions were paviers warned about their operation. In each case the usual supply of coke had been allowed to run out and ordinary bituminous coal used. Fumes are unavoidable and are a nuisance but excessive smoke is readily preventable as very few are kindled upon the main streets.

Education—Annual Courses in Boilerhouse Practice, Fuel Efficiency and Smoke Abatement.—For over forty years this Department has been interested in and closely associated with educational efforts made in furtherance of work in the smoke abatement field. It is claimed that in Glasgow was pioneered the first organised course in the subject—as far back as 1910. Since then, excepting the first war years, annual courses have been offered to boiler firemen, furnace attendants and all others concerned with and interested in combustion efficiency and smoke abatement. In continuance of that policy of educational training the fortieth annual winter session was carried on during the year under the joint auspices of the Scottish Division of the National Smoke Abatement Society and the Health and Welfare Department of the Corporation of Glasgow. The courses commenced on 4th October, 1955, and finished on 17th January, 1956. Two lecture demonstrations were given weekly on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and, in addition, two single advanced lectures were given during April, 1956—a total of 28. Two class visits were also made to Braehead Power Station, Renfrew, by permission of the Electricity Authority. The normal class lectures were of one and a half hours each and the special lectures two and a half hours. The total enrolment was 72, 47 members being in the Ordinary or First Year class and 25 in the Second Year. The session attendances were 77·5 per cent. in the First Year and 71·4 per cent. in the Advanced Class. Overtime and shift working does interfere with a sustained attendance to some extent. The usual class examinations were held at the conclusion of the course and 28 candidates in the Ordinary and 10 in the Advanced came forward. Eighteen First Year and 10 Second Year members gained merit certificates. These were presented, together with the book prizes allocated to each class, at the meeting convened each year during the month of May by the Society. Members of the Corporation and Society executives and other local authority members and officials attended

and addresses were given. Twelve candidates intimated their intention of going forward to the City and Guilds of London examinations in Boilerhouse Practice and for the Boiler Operators' Certificate.

Atmospheric Recordings at Standard Precipitation Gauge Collection Stations.—As indicated in last year's report the number of stations has been extended to thirteen, an increase of eight. In addition there are maintained two additional "country" gauges. These gauges are to a standard pattern as defined by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (D.S.I.R.) Atmospheric Pollution Survey, with which body the Corporation has collaborated for many years.

Recordings in Glasgow began on the present basis in 1914. The rain water from the stations is collected monthly and is analysed by the Corporation Chemist. The gauges are located in the following vicinities—Glasgow Cross, Ruchill Hospital, Robroyston Hospital, Gartloch Hospital, Belvidere Hospital, King's Park, Richmond Park, Polmadie, Queen's Park, Elder Park, Kelvingrove Park, Scotstoun House, Drumchapel, Mugdock Estate, Milngavie and Brenachaille, Loch Katrine. The following figures are calculated from the results submitted by the Corporation Chemist on his analysis of the samples from the stations :—

DEPOSIT OF EACH ELEMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FOR
1954-1955. CITY GAUGES ONLY.

							Tons per square mile per annum.	
							1955	1954
Tar	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.01	3.63
Carbonaceous other than Tar	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.85	41.00
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	...	84.43	99.23
Total Insoluble Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	134.29	143.86
Total Soluble Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	84.27	93.82
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	...	...	218.56	236.69
Rainfall in millimetres	...	...	...	...	...	...	714.00	1,139.00

The table on page 254 gives details of the average monthly deposit of each element of atmospheric pollution for 1955 and a comparison with the previous six years. From that table the following additional information emerges. During 1955 the average weight of solid deposit in tons per square mile was 0.306 per millimetre, of rainfall, while the corresponding figure for 1954 was 0.207. This indicates an increase

of 0.099. The total deposit of solids amounted to 218.56 tons per square mile during 1955, while the figure for 1954 was 236.69, a decrease of 18.13 tons for the year. There is thus an increase per millimetre of rainfall and yet a decrease in total deposit. Last year the opposite was the case. Experience has shown that incidence of rainfall contributes largely to this seeming anomaly, showery weather having a greater "washing" effect than long downpour. The total precipitation of solids during 1955 was shown to be less than the previous six years' average. The latter figure was 236.74 tons per square mile. The average monthly rainfall over the winter period (October-March) amounted to 66 millimetres, while the deposit was 21.36 tons. Similarly the rainfall during the summer period (April-September) was 53 millimetres, the solids deposited amounting to 15.07 tons. It is to be noted that the total rainfall for 1955 was 714 millimetres, while that during 1954 was 1,139 millimetres.

Proposed Smoke Control Area in Glasgow.—It is almost three years since the decision to establish a "smokeless zone" or, more correctly, a smoke control area, in the central portion of the city was accepted in principle by the Corporation. Since that time, as previously reported, a complete survey of the area was carried out by the inspectorate but it was considered advisable to delay action until the recommendations of the "Beaver" Committee and later the ultimate requirements of the anticipated "Clean Air Bill" were settled and had become law. All the deliberations therewith are well known and the final sanction is just imminent at this date. It might be impartially stated that, in connection with such a scheme in so complex an area as the centre of a city like Glasgow, factors arise which are not likely to emerge in other such schemes applicable to areas elsewhere, which have already been declared and confirmed. In a new district the adoption of the principle of smokelessness is relatively easier in legal procedure, accomplishment and administration. It is confidently expected that when such legislation is on the Statute Book in the very immediate future progress to this end for the city area will be rapid.

AVERAGE DEPOSIT OF EACH ELEMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FOR EACH MONTH OF 1955.

ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

Mean of 5 Stations	Month	Rainfall in millimetres	INSOLUBLE MATTER						Included in Soluble		TOTAL SOLIDS					
			Tar	Carbonaceous less Tar	Ash	Total Insoluble Matter	Total Soluble Matter	Total Solids, 1955.	Sulphate as SO ₄	Chlorine as Cl.	1954.	1953.	1952.	1951.	1950.	1949.
January	...	60	·39	3·81	9·86	14·06	5·85	19·91	3·35	·75	31·33	21·68	33·82	27·20	16·87	24·57
February	...	33	·56	5·04	9·14	14·74	5·93	20·67	3·48	·71	20·57	17·02	27·86	23·18	24·10	19·76
March	...	53	·50	5·54	9·25	15·29	5·83	21·12	2·18	·62	23·14	20·87	19·84	25·24	19·46	20·58
April	...	27	·34	2·77	4·86	7·97	4·19	12·16	1·27	·36	13·84	13·16	19·78	20·35	17·05	19·98
May	...	83	·35	6·33	7·49	14·17	6·92	21·09	2·51	·62	19·44	15·64	16·41	11·65	11·54	14·14
June	...	51	·27	3·73	7·60	11·60	6·62	18·22	2·19	·42	12·20	16·17	17·66	22·81	14·40	12·95
July	...	42	·16	2·49	2·78	5·43	3·70	9·13	1·73	·31	14·37	13·83	11·08	13·99	16·41	12·45
August	...	39	·35	3·19	6·11	9·65	7·35	17·00	1·79	·35	16·95	15·45	16·03	12·84	16·68	17·20
September	...	77	·28	1·87	4·12	6·27	6·54	12·81	1·69	·95	17·91	13·61	18·43	16·93	21·48	10·90
October	...	64	·24	2·18	4·88	7·30	7·79	15·09	1·46	·81	20·12	16·48	19·07	16·08	17·51	21·79
November...	...	47	·19	2·67	5·30	8·16	6·26	14·42	2·04	·44	24·81	19·83	18·03	23·49	46·35	22·05
December	...	138	·38	6·23	13·04	19·65	17·29	36·94	4·35	4·91	22·00	20·74	30·48	29·53	22·42	46·88
Yearly Deposit in tons per square mile		714	4·01	45·85	84·43	134·29	84·27	218·56	28·04	11·25	236·68	204·18	248·29	213·49	244·27	243·25
Monthly means of all Gauges		59	·33	3·82	7·04	11·19	7·02	18·21	2·34	·94	19·72	17·04	20·71	20·27	20·35	20·27

SECTION XIV.

GENERAL SANITARY OPERATIONS.

The city is divided into 37 wards which, for convenience, are administered in five Public Health Divisions, shown as follows :—

EAST.		NORTH.		CENTRAL	
Ward No.		Ward No.		Ward No.	
1.	Shettleston and Tolleross.	8.	Cowlairs.	11.	Exchange.
2.	Parkhead.	9.	Springburn.	12.	Anderston.
3.	Dalmarnock.	10.	Townhead.	13.	Park.
4.	Calton.	14.	Cowcaddens.	19.	Kelvinside.
5.	Mile End.	15.	Woodside.	20.	Partick (East).
6.	Dennistoun.	16.	Ruchill.	21.	Partick (West).
7.	Provan.	17.	North Kelvin.	22.	Whiteinch.
		18.	Maryhill.	23.	Yoker.
				24.	Knightswood.

SOUTH-EAST.		SOUTH-WEST.	
Ward No.		Ward No.	
25.	Hutchesontown.	27.	Kingston.
26.	Gorbals.	28.	Kinning Park.
33.	Camphill.	29.	Govan.
34.	Pollokshaws.	30.	Fairfield.
35.	Govanhill.	31.	Craigton.
36.	Langside.	32.	Pollokshields.
37.	Cathcart.		

The area, population and average density (persons per acre) of each Division in 1955 was as follows :—

			Area	Population	Density
East	...	...	8,855 acres	230,170	26
North	...	...	8,172 "	247,709	30
Central	...	...	7,050 "	211,774	30
South-East	...	...	8,246 "	205,670	25
South-West	...	...	7,402 "	189,777	26
	City	...	39,725 "	1,085,100	27

The following table shows the number of occupied and unoccupied houses in each Division as at Whitsunday, 1955 :—

				Number of Houses		
				Occupied	Empty	Total
East	...	...	...	68,107	398	68,505
North	...	...	...	70,496	460	70,956
Central	...	...	...	65,432	918	66,350
South-East	...	...	...	62,413	516	62,929
South-West	...	...	...	51,446	341	51,787
				<u>317,894</u>	<u>2,633</u>	<u>320,527</u>

A report on the sanitary operations carried out in each Division during 1955 will be found in the pages that follow and the work of this section is summarised in Appendix Table XVI—Operations of Sanitary Section.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Reference was made in the annual report for last year to the unavoidable curtailment of some aspects of the sanitary administration of the Division due to a serious shortage of staff. During the year under review, this shortage was partially overcome by the recruitment of a number of assistant housing inspectors. These have proved a valuable reinforcement and made it possible to recover a great deal of the lost ground, a fact which is reflected in the comparable figures for the two years.

While the basic duty of nuisance abatement absorbed most of the time and energies of the inspectorate, other aspects of administration were adequately maintained. In particular, the additional demands made on the staff by the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, and the increased tempo of slum clearance were successfully met. In connection with nuisance abatement, a feature was the increase in the number of cases in which proceedings in the Sheriff Court were found necessary and in the number of "statutory" notices issued. Both of these factors arose largely from conditions affecting certain classes of dwellinghouse property.

The steady development of the Drumchapel area, together with the increase in slum clearance operations, kept the drainage inspectors fully employed and made increased demands upon the nurse-inspectresses. Already the supervision of this new area is presenting problems arising largely from inadequate transport facilities, which may well be accentuated as development proceeds.

More detailed comment on these and other aspects of the sanitary administration of the division is given in the following pages. The usual statistical data is recorded in Table XVI of the Appendix.

Nuisance Abatement.—Year by year the nuisances dealt with inevitably record a tale of defective drains, disrepair, dampness and decay. From time to time, however, something out of the ordinary serves to illustrate the range and variety of matters with which the sanitary inspectors are called upon to deal. In September, a mass invasion by unidentified insects of a number of tenement properties in the new Drumchapel scheme was reported. Immediate investigation showed the infestation as being confined to gardens and outer walls and of a very heavy nature, tremendous numbers of insects being observed. The intruder was identified by the Entomology Department of the University as the “docken beetle,” *Gastro Dea* (Polygona). The Disinfestation Unit of the department quickly and efficiently dealt with the infestation by spraying with a D.D.T. solution. Thirty tenements in all were involved. No source of the insects was traced, but, significantly, all the affected tenements are in close proximity to a ploughed field. The long, rainless summer may have been a contributory factor, but in any case, no other part of the Drumchapel scheme was affected.

Undoubtedly, the most noteworthy and, in some respects, disquieting feature of nuisance abatement during the year was the very great increase in the number of “statutory notices” required to be issued, and of court proceedings found necessary. A total of 162 notices was authorised by the Committee, and court proceedings taken in respect of 39 nuisances. Taken in conjunction with the continued abandonment of properties, and the offer to the Corporation of others free or for nominal sums, this development is a pointer to the financial condition of many of the properties involved.

Of the 162 nuisances requiring statutory notices under Section 20 of the 1897 Act, 79 were abated after service of the notice, 8 prior to service and 15 were cancelled for various reasons, leaving 50 outstanding at the close of the year. Of the 39 which became the subject of court proceedings, 14 were abated, either by the owners or the Corporation, leaving 25 outstanding at the close of the year. A sum of £78 18s. 2d., representing costs and legal expenses, was awarded against the various defendants. It is pertinent to note that 31 of the statutory notices and 10 of the court proceedings mentioned above were necessitated by the delaying policy adopted by the property owner to whom reference was made in the report for 1953.

Reference has already been made to the significance of these figures as indicative of the financial state of many of the properties involved. An equally serious aspect from the departmental point of view is the long delay in having these nuisances removed, a delay rendered inevitable by the cumbersome procedure of the 1897 Act. A majority of these nuisances were of a nature requiring speedy abatement in the interests of health. The time seems ripe for consideration of the acquirement by the Corporation of powers to deal with such conditions on an emergency basis. At least one local authority in Scotland possesses such powers under a local Act and several others have unofficial arrangements with property owners on somewhat similar lines.

Rodent Control.—The services of this section were in steady demand throughout the year. There was a fall of 59 in the number of premises treated, and of 967 in the number of rats and mice known to be killed. It is difficult to assess accurately the position in regard to control, as the almost complete reliance on Warfarin and consequent non-recovery of a great proportion of the corpses makes the gradual fall in the numbers recorded as killed during the past year or so probably more apparent than real. More significant as an indication is the comparative absence of heavily-infested premises now experienced. Only four operations yielded kills out of the ordinary run, viz. :—52 rats in a cafe, 54 on a refuse tip on a river bank, 65 from a sawmill, and 445 from a hair, skin and metal store.

The details of the year's operations are given below :—

PREMISES TREATED.

Hotels and Clubs	...	6	Stables	...	...	2
Restaurants and Cafes		28	Dwelling-houses	...		214
Canteens	...	3	Back-courts	...		73
Food Stores	...	10	Embankments	...		25
Other Stores	...	27	Offices	...		18
Food Shops	...	39	Cellars and Outhouses			62
Other Shops	...	77	Hostels	...		9
Factories	...	74	Local Authority Premises			14
Warehouses	...	35	Miscellaneous	...		40
Total	...	...	...	756		
Rodents killed—Rats	...	...	1,689			
Mice	...	...	1,062			
Total	...	...	<u>2,751</u>			

Amount of accounts rendered	£2,105	5	3
Amount of accounts paid	£1,906	0	9
Outstanding at 31.12.55	£199	4	6
Houses treated free of Charge	174		
Estimated cost	£210	18	9

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.—The welcome increase in the rate of slum clearance noted in the report for 1954 was maintained during the year. As a result, some of the worst of the remaining “unfit” houses in the division were got rid of, although much remains to be done. In all, 15 tenements and one individual house were represented under the Act and Closing or Demolition Orders secured on all of them. A total of 246 houses was involved comprising 92 of one apartment, 153 of two apartments, and one of four apartments. A further eight properties were condemned by Dean of Guild action. These comprised 91 houses, of which 19 were of one apartment, 58 of two apartments, 10 of three apartments, 2 of four apartments, and 2 of five apartments. Thus a grand total of 337 houses was dealt with. The full details are shown in tabular form on page 260. A gratifying development during the year was an appreciable decrease in the time-lag between condemnation and the rehousing of the tenants by the City Factor.

A further call upon the resources of the City Factor was required by the impending demolition of 15 tenements of dwelling-houses comprising 159 houses in the Whiteinch area, prior to the construction of the new cross-river tunnel. Rehousing of the tenants was in full swing by the end of the year. The necessary demolition of these houses represents a distinct loss to the housing resources of the division, as they were of a type capable of some further years of service.

A measure of the continuing financial difficulties of many property owners was the abandonment of a further six properties during the year and the offer to the Corporation of 20 others. Of these latter, 13 were refused, one accepted, two acquired under Section 3 of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) Act, and four were still the subject of negotiation at the end of the year. During the year 15 abandoned properties were being maintained in a reasonably sanitary condition by the department. It is hoped to close or demolish the worst of these during the ensuing year.

PROPERTIES CONDEMNED DURING 1955.

Address	No. and Size of Apts.					How dealt with	Current Condition
	1	2	3	4	Total		
23 Grace Street ...	23	5	—	—	28	D.O.	Demolished
53 Dean Street ...	—	1	—	—	1	C.O.	Closed
35 Guest Street ...	23	1	—	—	24	C.O.	Awaiting rehousing
111 Finnieston Street	—	12	—	—	12	D.O.	Demolished
24 Grace Street ...	11	3	—	—	14	C.O.	Awaiting rehousing
38 Stow Street ...	11	—	—	—	11	C.O.	Closed
20 Clyde Street ...	6	4	—	1	11	C.O.	Awaiting rehousing
48 Grace Street ...	—	12	—	—	12	D.O.	Awaiting rehousing
19 Guest Street ...	2	15	—	—	17	D.O.	Rehoused ; awaiting demolition
52 Grace Street ...	—	12	—	—	12	D.O.	Awaiting rehousing
28 Grace Street ...	9	11	—	—	20	C.O.	Awaiting rehousing
92 William Street ...	1	22	—	—	23	C.O.	Awaiting rehousing
17 Grace Street ...	—	12	—	—	12	D.O.	Awaiting rehousing
196 William Street ...	2	14	—	—	16	D.O.	Awaiting rehousing
208 William Street ...	—	16	—	—	16	D.O.	Awaiting rehousing
80 William Street ...	4	13	—	—	17	D.O.	Awaiting rehousing
22/24 Richmond St.	—	—	—	2	2	D.o.G.	Demolished
47 Crawford Street...	4	12	—	—	16	D.o.G.	Demolished
182/186 Broomielaw	—	1	7	1	9	D.o.G.	Awaiting rehousing
8 Walker Street ...	4	8	—	—	12	D.o.G.	Awaiting demolition
10 Walker Street ...	4	8	—	—	12	D.o.G.	Awaiting demolition
38 Hydepark Street	—	16	—	—	16	D.o.G.	Awaiting demolition
107 Beith Street ...	7	10	—	—	17	D.o.G.	Awaiting rehousing
165A Stockwell Street	—	3	3	1	7	D.o.G.	Awaiting rehousing
	111	211	10	5	337		

Housing (Repairs and Rents) Act, 1954.—After more than a year's experience of this Act, it can be said that its administration is now functioning reasonably smoothly. The fears expressed in some quarters of a general raising of rents have not been borne out. This is especially true of those areas where low-grade housing conditions predominate. With one exception, owners of such property have made no attempt to apply the Act. The cost involved in meeting the conditions justifying an increase of rental is undoubtedly the main reason for this. There was a steady and sustained demand throughout the year for certificates of disrepair. The figures below present the details.

Type of Certificates	No. of Applications		Granted	Refused	Cancelled	Outstanding
Disrepair	476	280	164	12	20
Revocation	70	68	—	1	1
Repair	6	6	—	—	—
Disrepair	143	51	73	4	15

(following notice of increase).

New Building.—The development of the Drumchapel area added 2,441 new houses to the total in the division. Of these, 66 were of one apartment, 1,766 of three apartments, 417 of four apartments, and 192 of five apartments.

A further 16 houses were added by the conversion of eight large houses.

Factories Act, 1937.—Administration of this Act followed normal lines with nothing worthy of special comment. The number of mechanical factories on the register fell by 104 and of non-mechanical by 35. These figures, however, fluctuate from year to year.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.—The number of premises licensed under the Act remained at three, while registered premises fell from 24 to 21. Two samples, one of rag flock and one of coir pad, were taken and submitted for analysis. Both conformed to the Regulations.

Piggeries.—The number of piggeries on the register was increased by one to a total of six. The addition is a piggery at Bearsden Road, set up by the Veterinary Department of the University for teaching and research purposes. Accommodation is provided for 200 animals though only 24 were being kept when the premises were inspected. Some trouble was experienced with the effluent from a piggery which discharges into the Yoker Burn. During the summer complaints were received from householders, both in the City and the Burgh of Clydebank. The immediate cause of the trouble was the abnormally low level of the burn owing to the prolonged drought experienced during the summer months. Dilution of the effluent was reduced to a minimum. When the burn resumed its normal level after the autumn rains, complaints died away. Nevertheless, the owner of the piggery has been called upon to make improvements to his septic tanks.

Painting, Whitewashing, etc., of Common Closes and Staircases; Glasgow Police Act, 1866, Glasgow Confirmation Act, 1934.—This was one of the duties, severely curtailed the previous year, which it was found possible to resume fully. A complete survey of all privately-owned tenement property in the division was carried out. This covered 4,459 tenements. As a result 856 notices to paint, cleanse or limewash were issued representing 19·4 per cent. of the properties surveyed. The issue of 534 "reminder" letters was subsequently found necessary. By the end of the year, 485 notices had been complied with, 234 properties were found dealt with as a result of notice issued in the previous year, and 188 were done voluntarily by the owners, making a total of 907 properties. At the end of the year 371 notices remained outstanding.

Common Lodging-Houses.—The number on the register fell by one during the year. The proprietors of Jordan House in Whiteinch did not apply for re-registration, their intention being to alter the premises to a workmen's hotel. Supervision of the other establishment was maintained. From time to time it becomes necessary to arrange for the delousing of residents and the question of providing better facilities than at present exist for such treatment might well be given consideration.

Dirty Houses—Aged Persons.—Each year brings to light a number of houses requiring the attention of the Department because of the filthy conditions into which they have been allowed to fall. The majority of such cases are found to be associated with elderly persons living alone and incapable through illness or infirmity of maintaining even a modicum of cleanliness in their homes. It is found possible to have some of these people admitted to hospital owing to their physical condition; others require to be kept at home. In either case, the cleansing of the house generally falls to be carried out by the Department. The present rather loose arrangement by which this cleansing is carried out by some of the office-cleaning staff is not always satisfactory and involves delay in some instances.

Nurse-Inspectresses.—The duties performed by the nurse-inspectresses comprise the inspection of school children in selected schools, the inspection of the houses and furniture of tenants prior to their rehousing and the supervision of tenants in rehousing and intermediate schemes. All these duties were satisfactorily carried out during the year and with no noteworthy features. In addition, as opportunity occurred, the visitation of new tenants in the Drumchapel area was continued, and last year's finding that a number will require some degree of supervision confirmed. The nurse-inspectresses state that in certain areas a fairly serious degree of vandalism is already evident.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The figures for these show some changes due to demolition and to a re-survey. Of the approximate 66,350 houses in the division, 62·4 per cent. are equipped with baths. The detailed figures are as shown below.

Water-closets used in common—

Serving 2 tenants	974	decrease by	9
Serving 3 tenants	1,202	decrease by	27
Serving 4 tenants	538	decrease by	30
Serving 5 tenants	182	decrease by	10
Dry closets and privy middens	10	decrease by	3
Ashpits	17	decrease by	10
Houses without internal water supply	13	decrease by	14
Houses with baths	41,441	increase by	2,457

G. D. LAUDER,
Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Despite increasing demands on the staff, who were called upon to cope with worsening disrepair in much of the older property, the sanitary operations carried on in the Division were maintained at the level of previous years. Some satisfaction was derived from the quickening pace with which some of the worst houses were dealt under the Housing Acts; also from the note of urgency expressed by the Government to Local Authorities on the need to tackle the slum problem on a larger scale. All who are concerned with housing, especially with maintaining houses in a reasonable state of repair, must be disappointed at the failure of Part II of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, to achieve its objective. The cause is not only due to those principally concerned in its operation, the landlord and tenant, but also to the restrictive conditions laid down in the Act and to the lack of definition of what is "good and tenantable repair." No doubt suitable amendment of the Act will be made in the near future.

There is no change in the area of the Division, which remains at 8,172 acres. A decrease of 3,690 in the population brings the total down to 247,709, giving a density of population equal to 30·31 persons per acre. It had been anticipated in 1954 that the population of the Division would remain static for a period, the natural increase cancelling any decrease caused by housing activity. However, with the displacement of families to areas outwith the Division due to speedier closing of unfit houses and decrowding of overcrowded houses, the downward trend in population has been accelerated.

There was a decrease of 15 in the total number of houses at Whitsunday, 1955. During the year 324 houses were built and occupied. The following table indicates the total number and size of houses in the Division at Whitsunday, 1955, according to the City Assessor's return.

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES IN NORTHERN DIVISION
AT WHITSUNDAY, 1955.

Ward	Size of Houses						Total at Whitsunday
	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5+ Apts.	Total	1954
8	1,373	4,631	1,713	243	33	7,993	8,106
9	653	2,326	2,822	3,093	324	9,218	9,003
10	1,282	5,133	2,450	692	106	9,663	9,722
14	1,367	4,402	1,378	172	58	7,377	7,448
15	1,649	4,276	1,190	399	281	7,795	7,900
16	660	2,719	6,114	2,827	376	12,696	12,694
17	1,321	4,079	1,915	546	599	8,460	8,454
18	631	3,441	2,688	721	273	7,754	7,644
Total	<u>8,936</u>	<u>31,007</u>	<u>20,270</u>	<u>8,693</u>	<u>2,050</u>	<u>70,956</u>	<u>70,971</u>

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.—As indicated on page 263, 324 houses were built during the year. These are all within the Cadder Housing Scheme being developed by the Scottish Special Housing Association, and consist of five two-apartments, 261 three-apartments, and 58 four-apartments. Since 1945, 7,238 permanent and 413 temporary houses have been built by the Local Authority or by the Scottish Special Housing Association within the Division.

Unfit Houses.—As required by Section I of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, proposals for dealing with houses considered unfit for human habitation were submitted to the Secretary of State.

The following tables show the number of houses considered to be unfit for human habitation and the number of houses expected to be dealt with in terms of Parts II and III of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, within the next three years.

TABLE 1.
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES LISTED AS UNFIT.

Ward	Apartments				Total
	1	2	3	4+	
8	113	344	38	—	495
9	18	19	1	1	39
10	329	521	113	33	996
14	532	1,210	116	7	1,865
15	411	892	64	5	1,372
16	28	94	—	—	122
17	51	89	—	—	140
18	61	186	12	1	260
Total	<u>1,543</u>	<u>3,355</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>5,289</u>

TABLE 2.
NUMBER OF HOUSES EXPECTED TO BE DEALT
WITH IN THE NEXT THREE YEARS.

Ward	Apartments				Total
	1	2	3	4+	
8	64	221	12	—	297
9	—	—	—	—	—
10	143	176	8	2	329
14	212	394	21	2	629
15	53	198	17	1	269
16	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—
18	10	—	—	—	10
Total	<u>482</u>	<u>989</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1,534</u>

During the year under review, 251 houses in 36 properties were officially represented as unfit for human habitation and Demolition or Closing Orders enforced in terms of Section 9 of the Act. In addition, the Dean of Guild Court decreed that 10 properties containing 119 houses were dangerous and would require to be demolished.

The majority of the houses represented as unfit were situated in the area north of Royston Road at Turner Street, Villiers Street, Bright Street and Cobden Street. This area was one of the most congested in the Division, comprising 63 properties containing 911 houses almost entirely unfit. Since 1947, 42 properties containing 642 houses have been demolished. Apart from some properties fronting Royston Road the area, extending to 11 acres, is available for immediate development. Forty-one basement houses situated in various districts were closed, greatly reducing the number of basement houses occupied by families.

The following tables indicate the number and size of houses dealt with under the Housing Act and by the Dean of Guild Court.

HOUSES REPRESENTED DURING 1955 UNDER THE
HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950, SECTION 9.
DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS.

Ward	Properties	Size of Houses in Apts.				Total Number of Houses	
		1	2	3	4		
8	5	12	64	—	—	76	Demolition Orders
8	5	35	38	1	—	74	Closing Orders
10	9	12	12	—	—	24	Closing Orders
14	13	26	44	—	—	70	Closing Orders
16	1	1	—	—	—	1	Closing Orders
17	3	—	6	—	—	6	Closing Orders
Total	36	86	164	1	—	251	

DEAN OF GUILD COURT ORDERS, 1955 (DEMOLITION).

Ward	Properties	Size of Houses in Apartments				Total Number of Houses
		1	2	3	4	
10	2	3	23	1	—	27
14	4	14	23	—	—	37
15	3	9	34	—	—	43
16	1	4	8	—	—	12
Total	10	30	88	1	—	119

Since 1945, 2,099 houses in the Division have been closed or demolished as indicated in the following table.

HOUSES DEMOLISHED OR CLOSED DURING THE YEARS 1945-55.

Year	Houses Demolished									Houses Closed									Total	Total	
	Ward								Total	Ward								Total			Total
	8	9	10	14	15	16	17	18		8	9	10	14	15	16	17	18				
1945	—	—	—	80	33	—	—	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	226
1946	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	239
1947	37	—	14	—	—	24	—	—	75	—	—	1	23	—	—	—	—	—	24	103	342
1948	14	—	4	55	—	4	—	16	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	435
1949	140	—	19	29	36	—	—	8	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	232	667
1950	61	1	51	54	88	—	—	—	255	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	258	925
1951	15	1	44	12	56	—	—	49	177	—	—	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	113	290	1215
1952	—	—	17	32	32	14	—	9	104	—	—	—	43	—	9	—	—	—	52	142	1357
1953	43	—	55	32	44	12	—	—	186	16	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	33	219	1576
1954	96	1	99	89	19	—	1	1	306	28	—	8	6	5	—	—	—	—	47	353	1929
1955	41	23	31	26	65	12	—	3	201	16	—	24	18	9	—	4	1	—	72	273	2202
Total	447	26	334	422	373	66	1	86	1,755†	60	1	36	107	126	9	4	1	—	344*	2,099	3,921

* 241 subsequently demolished.

† 524 demolished under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.

1,084 demolished by Dean of Guild Court Order.

35 demolished by owner voluntarily.

112 demolished by Housing Department for Re-development Area.

Abandoned Properties.—There are listed in the Division 25 properties containing 309 houses, the owners of which are unknown. In all cases the tenants are paying no rents, but in a number of instances they are paying the owner/occupier's rates and taxes. When disrepair occurs, many of the tenants in their own interests have this seen to. However, it was necessary in the interest of public health for the Department to incur expenditure amounting to £328 11s. 9d. to deal with disrepair causing nuisance.

Properties offered to the Corporation.—A further 62 properties containing 764 houses were offered to the Corporation either at a nominal price or free of purchase price. Every property offered was surveyed and a joint report submitted on behalf of the Master of Works, City Architect, and Medical Officer to the appropriate Committee of the Corporation. Only those properties which have a useful life for a reasonable number of years or where the site is suitable for redevelopment are accepted, subject to the Corporation acquiring the ground burdens. Many months elapse because of legal negotiations before the properties are finally taken over. Delay in acquiring the properties often leads to accumulating disrepair and dilapidation. Since 1948, 97 properties, containing 1,079 houses, have been acquired.

PROPERTIES OFFERED TO THE CORPORATION IN 1955.

Ward	Number of Properties	Houses					Total	Accepted		Refused		Pending		Total
		Apartments						Properties	Houses	Properties	Houses	Properties	Houses	
		1	2	3	4	5								
8	11	20	119	—	—	—	139	—	—	—	—	11	139	139
9	3	9	23	—	—	—	32	3	32	—	—	—	—	32
10	8	19	64	5	5	5	98	2	15	2	25	4	58	98
14	25	112	165	47	2	—	326	3	38	14	172	8	116	326
15	4	3	42	4	—	—	49	—	—	1	19	3	30	49
16	4	14	32	—	—	—	46	—	—	4	46	—	—	46
17	6	41	19	3	—	—	63	—	—	4	40	2	23	63
18	1	—	9	2	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	1	11	11
Total	62	218	473	61	7	5	764	8	85	25	302	29	377	764
Properties offered in Previous Years and Negotiated in 1955								16	157	—	—	17	196	353
Total Number of Properties Accepted, Refused or Pending in 1955								24	242*	25	302	46	573	1,117

* Total number of houses acquired and to be maintained under Section 3 of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954.

Overcrowding.—Part IV of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, requires the Local Authority to survey their area from time to time with a view to ascertaining what houses therein are overcrowded and to consider what additional accommodation is required to put an end to overcrowding. During the year, 1,248 families in the Division, involving 6,831 persons, have been transferred to larger houses in the various housing schemes. Since 1935, 15,741 families have been accommodated in houses suitable for their needs.

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954.—The Act, which came into operation on 31st August, 1954, had two main objectives, viz., (a) it required Local Authorities to consider their housing needs in order that slum clearance could be dealt with in a progressive and orderly manner and to permit Local Authorities to acquire and maintain unsatisfactory houses in a reasonable state of fitness until they could be demolished, and (b) it permitted landlords to claim a repairs increase on the rent of controlled houses so that property could be maintained in 'good and tenantable' repair.

Part II of the Act sets out the conditions under which a repairs increase on rent could be claimed and the safeguards for the protection of the tenant who considers that an increase is not justified.

The initiative for the operation of Part II of the Act is placed on the landlord by service of a ' Notice of Increase ' on the tenant. That Part II of the Act has failed in its objective cannot be disputed when it is considered that only 801 Notices of Increase—0·7 per cent. of the estimated number of controlled houses in the Division—have been served on tenants between the inception of the Act and May, 1955, the only period for which figures are available.

It is not difficult to understand the reasons for this when account is taken of the capital expenditure required to make much of the low rented property in ' good and tenantable ' repair, and the risk of being involved in costly litigation should tenants appeal to the Sheriff against Notice of Increase or take proceedings to have certificates of disrepair revoked.

Considerable criticism has been levelled at Local Authorities and their officers for the readiness with which they have granted Certificates of Disrepair. Nevertheless great care is exercised in determining whether conditions exist that justify the granting of a certificate. Where there is doubt a certificate is granted, the tenant having no right of appeal against the withholding of a certificate. In the last resort, the Act has placed on the Sheriff, the responsibility for determining whether a house is in good and tenantable repair.

During the period January to December, 1955, 349 applications for certificates of disrepair were received in the Division, 142 in respect of dwelling-houses subject to a notice of increase under the 1954 Act and 207 in respect of dwelling-houses subject to the Rent Act, 1920. Of these, 221 were granted certificates, 109 were refused certificates, 4 applications were still under consideration, and 15 applications were withdrawn. In the same period, 235 applications for revocation of certificates were received from landlords and 225 were granted, 6 refused, and 4 applications were still under consideration.

Only in two instances was an appeal made to the Sheriff to revoke certificates of disrepair. These appeals failed, it being held that the issue of the certificates was justified.

The following table indicates the number of applications received in the Division from 31st August, 1954, to 31st December, 1955 :—

HOUSING (REPAIRS) AND RENTS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR, ETC.,
DURING PERIOD 31ST AUGUST, 1954, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

	(a)	(b)	Total
Number of Applications for Certificates	319	505	824
Number Granted	218	384	602
Number Refused	95	51	146
Number Outstanding	2	4	6
Number Withdrawn	4	66	70
Number of Applications for Revocation of Certificates	195	59	254*
Number Granted	189	55	244
Number Refused	6	—	6
Number Outstanding	—	4	4
Number Withdrawn	—	—	—

(a) Dwelling-houses which have been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under Part II of the 1954 Act.

(b) Dwelling-houses which have **not** been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under the 1954 Act but in respect of which permitted increases of rent are recoverable under Section 2 (1) (c) and (d) of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.

* Includes 3 Certificates of Repair Granted.

It will be noted from the foregoing table that at least 244 houses are in better repair than they were before the issue of a Certificate of Disrepair.

Multiple Occupancy.—For some years concern has been caused by the increasing number of large houses being let off in single apartments to families. These apartments are let ostensibly as furnished rooms, but in the majority of instances the furnishings are the minimum provided to overcome the regulation that prevents the change of mode of occupancy of a house unless sanctioned by the Local Authority.

A number of these houses are well furnished, maintained, and are provided with satisfactory cooking and sanitary facilities. However, the majority are not well maintained and give concern because of the low standard of cleanliness, inadequacy of sanitation and other amenities provided.

A recent survey revealed that in 159 dwellings, ranging in size from four apartments to fifteen apartments, 1,076 apartments were let to 595 family units, comprising 1,071 adults and 456 children, and to 502 single persons. This is equal to 1·88 persons per room. The majority of the family units were sharing in common cooking facilities, water supply, and water-closets. Some of these facilities were situated in dark lobbies. The survey also revealed that there existed a considerable amount of disrepair in the occupied rooms and that the cleanliness of the walls and ceilings of common apartments, passages and lobbies left much to be desired.

There has always been an element of doubt as to who should be held responsible for providing additional sanitation, etc.—principal tenant or owner—and in the case of cleansing walls of common passages, etc., principal tenant or the sub-tenant. The Procurator Fiscal recently questioned the legality of taking action against the principal tenant for failure to cleanse walls, etc., of common apartments.

There is little likelihood of these houses reverting to their original mode of occupancy in the foreseeable future and therefore consideration might be given to having them registered under the Bye-laws provided for houses-let-in-lodgings.

The following tables indicate the distribution of these houses in the division, the population, and the facilities available :—

TABLE I.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF HOUSES SUB-DIVIDED AND NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS.

Ward	No. of Houses	Size of Houses in Apartments															Total Apts.	No. of Family Units			Single Persons Sharing		Apts. Occupied by Single Persons	Apts. Unoccupied
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	In Apts.	Ad.		Ch.	Apts.	No. of Persons				
10	45	—	10	12	12	4	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	261	106	212	85	7	17	118	30		
15	84	—	1	5	14	14	9	14	10	13	—	3	—	1	706	351	656	302	5	10	241	109		
17	30	1	—	—	1	12	—	1	—	2	6	5	1	1	290	138	203	69	6	12	104	42		
	159	1	11	17	27	30	12	18	11	15	6	8	1	2	1,257	595	1,071	456	18	39	463	181		

TABLE II.

Wards	No. of Separate Lets	Population	Water Supply Provided				Cooking Facilities Provided			W.C. Accom. Shared	
			In Apt.	Shared in Common Kitchen	Shared at Fitting in Bathroom	Shared at Fitting Elsewhere	In Apt.	Shared in Kitchen	Shared Elsewhere	In Bathroom	In Separate Compart.
10	231	432	11	122	30	98	120	98	39*	169	92
15	597	1,209	53	342	57	254	262	203	231†	496	210
77	248	388	31	141	6	112	78	165	45‡	250	40
Total	1,076	2,029	95	605	93	464	460	466	315	915	342

* 4 apartments have no cooking facilities (open fire).

† 10 apartments have no cooking facilities (open fire).

‡ 2 apartment have no cooking facilities (open fire).

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897.

Nuisances.—During the year intimations in respect of 13,398 nuisances were served on those responsible for their removal. Most of the nuisances were discovered by routine inspection, but 5,240 were brought to our notice by letter, telephone, etc. While the majority of nuisances were abated on service of the formal intimation, it was necessary to report to the appropriate Committee of the Corporation 95 nuisances in order that statutory notice in terms of Section 20 of the Act could be issued to the authors. Thirty-four nuisances had to be referred to the Sheriff Court before they were finally abated.

The nuisances dealt with cover a wide range of conditions itemised in Table XVI in the Appendix. At the end of the year, 14,643 had been abated.

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN IN TERMS OF THE ACT.

Formal Intimation to Owners	...	...	...	13,398
Nuisances Abated	...	...	...	14,643
Service of Statutory Notice	...	...	...	95
Abated after Service of Notice	...	...	...	48
Referred to Sheriff Court, including	Carry	Over		
from 1954	...	...	...	53
Successfully Dealt with in Court	...	...	...	28
Withdrawn from Court	...	...	...	4
Outstanding at End of Year	...	...	...	21
Legal Costs Awarded to Corporation by Sheriff	...	£113	8 0	

Insect Control.—There were investigated 321 complaints of insect infestations. These were concerned with the usual household pests—bugs, beetles, midge fly, fleas, lice and snails—and appropriate remedial action was taken. In addition, 1,555 apartments including furnishings in 810 houses were treated by the Disinfestation Unit for bug infestations prior to rehousing of tenants in Corporation houses.

Offensive Trades.—Five offensive trades are registered, including—

Skin and Hide Factor	...	...	1
Soap Boiler	...	...	1
Tanner	...	...	1
Horse Slaughterer	...	...	1
Knacker	...	...	1

These premises were visited on 59 occasions and found satisfactory.

Piggeries.—Licences for 17 piggeries were renewed during the year. The piggeries were visited on 63 occasions to ensure that the Bye-laws were being observed and that no nuisance was being created. They were on the whole being well conducted.

Common Lodging-Houses.—Four lodging-houses are registered with accommodation for 1,326 persons. Two are owned by the Corporation and two are owned privately. The houses were visited on 85 occasions and 15 defaults of bye-laws or other defects brought to the notice of the keepers. In one instance the default was the non-observance of the bye-law that requires the beds, when occupied the previous night, to be vacated each day by 9 a.m. The consequence was that a lodger was found dead in his cubicle about one week after death had taken place. The matter was the subject of an inquiry in the Sheriff Court. Because of doubt as to whether these "Houses" came within the definition of common lodging-houses, no proceedings were taken against the keeper for failing to observe the bye-laws. "Common lodging-house" is defined as "a house or part thereof where lodgers are housed at an amount *not exceeding one shilling per night for each person*, whether the same be payable nightly or weekly . . ." The current charges being made are 1s. 8d. to 2s. 3d. per night, and this has the effect of taking lodging-houses outwith the control of the Local Authority. Early amendment of the law is necessary so that any ambiguity in the control of lodging-houses is removed.

The progress of improvements proposed for the Corporation lodging-house in North Woodside Road has been slow. During the year individual electric light points in each cubicle and the new sanitary annexe containing three water-closets, a urinal, and two washhand basins on each floor have been completed. The work in connection with shower-baths on each floor is proceeding, but no start has as yet been made to the proposed kitchen and canteen facilities on the ground floor.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.—Six sites with accommodation for 90 dwelling-vans were sanctioned in terms of the Glasgow Corporation Order Confirmation Act, 1929. The sites were visited on 79 occasions and conditions found satisfactory.

GLASGOW POLICE ACTS.

Cleansing of Common Passages and Stairs.—A duty that causes more contention between neighbours than any other is the cleansing of common closes and stairs. It is the unhappy lot of the sanitary inspector to settle the disputes that arise.

During the year 321 complaints of neglect to wash or brush the close or stairs were received. This entailed 1,921 visits and the service of 457 rotation cards.

Limewashing and Painting of Walls, etc., of Closes and Staircases.—During 1955, 603 notices were issued to owners of property requiring them to limewash and/or paint the walls and ceilings of closes and staircases. Four hundred and eighteen notices were complied with and in addition 298 properties were dealt with voluntarily.

Drainage.—In terms of the Glasgow Streets, Sewers and Buildings Act, 1937, all drainage installed in buildings has to be installed to the satisfaction of the sanitary inspector. In the course of the year, 1,640 visits were made to various building sites and 136 smoke-tests applied to completed work, as follows :—

Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	326
Factories	...	...	...	...	10
Library	...	...	...	...	1
Alteration to premises of various types					34
Existing tenement property	...	...			5

In addition, the smoke-test was applied to work in progress.

Because of objection to the design of drainage in some of the housing schemes, discussions between representatives of City Architect, Master of Works, and Medical Officer of Health took place and the following decision was reached :—

“ Agreement of a Code of Practice applicable to all building work undertaken by the City Architect’s Department was not possible.

Design of drainage, among other things, in house construction is subject to approval of the Department of Health for Scotland and therefore outwith the control of the Local Authority. All other types of buildings, i.e., ancillary building in housing schemes, civic buildings and educational buildings, are submitted for the approval of the Dean of Guild Court and any relaxation of the drainage bye-laws requires the approval of the Medical Officer of Health.

Arising from discussion of present practice in housing work, it was agreed that—

- (1) All disconnecting traps with exception of the main intercepting trap between sewer and the building could be omitted. In certain areas where it has been agreed, after consultation with Medical Officers, the interceptor trap also could be omitted.

- (2) Trapped drain inlets to be provided at paved areas at rear of flats and at intervals on a line of drain taking several cottage type houses. These to be connected on branch soil drains near to foot of soil stack.
- (3) Fireclay drains passing through buildings to be surrounded with concrete or alternatively be of cast iron.
- (4) Soil ventilating pipes to be carried upwards through the roof.
- (5) Where the one-stack principle is adopted each sanitary fitting should be connected separately to the stack.
- (6) Rainwater conductors to be constructed of material equal in quality to waste pipes and joints to be of sound construction.
- (7) Surface inlets where provided on balconies will not in future be connected to any part of the drainage system.

The standard design of drainage in ancillary buildings in housing schemes, civic building and educational buildings to conform with the Model Bye-laws issued by the Department of Health for Scotland and the British Standard Code of Practice at present in force, viz. :—

Building Drainage	...	...	...	C.P. 301 (1950)
Surface Water and Subsoil Drainage				C.P. 303 (1952)
Soil and Waste Pipes	...	...	...	C.P. 304 (1953)
Sanitary Appliances	...	...	...	C.P. 305 (1952)

Interpretation of the Model Bye-laws and Code of Practice to be made in consultation with the Divisional Sanitary Inspectors representing the Medical Officer of Health."

Water Supplies.—The routine check on the bacteriological quality of the water supplied to the city from Loch Katrine was maintained. Four hundred and eight samples obtained at the Milngavie Reservoirs before and after chlorination were submitted to the City Bacteriologist for analysis. The water entering the city's service mains was found to be of a consistently high quality.

Complaints from householders regarding quality of supply, lack of supply, or defective appliances were investigated on 169 occasions. Fifty-four notices for the cleansing of cisterns for the storage of water for dietetic purposes were enforced, and in course of routine visits to property 800 burst pipes or defective water fittings were discovered and brought to notice of the Water Engineer for his attention.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.—Factories registered in terms of the Acts include :—

Factories (Mechanical Power) ...	676
Factories (Non-Mechanical Power) ...	35
Bakehouses (Mechanical Power) ...	63
Bakehouses (Non-Mechanical Power) ...	34

In the course of the year 2,524 visits were made and 209 defects of various kinds brought to the notice of the occupiers.

A list of 23 outworkers was notified by employers in terms of Section 110 of the Act. These homes were visited on 43 occasions.

Catering Establishments.—Restaurants, fish restaurants and canteens were visited on 848 occasions to ensure that hygienic conditions were being maintained. It was necessary on 30 occasions to bring to the notice of the operators unsatisfactory conditions.

Shops and Offices.—One thousand, three hundred and one visits were made to shops and offices, and 85 defects, including dirty premises, insufficient sanitary conveniences, and infestation of rats, etc., brought to the notice of occupiers.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.—Rats and mice, by their habit of infesting inaccessible places, are most difficult, if not impossible, to eliminate entirely. Nevertheless progress has been made in recent years to free premises from infestations which formerly were reservoirs for the spread of rats. This has been brought about by systematic inspection and treatment, followed up by rat-proofing by the owners or occupiers. It has been unnecessary so far to use the powers under the Act to enforce treatment of infested premises. This is due to the co-operation received from owners and occupiers who have a greater appreciation of the destructiveness of rats and mice than formerly and to the recognition of the effective and cheap service given by the Department's rodent control sections operated from the Divisions. Costs are being further reduced by the more extended use of "Warfarin" poison. Warfarin is a blood anti-coagulant and when fed to rodents in small quantities causes internal haemorrhage and death. A low concentration of Warfarin mixed with a stable base bait such as dry bread, rusk or oatmeal has been found to be most effective. It is essential that adequate quantities of bait be set out to ensure that all rodents get sufficient at each take. Death follows after five to eight days. The bait can be left in position up to three weeks and will be effective in dealing with subsequent strays that have escaped the initial treatment.

The dispersal of Warfarin treated baits and subsequent topping up in an infested area is much simpler than the setting and resetting of gin traps with a consequent saving of time.

The disadvantages with poisoning are that a carcase cannot be produced for every rat killed, and the offensive smells that sometimes arise from carcases under floors and behind linings in inhabited premises.

Considerable assistance could be given by the citizen in controlling the spread of rats by more careful storage of food commodities and by placing in refuse bins or by burning waste food.

Over 234 complaints of rats in premises were investigated during the year 1955. These, along with routine inspections, caused 1,972 primary inspections to be carried out. Three-hundred-and ninety-seven premises were found infested. Details of operations will be found in table on page 279.

Supervision of Tenants in Rehousing Schemes.—During 1955, 27,773 visits were made to the 5,403 houses in the various rehousing schemes in the Division. Of these, 49·4 per cent. were found satisfactory in every way, 50·3 per cent. were found to be fair, and only 0·26 per cent. were found to be dirty. The nurse-inspector was able to recommend 99 families for transfer to ordinary type of scheme where no supervision is carried out. It is gratifying to note that since 1950, 1,159 families have been transferred to schemes where there is no supervision. However, there are those families from whom the nurse-inspector can get no response, and it will be necessary to consider what should be done with them. It might have a salutary effect if some of the worst cases were transferred to some of the old property belonging to the Corporation.

Inspection of School Children.—There are 34 schools with some 25,000 scholars on the rolls for whom the nurses in the Division are responsible. During 1955, 18,425 inspections of boys and 16,017 inspections of girls were carried out and the following conditions found :—

Boys found infested (<i>pediculus capitis</i>)	...	...	2
Boys found infected (nits only) ...	...	...	2,552
Girls found infested (<i>pediculus capitis</i>) ...	...	...	10
Girls found infected (nits only) ...	...	...	6,001
Boys found with fleas ...	...	...	82
Girls found with fleas ...	...	...	27
Boys dirty in body and clothing ...	...	...	243
Girls dirty in body and clothing ...	...	...	40

These figures show a slight improvement on those of the previous year.

In a follow-up of some of the worst cases, 682 visits were made to the homes of the children.

In addition to the above duties, the nurse-inspector is called upon to investigate and report upon the condition of elderly people living alone and in need of care and attention. During the year 84 visits were made to aged persons and much needed assistance given by way of having their homes cleaned and, where necessary, home help installed.

JOHN D. ARTON.
Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

DESTRUCTION OF PESTS UNDERTAKEN DURING 1955.

279

Type of Premises.	Primary Visits	No. of Premises found infested	Degree of Infestation	Rats Destroyed	Mice Destroyed	Hours chargeable to Owner or Occupier	Cost to Owner or Occupier £ s. d.	No. of Visits made re proofing Premises and trapping proofed.
Dwelling-houses, Basement Cellars, Washhouses	... 1,049	264	256	8	242	5	£351 0 0	894
Offices and Institutions	... 55	21	17	4	23	235	28 2 6	21
Food Factories	... 74	11	9	2	110	7	25 1 3	22
Food Shops	... 198	28	26	2	41	6	26 7 6	116
General Factories	... 173	26	23	3	57	—	38 10 0	93
General Shops	... 244	22	20	2	33	—	20 16 3	176
Restaurants	... 59	5	4	1	10	—	5 12 6	17
Farms, Stables Piggeries, etc.	60	11	6	5	347	—	53 5 0	11
Offensive Trades	... 15	3	—	3	101	—	17 17 6	3
Coups	... 42	5	4	1	178	—	26 13 9	21
Sewers	... 3 sections	1 section	—	1	—	—	3 12 6	1
Totals	... 1,972	397	365	32	1,142*	253*	£596 18 9	1,375
								208

* These figures indicate the number of carcases recovered and do not represent those destroyed by poison.

EASTERN DIVISION.

With the exception of 12 houses which are additional to the original scheme, this year has seen the completion of house building in the Garthamlock area and with the tenants now firmly established in the post-war housing in Cranhill, Barlanark and Garthamlock, we look forward to the new housing estate just getting under way at Easterhouse. The new houses built in the almost rural area of Ward 7 have increased the number of houses in that Ward from 5,071 in 1950 to 9,648 at December, 1955. Such development indicates great changes in the area in both the manner of employment and social life but the area is still open to even further development and when the housing schemes at Easterhouse have been completed no doubt the social requirements of the new inhabitants will demand even more intensive development.

Deterioration in the attraction of privately owned properties is further emphasised by the offer of owners to convey 37 properties, containing 434 houses, to the Corporation, mostly free of price or for nominal sums only. Not all of such offers concern property which the Local Authority consider advisable to accept, and a very careful consideration of all aspects must be made before a decision is reached.

There were 441 new houses completed during the year and details are as follows :—

1-apartment houses	103	(Including single persons and aged persons, flats)
3-apartment houses	...	...	149
4-apartment houses	...	...	157
5+-apartment houses	...	...	32
Total	<u>441</u>	

Although there has been a considerable drop in the number of new houses built in the Division, the number of families rehoused was 1,673, of which 807 were living under overcrowded conditions. The inspectors maintain a strict supervision over tenants moving into Corporation owned houses to ensure that no vermin is carried from the old houses and the number of visits made for these purposes was 2,454. Of the houses decrowded, incoming tenants caused 106 or 13·14 per cent. to be again overcrowded.

The Division now contains 67,587 houses and of these 31,939 or 47·20 per cent. have internal modern conveniences, an increase of 0·39 per cent.

Representation of unfit dwelling-houses showed a considerable increase. There were 225 houses dealt with by Demolition Orders or Closing Orders as the conditions required and 72 dwelling-houses were demolished by order of the Dean of Guild Court as they were in a dangerous condition.

Nuisances.—Much of the assistant inspectors' time is taken up with the investigation of nuisance complaints and the detection and removal of nuisances within their area. The number of nuisances removed was 10,959 and in the detection and abatement of these 89,241 visits were made. In 8 cases it was necessary to take legal proceedings against the persons responsible. Three cases are awaiting the Court findings; 4 cases were dismissed as the work had been completed before the Court hearing; and in 2 of these cases expenses of £6 6s. and £5 5s. were granted. In the remaining case the Corporation were granted warrant to carry out the necessary repairs and recover costs. They were also granted £5 5s. expenses in this case.

Sanitary Conveniences Used in Common.—The number of sanitary conveniences used in common has been reduced by 50 and the total is now 9,312. There has been a reduction of 13 privies, and the numbers of other conveniences still in use are 40 privies, 1 privy midden and 19 ashpits.

Certificates of Disrepair, etc.—As reported last year the applications for certificates in terms of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, did not reach the proportions at first expected and this pattern has been maintained during 1955. This is the first full year that the 1954 Act has been in force. The number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair can be compared with the applications by tenants for Certificates in terms of the Rent Restrictions Acts in 1953, namely, 431 and 79 respectively.

This is a considerable increase and when the total number of visits, namely 937, for the purpose of investigating the applications is considered it gives a clearer indication of the time spent on this work. The following table shows the numbers of Certificates issued and refused :—

HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954.

	Total	Granted	Refused	Outstanding	Cancelled
Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	431	225	203	2	1
Applications by Landlords to have Certificates Revoked...	16	16	—	—	—

Septic Tanks.—Septic tanks serving both dwelling-houses and industrial premises are visited regularly to ensure that they are functioning properly and causing no nuisance. There has been a slight reduction in the number of premises using septic tanks as they now have proper connections to sewers.

Piggeries.—Two piggeries were demolished during the year due to the demands for house building in the areas in which they were situated. This has reduced the number of piggeries to 22 and the number of pigs permitted to be kept from 8,030 in December, 1954, to 5,928 at December, 1955. Since house building has extended into the more or less rural areas where most of the piggeries are situated so it becomes necessary to have frequent supervision of the piggeries and more exacting attention to their operation in order to prevent nuisance arising.

Every effort is made to ensure that the piggeries and the surrounding areas are kept clean and that any items of disrepair which occur are promptly attended to and for these purposes the number of visits made by the inspectors was 126.

Offensive Trades.—No changes took place in the number of offensive trades and the 40 businesses in the Division are as follows :—

Blood Boiler	1	Manure Manufacturers ...	3
Bone Boilers	7	Soap Boilers	2
Glue and Size Maker ...	1	Tallow Melters	12
Gut Cleaners	3	Tanners	8
Hide and Skin Factors ...	2	Tripe Boilers	1

The new type plant for the treatment of effluvia from the hot processing of animal by-products has been in operation in one of the factories for over a year now and the results are most satisfactory. In two other factories the management have been sufficiently impressed with the results of this treatment that they have made arrangements to discontinue the treatment of effluvia by chlorine towers and instal the new plant.

A total of 427 visits was made to the offensive trades and although the average is just over 10 per factory during the year some of the businesses are in fact visited weekly and at times even more often than that.

In the course of the inspections, 86 nuisances were brought to the notice of the owners of the businesses and as they were promptly attended to no further action was necessary.

The nature of the raw materials provides attractive breeding grounds for many types of flies and their larvae and to prevent such infestation the internal and external walls were regularly sprayed with D.D.T. solutions. Trappers from the Rodent Control Section pay frequent visits to these factories and their efforts have been successful in keeping rat infestation under control.

Common Lodging-Houses.—There have been no changes in the number of common lodging-houses during the year. Four houses are available for males and one for females, providing accommodation for 2,096 adults. One of the houses is at present undergoing extensive internal alterations for the purpose of modernising the accommodation available to the lodgers. When this is completed a new estimate of the lodgers permitted will have to be made. In the course of the inspection of the lodging-houses 189 visits were made by the inspectors and 3 defects or contraventions of the Byelaws were reported to the person responsible. All complaints received satisfactory attention without further incident. It can be readily understood that the common lodging-houses are very liable to vermin infestation and whenever evidence of vermin is found the premises are treated with D.D.T. by the Pest Destruction Unit of this Department.

Other facilities are provided for the benefit of infested lodgers such as bath accommodation at the disinfecting stations together with disinfection of body clothing.

Farmed-Out Houses.—The 98 farmed-out houses received 284 visits by the inspectors and any nuisances found were dealt with as soon as they were brought to the notice of the persons in day-to-day control. There were no notices served as the frequent visits of supervision prevent the existence of conditions which might otherwise lead to serious contraventions of the Byelaws.

Factories.—Although many changes take place in the opening and closing of factories, the total figures remain remarkably close from year to year. The total for 1955, viz., 1,037, is only five less than the 1,042 in December, 1954. The inspectors made 1,137 visits to factories during the year and found 219 defects requiring attention. Most cases are dealt with by the responsible person on notification from this Department and in no case were legal proceedings instituted.

Details of the factories in the Division are as follows :—

		Mechanical Factories	Non- Mechanical Factories	Mechanical Bakehouses	Non- Mechanical Bakehouses
New	...	21	—	—	—
Total	...	853	105	65	14

Rat Infestations.—Many complaints of rat infestations are received from time to time but investigations over the years have shown that such complaints are connected with small local infestations. These conditions are due to the effectiveness of the Block Plan of Control originally carried out in this Division many years ago. There are some areas of the East End which cannot be completely rat-proofed but these are well known and by a systematic treatment at frequent intervals the rat populations are held in check. Any complaints are promptly investigated by an inspector who determines the type of treatment required and decides on the method of rat-proofing or prevention of further infestation.

The following tables indicate the work carried out and show the results obtained :—

Number of Rats Destroyed—

Trapped or poisoned	...	...	...	...	...	1,924
Gassed	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other than by Rodent Control Section	...	...	...	...	...	550
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,474

Number of Mice Destroyed 1,077

Number of Premises showing Evidence of Rats or Mice and Treated—

Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	...	148
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	28
Other Premises	...	...	...	...	...	169
Total	...	...	...	...	...	345

Number of Premises Rat-proofed 39

Tents, Vans and Sheds.—The large permanent site at Vinegarhill used mainly by travelling showmen for parking vans used for human habitation contains an average of 50 vans. As would be expected the population in this area is continually changing and frequent inspections must be maintained in order to ensure that the accommodation is not being abused.

There are 4 other sites where permission to park vans is renewed annually but they contain few vans. Regular visits are necessary as the sites are limited in space and the possibility of overcrowding must

be watched as well as other nuisances which may arise. Most nuisances are dealt with by advice and guidance and in only two cases were verbal warnings given. The number of visits made to the sites was 48.

Rag Flock Act.—Some slight alterations have taken place among the registered premises and the numbers in the Division are now 3 licensed premises and 19 registered premises. Supervision of plant and premises is maintained and no serious cases of default of the regulations occurred.

Squatter Families.—Three sets of premises are still occupied by squatter families and although these families do change from time to time the number remains fairly steady at 16 families. The premises are fairly well looked after and any defections by incoming families are usually corrected by the occupiers of longer standing and only in rare cases is it necessary for this Department to take action. Twelve visits were made to squatter occupied premises during the year.

Elderly Persons.—The work of the Department in dealing with elderly and infirm persons who require assistance in maintaining a good standard of cleanliness in their surroundings calls for a great deal of tact and much quiet determination. The experience of the Health Visitors has been invaluable in this connection, more particularly in dealing with elderly females. It is also necessary to have the greatest possible co-operation between the Health Visitors, Welfare Officers, Pest Destruction Unit, Home Help Section and Sanitary Inspectors, as they all have their part to play in helping the people in this group.

In 8 cases the old folks' houses were cleaned at the cost of the Department and in some of these cases Home Help assistance was used as a follow-up. Seven persons were given bath accommodation at Belvidere Disinfecting Station and at the same time they had their personal clothing disinfested. In 69 cases assistance was given by having beds, bedding and personal clothing steamed and washed at the Disinfecting Station.

Nurse-Inspectresses.—Although the house-to-house visitation of tenants in rehousing schemes and inspection of school children are the main duties of the nurse-inspectresses, this by no means concludes their work. Their knowledge of nursing is used in many ways and their tact in dealing with awkward and difficult problems, which could only be otherwise dealt with by the use of court procedure, is of the utmost value. The total visits and inspections by the nurses was 39,348 during the year. This revealed some 650 cases of dirty houses and 17,228

houses which were not up to a proper standard of cleanliness. The success of the personal approach of the nurses is revealed in the fact that of the large number of unsatisfactory houses in only 560 cases was written notice required in order to have the conditions satisfactorily improved.

Visits to school totalled 453 and 18,264 boys and 17,071 girls were inspected for evidence of vermin or dirty personal conditions. Of this number, 35 boys and 150 girls were found to be infested with vermin and 1,131 boys and 3,604 girls were infected and required treatment. There were 655 boys and 194 girls in dirty conditions. There were 154 written notices served on the parents or guardians and 2,261 follow-up visits were made to pupils' homes to check up on home conditions. This resulted in 15 unsatisfactory homes being found and 110 re-visits were made to other houses to obtain improvements.

ALEXANDER EASTON,
Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION.

General Nuisances.—Two sources of nuisances which are more common than all the others are choked drains and defective roofs. In the former, misuse of fittings and foreign objects placed in traps are the chief causes of recurring chokages. This, unfortunately, is difficult to control, particularly where fittings are external to the houses and used in common. It is usual to have broken ventilating gratings, half-bricks, tins, etc., removed from underground traps. These objects are put into the shafts of the traps by young and not so young children and can only be removed, in some cases, by opening up the footpath and roadway at considerable expense.

Unless there is a structural fault, a drain will seldom choke with normal use. Much of the district inspectors' time would be saved and a great deal of inconvenience and nauseating unsightly nuisances prevented were the tenants and others to exercise restraint in the use or misuse of the domestic drains and sanitary fittings. During the year, 6,160 such nuisances were notified and removed.

The effect of the war-time restrictions on the repair to property is now being felt by owners and tenants. The proprietors of many properties fifty years old and upwards, through the absence of regular maintenance, are now, owing to high costs, unable to meet the resultant accumulation of repairs. This is particularly reflected in properties

within this age group, where a complete overhaul is the only answer to repeated complaints of rainwater flooding. Another feature of the neglect is the number of window sashes and frames found to be decayed and dilapidated. This is most marked in situations exposed to the prevailing winds and rain. The absence of a periodic protective coat of paint has shortened their lives by several years.

The number of properties abandoned by their owners grows every year. In addition, many insolvent properties are offered to the Corporation with or without price. Not all are accepted. Each property brings peculiar problems, as usually some major item of repair is required to maintain its life even for a few years. In most cases the roof requires to be stripped and reslated, and in many, one or more chimney-heads have been notified as unsafe. There are 21 tenement properties and five separate houses abandoned in the Division. The number of properties acquired and maintained by the Corporation totals 40.

The maintenance of these abandoned properties in a reasonably habitable condition falls to the Department. During the year 108 separate items of disrepair were remedied by the Housing and Works Department on request. These defects were the usual varied sort, the great majority being choked drains and leaking roofs where individual occupiers could not be held responsible.

The number and variety of complaints received during the year and their distribution throughout the wards can be seen from the accompanying analysis. All received attention, but not all could be said to have been dealt with to the satisfaction of the complainers, as a number were found to be outwith the purview of the Department.

The continuance of many nuisances over a period may not appear to have harmful effects on the persons exposed to them. They are tolerated and accepted. In every class of society, however, where the olfactory organs are assailed by foreign and unpleasant odours, harmful effects in varying degrees result. Of such complaints, 131 were registered during the year. It is not always possible, as is sometimes expected, to diagnose the smell immediately and locate its source. A great deal of work and investigation may be necessary before it is traced and remedied. One example of the varied types of complaints was from tenants on the upper flat of a tenement property where an offensive smell was perceptible on the upper stair landing and even in the houses. It was symptomatic of sewer gas but was not experienced at all times. After some investigation and tests it was traced to a defect in the property drainage system. A disconnecting trap at the rear entrance to the close

had been fitted in reverse by the tradesman, with the result that the shaft of the trap acted as a "Blow Off" instead of a "Fresh Air Inlet." During certain wind directions the foul smell was carried into the well of the common stair. The defect was put right and the nuisance ceased.

The nuisance of the impounded sewage polluted water of the Mallsmire Burn has not yet been remedied. Further efforts during the year failed to make much progress towards a satisfactory solution. It is appreciated there are many legal issues involved and practical difficulties to be overcome. The matter is being pursued.

The total number of nuisances recorded during the year was 6,160, in connection with which 66,613 inspections were carried out. The difficulty of having nuisances removed expeditiously is reflected in the 83 statutory notices in terms of Section 20 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, issued to proprietors in default. While every effort was made to have the work of remedying the nuisances carried out by appeals, it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings in five instances. In four cases the Corporation were authorised by the Sheriff to carry out the work. The remedying of the nuisance of a defective roof in the fifth case was carried out by the proprietor who carries on a slater's and plasterer's business.

NUISANCES DEALT WITH IN 1955.

			WARD							
Nuisance			26	25	35	36	33	34	37	Total
Stair Cleansing	...	...	143	71	30	44	43	34	6	371
Choked Drain	...	...	175	175	47	35	38	42	22	534
Disrepair	...	...	308	442	85	74	81	85	25	1,100
Flooding	...	...	70	110	24	7	2	—	3	216
Defective Chimneys	...	...	58	90	37	22	19	13	12	251
Smells	...	...	38	34	16	14	15	13	1	131
Dirty Houses	...	...	7	7	3	2	3	1	—	23
Housing Conditions, etc., (Memos.)	...	...	23	8	5	2	2	7	7	54
Bugs, Insects, etc.	...	...	57	108	24	25	10	8	3	235
Noise	...	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Total			879	1,045	274	225	213	203	79	2,918

Multiple Occupancies.—Routine visits to many of the sub-let houses brought to light many nuisances and unsatisfactory housing conditions. It was considered that a survey similar to that carried out some years ago was desirable in order to obtain a complete picture of the situation.

The survey was confined to the Gorbals municipal ward which contains numerous large houses. In the halcyon days these houses of from five to nine apartments were occupied by single families who have since moved to the suburbs or elsewhere. Now there is a family in almost every room.

Under controlled conditions sub-letting would present no problem ; in fact, it would be of considerable value in accommodating many families in reasonable comfort who are unable to obtain or keep a home of their own. At present in its uncontrolled state sub-letting as practised in this ward has many unsatisfactory, insanitary and undesirable features. Few principal tenants show any interest other than a pecuniary one in their houses and rarely visit unless to uplift rents. The result is that the properties deteriorate, predisposing to a lowering of the living standards of the occupiers.

One hundred and eighty-nine houses were inspected, of which 136 were found to be partly sub-let and 53 completely sub-let. No house was included where one lodger family only was in occupancy. The number of houses and the number of occupancies are as follows :—

Apartments ...	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Houses ...	1	15	51	71	48	2	1	= 189
Total Number of Apartments ...				...	...	...	...	=916
Number of Apartments Sub-let ...				...	...	...	...	=636
The Average Number of Persons per House ...							...	= 12·1
The Average Number of Persons per Apartment							...	= 2·2

A number of the houses are alleged to be furnished. For the most part they are scantily equipped and would fall far short of the standards for farmed-out houses set by the bye-laws. A fair example of the furnishing provided would appear to consist of a bedstead, a table, a dresser and two chairs.

	Furnished	Unfurnished	Total
Number of Apartments	128	508	636

The rent charged for apartments varies from 10s. to 30s. and over per week, which for the most part is exorbitant and out of all proportion to the comfort and accommodation provided.

Number of Apartments rented 10s. to 20s. Weekly	...	= 310
Number of Apartments rented 20s. to 30s. Weekly	...	= 256
Number of Apartments rented over 30s. Weekly	...	= 70

While it could be said the majority of the occupied apartments were clean, a large number were classed as "border-line" and too many were found to be dirty. While every reasonable excuse is made

for the conditions found owing to the absence of an adequate water supply and suitable washing facilities, the unclean state of several of the apartments was unwarranted.

The parts used in common were found to be in need of cleansing in numerous cases. Not only were the floors of many water-closet compartments and common internal lobbies dirty, but the walls and ceilings were also found in an unclean condition.

				Clean	Fair	Dirty
Common Stairways	...	...	...	65	58	38
Internal Lobbies and W.C. Compartments	...			110	45	32

The condition of the separately occupied apartments was as follows :—

Clean	Fair	Dirty	Total
748	116	52	= 916

The following is a summary of the action taken in respect of the unclean conditions found.

Notices issued to cleanse and redecorate walls and ceilings of parts used in common	...	...	...	...	21
Notices to cleanse dirty beds, bedding and apartments	...				4
Verbal warning to cleanse apartments	...	...	...		52
Verbal warning to cleanse stairways	...	...	...		38
Verbal warning to cleanse lobbies	...	...	...		32

Court proceedings were instituted in two instances for failure to cleanse the common stairway.

Disrepair was most noticeable in the parts used in common—water-closet compartments and common lobbies—particularly in respect of broken wall and ceiling plaster. In many of the occupied apartments the defects were mainly broken window glass and decayed and badly fitting window sashes. Eight individual houses have been abandoned by their owners. In these the disrepair is considerable as a result of neglect and lead pipes stolen and common sanitary fittings destroyed by vandals.

Twenty complaints of rat infestation and eight of bug infestation were registered during the investigation. Appropriate action was taken in all cases.

The standard of adequacy of water supply for sub-tenants was taken to consist in water being available in one or more of the following ways—(a) in the sub-tenant's apartment; (b) from an unoccupied kitchen; (c) from a bath, lavatory basin or sink in a compartment not

containing a water-closet ; or (d) from some other suitable and readily accessible situation within the house. Only 13 houses reached the minimum standard. Five hundred and six families use a fitting either in the bathroom also containing the water-closet or in the occupied kitchen. In the former, the adverse psychological and physical effects need not be stressed ; in the latter the availability of the supply is at the discretion of the occupier. The survey revealed that in several houses the occupiers of kitchens were away from home or working most of the day, thus putting out of reach the only available supply of water. This necessitates the storing of water by the other occupants in receptacles, which, from a public health point of view, is most undesirable. In principle, this practice is deprecated, but some sympathy must be given to the occupiers of the kitchens who refuse to leave their living apartments and belongings at the mercy of the others. Efforts were made to improve such conditions where found, but in the absence of legislation they were unavailing.

In general the standard of cleanliness of the common parts of the houses was poor. This applies particularly to the walls and ceilings of the internal common lobbies and w.c. compartments. Here again efforts were made by letters and service of notices on tenants and proprietors to clean up the houses. In only five cases was the work carried out.

It is unfortunate that the definition of " Occupier " in the Glasgow Police Act does not include the Principal Tenant or the Proprietor who lives elsewhere. After consultation with the Procurator Fiscal three cases were withdrawn on the grounds of incompetency. These persons, while deriving financial benefit, appear to show little interest in the condition of their properties.

The Glasgow Police (Amendment) Act, 1890, Section 30, enacts that the owner of every house into which water has not been introduced shall provide an ample supply convenient for such house together with a sink and waste pipe connected to the sewer. The Water (Scotland) Act, 1946, enacts similarly. These requirements were met in the houses as originally occupied, but owing to the change in the mode of occupancy an ample and suitable supply is not now available at all times.

To gain control of sub-let houses it would appear that the only course open is to declare them as " houses-let-in-lodgings " and exercise the powers laid down in the bye-laws.

Another noticeable feature of the survey was the number of houses occupied wholly or partly by Asiatics—Pakistanis and Indians. The number has increased steadily during the past six years and there is every likelihood of a still further increase. It is not possible to estimate the Asiatic population in the ward nor even to give the number of houses occupied by them, as many, no doubt, occupy houses in different parts of the area and elsewhere. Indians are the owners of 33 houses and tenants of 17. Of these, 20 are wholly sub-let and occupied by coloured people and 30 are occupied partly by coloured people and partly by white. The standard of cleanliness was generally fair, although six were dirty. A number of the Indians now have their families living here and many of the women continue to wear their native colourful mode of dress which contrasts favourably with the European style. This coloured colony has established itself in the area of Nicholson Street, South Portland Street, and Abbotsford Place.

The houses surveyed were located in the following streets :—

		No. of Houses			No. of Houses
Nicholson Street	...	82	Cumberland Street	...	2
Abbotsford Place	...	30	Eglinton Street	...	5
South Portland Street	...	32	Crown Street	...	7
Hospital Street	...	8	Lawmoor Street	...	2
Oxford Street	...	6	Cleland Street	...	1
Norfolk Street	...	6	McKinlay Street	...	1
Adelphi Street	...	4	Peebles Street	...	1
Ballater Street	...	2			
			Total	...	189

Rodent Control.—The number of rodent infested premises treated shows an increase from last year of 375. This is the result of an intensive campaign to exterminate rats from the ground floor houses in areas where they are pandemic. It was surprising to find that many occupiers of rat-infested houses made no complaint of such to the Department. They seemed to accept the presence of rats as one other hazard to be “put up with.” Owing to the difficulties of rat-proofing, the unavailability of recurring infestation in many properties is unfortunate. Where possible, however, property owners carried out varying degrees of work and on the whole were most co-operative. Where the means of ingress are above ground, proofing costs are trifling, but where entry is not visible a considerable amount of work and money may be involved to find one small hole, the filling of which may only amount to coppers.

An increase was noted in the number of colonies found burrowing in the common earth courts of tenement properties. Several areas which had been completely cleared and consolidated were in the course of a few weeks' time again found to be active. The reasons for this are not hard to find ; the soft earth of the courts and underneath ashbin recesses make good nesting places, and the unsocial habits of a section of the population of throwing scraps of unwanted foodstuffs on to the courts or carelessly into the ashbin recesses provide a plentiful supply of food.

As there was a marked increase in the number of minor infestations in the Gorbals and Hutchesontown wards, it was decided to carry out a treatment of the sewers within the area affected. A survey was carried out and tests baits laid in ten per cent. of the sewer manholes in the area bounded by Adelphi Street to the north, Caledonia Road to the south, Florence Street to the west, and Waddell Street/Sandyfaulds Street to the east. Three sub-areas were formed for ease of working. Commencing in Florence Street at Adelphi Street the work was continuous throughout. The test baits revealed that certain sections were heavily infested, others were moderately infested, and a small section was clear. The heaviest infested section was between Adelphi Street, Florence Street, Caledonia Road, Camden Street and Commercial Road. Seventy-four poison baiting points were set up and all but four showed evidence of " takes " in varying degrees.

In every such treatment the number of rats killed cannot be accurately determined as the bodies are washed away or the rats die underground in burrows and disused branches. As the estimated kill of 284 rats was not positive, no record of this number is made in the total for the year.

The campaign was regarded as successful, and appreciation of the City Engineer's co-operation and the willing assistance of his sewer staff is here recorded.

Rats do not live in the sewers but in disused branches and in the earth immediately outside the sewers, entering and leaving through defective drain openings. With the number of demolished properties growing, so also will the amount of suitable harbourage for rats, as the drain from the property to the sewer is never uplifted during demolition. This is unfortunate as every property thus treated provides an additional long snug nesting tunnel for many rats and the drain may be used as a means of access to other properties.

It should be made obligatory that drains from demolished properties be uplifted and sealed at the sewer.

RODENT CONTROL OPERATIONS, 1955.

	Infestation Treated	Rats				Mice				Summary		
		Trapped	Gassed	Premises Total		Infestation Treated	Total		Premises Proofed	Total		Total Premises Kill Proofed
				Poisoned	Kill		Kill	Proofed		Infestations	Kill	
Dwelling Houses ...	496	360	—	1,780	415	2,140	40	180	25	536	2,320	440
Basement, Cellars and Out- Buildings ...	230	60	70	1,680	160	1,810	—	—	—	230	1,810	160
Shops (General) ...	55	20	—	240	40	260	3	40	3	58	300	43
Food Premises ...	38	33	—	201	29	234	6	96	2	44	330	31
Business Premises ...	34	102	60	402	18	564	3	16	3	37	580	21
Other Premises ...	4	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	4	10	—
Sewers* ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Stables ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	858	585	130	4,303	662	5,018	52	332	33	910	5,350	695

* Includes 23 sewers

Factories, etc., in South-Eastern Division, 1955.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948										Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897									
Ward	No. on Register as at 31.12.55				New Registrations				Removals		Catering Establishments		Workplaces						
	Bakehouses				Bakehouses				Bakehouses		Total New Rem.	Total New Rem.	Total New Rem.	Total New Rem.					
	M.	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.	N.M.					M.	N.M.			
25	...	48	7	11	3	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	19	—	—	7	—	—
26	...	211	37	22	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	32	—	—	64	2	—
33	...	53	13	9	1	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	4	—	—	13	—	—
34	...	80	5	5	4	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	7	1	2	8	—	2
35	...	48	4	7	3	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	12	—	1	14	—	—
36	...	27	8	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	—	1	7	1	—
37	...	31	6	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	6	1	—
Totals	...	498	80	63	14	11	1	1	—	8	5	2	2	84	1	5	119	4	2

Underground Bakehouse : Ward 26. Occupiers—Boyd & Dunn, 347 Thistle Street, Glasgow, C.5. Mechanical.
Included in above totals.

Factories Act, 1937.—The foregoing table shows the distribution of the factories and other places where persons are employed in the Division. During the first half of the year visits to the workplaces were of necessity curtailed owing to the shortage of qualified staff. The arrival later of the assistant housing inspectors made possible the release of the experienced staff to overtake some of the arrears. The number of visits made to factories was 365 and to shops was 266.

Dietetic Water Storage Cisterns.—After a lapse of three years, every dietetic water storage cistern in the tenemental properties was inspected and action taken where the cisterns were found dirty and not in conformity with the bye-laws in terms of the Glasgow Police Acts. Four hundred and ninety-nine cisterns were inspected and 400 intimations issued where necessary. As the survey was carried out in the last few weeks of the year, no record of the number cleaned was compiled for inclusion in this report.

Insect Infestation.—In this connection, 1,059 visits were made to houses for inspection and identification of insect pests. Most were of the more common types—bugs, cockroaches, and wood-boring beetles—and a few were of the harmless garden insects or variety of midge fly. The Disinfestation Unit treated 1,056 apartments.

Housing.—The decision, during the year, to accelerate the closing and demolition of unfit houses was greeted with considerable satisfaction. The allocation of 1,000 houses in the next three years will mean the clearance of many of the worst houses in the Division. It is unfortunate that every property represented cannot be subject to a Demolition Order. Where business premises occupy part of the building, i.e., shops on the ground floor, a Closing Order must be applied. This means that many empty and derelict properties will remain standing indefinitely and open to abuse unless the proprietors are willing and able to demolish voluntarily.

The houses dealt with during the year are as follows :—

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950.

Address	C.O. or D.O.	No. of Houses	No. of Persons	Date
302/340 Nitshill Road	D.O.	16	44	February
19 Dove Street	D.O.	1	1	February
5/7 Birness Street	D.O.	12	55	March
9, 19, 20, 24 Prince Edward St.	C.O.	10	27	April
24 Nicholson Street	C.O.	9	48	June
5 Thistle Street	D.O.	22	90	June
49 Adelphi Street	C.O.	22	90	June
Darnley House	D.O.	1	5	June
269 Eglinton Street	D.O.	13	55	October
7 Kelty Street	D.O.	9	34	October
9 Kelty Street	C.O.	11	43	October
21 Surrey Street	D.O.	19	64	October
18/22 Errol Street	D.O.	25	67	December
28 Errol Street	C.O.	24	80	November
217/9 Commercial Road	D.O.	18	65	December
Total		<u>212</u>	<u>768</u>	

In addition to the above, thirteen of the fourteen remaining tenants in the ex-prisoner-of-war camp in Patterson Road were rehoused. The huts were demolished on vacation.

HOUSES CLOSED BY ACTION OF THE MASTER OF WORKS.

Address	No. of Houses	No. of Persons	
57B Norfolk Street	16	44	
189 Nicholson Street	8	75	
28 Surrey Street	3	13	Fire
296/300 Shawbridge Street	1	5	
709 Aikenhead Road	1	4	
Cottage, Prospecthill Road	1	3	
178 Battlefield Road	5	20	Fire
Total	<u>35</u>	<u>164</u>	

The removal of the tenants from and the demolition of the properties in the Gorbals (Commercial Road) Clearance Area continued during the year. The following properties were dealt with :—

Address	No. of Houses	No. of Persons
239/237 Rutherglen Road	6	22
158 Lawmoor Street	5	28
150 Lawmoor Street	7	30
138 Lawmoor Street	1	3
92 Lawmoor Street	1	4
80 Lawmoor Street	8	42
72 Lawmoor Street	7	35

Not all of the properties within the prescribed Clearance Area had been demolished by the end of the year, and three properties at the

north-east corner were still occupied. It is expected that the complete area will be levelled during 1956.

HOUSING (REPAIRS & RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954.

As events proved, no mass applications for certificates of disrepair were received during the year. After the first spate in the latter part of 1954, mainly sponsored by Associations, the number of applications fell to a steady trickle and they were dealt with expeditiously by the staff. The few practical and administrative snags met with were easily smoothed out with the willing co-operation of the proprietors of properties.

The purpose of the Act was to permit house rents to be increased, subject to specified conditions, to enable landlords to repair and maintain their properties in a reasonably habitable condition. It is claimed that the majority of landlords are unable to meet the conditions justifying an increase, particularly proviso of the first schedule to the Act, which demands that three-fifths of the rent recoverable during the 12 months immediately preceding the notice of increase shall have been spent on repairs to the house. Only a small percentage of tenants have received notice of increase.

Decrowded Houses.—Of the 1,146 tenants rehoused by the City Factor, 553 were overcrowded. In 437 subsequent tenancies the overcrowding was removed, in 80 it was reduced, in 16 it was unchanged, and in 20 cases it was increased.

New Houses.—During the year the following houses were completed.

			1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.
Simshill ...	...	...	—	—	76	23	73
Earlspark ...	...	...	—	—	12	12	—
Arden ...	...	...	—	—	232	117	—
Muirend ...	...	...	—	—	—	20	8
Auldhouse ...	...	...	6	—	—	—	—
Eastwood ...	...	...	6	—	—	—	—
Toryglen ...	...	...	20	—	26	—	—
Briar Road ...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—
Castlemilk ...	...	...	—	—	1,298	532	90
			<hr/> 32	<hr/> —	<hr/> 1,644	<hr/> 705	<hr/> 171

Total=2,552

Four large single houses were sub-divided to make in each case two separate houses :—

- 38 Queen's Drive—into two four-apartment houses.
- 39 Monreith Road—into two four-apartment houses.
- 53 Langside Drive—into two four-apartment houses.
- 9 Lethington Avenue—into two three-apartment houses.

HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954.

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY UNDER
PART II OF THIS ACT BETWEEN 1ST JANUARY, 1955, AND
31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

I. <i>Certificates of Disrepair issued under Section 18 (1) :</i>	(a)	(b)	Total
Number of Applications for Certificates ...	170	165	335
Number Granted	19	55	74
Number Refused	97	86	183
Number Withdrawn or still under Consideration	54	24	78
Number of Applications for Revocation of Certificates*	45	15	60
Number Granted	44	13	57
Number Refused	—	—	—
Number Withdrawn or still under Consideration	1	2	3

* Includes applications for revocation of Sanitary Certificate issued under the pre-1954 Act procedure but still in force at 30th August, 1954.

(a) Dwelling-houses which have been subject to a notice of repairs increase of rent under Part II of the 1954 Act.

(b) Dwelling-houses which have **not** been subject to the notice of repairs increase of rent under the 1954 Act but in respect of which permitted increase of rent is recoverable under Section 2 (1) (c) and (d) of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.

II. *Certificates as to Service of Notice under Section 7
of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, issued under
Section 18 (2) of the 1954 Act* Nil.

Work by Nurse Inspectors.—The life of a practising nurse is one of self-sacrifice and dedication to the ministrations of the sick in body and mind. In a large Department such as ours there must be specialisation, each section dealing with the day by day problems of the health and welfare of the city's population. To that section of the nursing staff attached to the sanitary divisions and known departmentally as "Housing," there falls the duty, among other things, of supervising the care of the aged and infirm who are known to be living at home in unsatisfactory conditions. This service, though perhaps less "spectacular" or "glamorous" than others, is indeed one of infinite importance and value to the community. No praise is too high for its members who carry out their ministrations in circumstances with sympathy, courage and determination. The cases notified are aged; some suffer from physical disability of body or mind or both; most are incontinent and all are in need of attention and care.

Intimation of such cases reaches the Department from many sources, i.e., well-meaning neighbours, anonymous letters, religious bodies and others. All are given attention and their homes cleaned, bed and bedding washed and disinfected, medical attention arranged for where necessary, regular visits made and hospital accommodation sought in deserving cases.

There are 52 such old persons known to be living at home in the Division, for whom 120 periodic compassionate washings were granted during the year. In eight instances it was found necessary to arrange with the Cleansing Department to remove accumulations of refuse and filth; thereafter cleaners were engaged to wash and clean the apartments. Nine hundred and twenty-five visits were made in this connection.

House Visitation.—Under this heading 6,202 visits were made to all classes of houses. In the ordinary private dwellings 1,121 visits were recorded, when five houses were found to be dirty and there were four within which the bed and bedding were found dirty.

In the intermediate and rehousing schemes constant vigilance is maintained to ensure a satisfactory standard of cleanliness. There still appears to be that hard core of incorrigibles who are incapable of responding to persuasion and only clean their houses satisfactorily under threat. Four thousand, four hundred and forty-three visits were made to housing scheme houses, when six were found dirty and 634 classed as fair. Bug-infestation was found in three, which were dealt with by the Department's Disinfestation Unit.

Inspection of School Children.—One hundred and one visits were made to schools for the examination of children. The following analysis shows the tabulation results :—

		Examined	Infested	Infected	Fleas	Dirty
Boys	...	4,329	47	240	15	87
Girls	...	4,400	112	554	14	73
Total	...	<u>8,729</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>796</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>160</u>

Of the 825 children found to be clean on re-examination, only 21 had been cleaned by the Corporation.

WILLIAM RAE,
Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

The introduction of unqualified staff during May assisted mainly in the inspection of districts for the detection and removal of nuisances and booking cases of infectious disease, but the staffing position is unsatisfactory and still inadequate to cover all aspects of the sanitary inspectors' duties.

New house building in the division has practically ceased but a welcome start was made in dealing with unfit houses in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950. Rehousing the tenants is a slow process and by the end of the year only 39 of the 198 houses represented had been closed. Twenty-four houses were also closed from representations made in 1954 and a complete summary of houses closed and/or demolished is detailed later in the report.

Nuisance Detection and Removal.—The fine weather during the summer prevented many complaints of defective roofs and in some instances probably prolonged the life of the older properties. The majority of the inspectors' time is spent on nuisance work and the removal of nuisances becomes more difficult as the cost of property repairs increases. Most owners of the poorer properties refuse to do major repairs with the result that court action is taken. Often the Corporation are authorised to do the work and are given decree for the cost of repairs. Where the cost is large it is doubtful if the total sum involved will ever be recovered. In the course of the year 135 Section 20 Notices were issued and in 12 instances Court proceedings were necessary.

Environmental conditions were maintained at the highest possible level. 110,612 visits were made for the enforcement of the various statutes and investigation of infectious disease, resulting in 14,594 nuisances being removed.

HOUSING.

Overcrowding.—The number of houses decrowded during the year was 681, a decrease of 66 from the previous year. The re-visit for particulars of the new tenant's family has sometimes to be made on a number of occasions due to tenants out working or the house being offered for sale. The houses in which overcrowding was abated numbered 563 (82·67 per cent.) and 118 houses or 17·33 per cent. were again overcrowded.

General.—The decline in house building in the division continues and only 43 new houses were completed during the year. A further 6 houses were obtained from the sub-division of existing large houses.

NEW HOUSES COMPLETED.

By New Building—

Ward	Address	No. of Houses	Size of Houses						Remarks
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
31	Sandwood Road	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	Primary School Janitor's House
32	90 Kenmure Street	...	8	—	—	—	8	—	Police Flats
	68/110 Maxwell Drive	22	—	—	—	22	—	—	Privately owned semi-detached villas
	Shawmoss Road	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	Privately owned semi-detached villa
	Titwood Road	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	Privately owned semi-detached villa
	3/5, 4/6 Woodrow Circus	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	Privately owned semi-detached villas
	4/14 Woodrow Road	...	6	—	—	—	6	—	Privately owned semi-detached villas
Total ...		...	43	—	—	—	40	3	—

By Sub-Division—

Ward	Address	No. of Houses	Size of Houses						Remarks
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
32	33 Aytoun Road	...	2	—	—	—	1	—	1 From 1 house of 11 apartments
	37 Aytoun Road	...	2	—	—	—	—	2	10 From 1 house of apartments
	358 Albert Drive	...	3	—	—	2	1	—	14 From 1 house of apartments
	10 Dalziel Drive	...	2	—	—	—	—	1 1	11 From 1 house of apartments
	218 Nithsdale Road	...	2	—	—	—	—	2	10 From 1 house of apartments
Total ...		...	11	—	—	2	2	5	2

NUMBER OF HOUSES CLOSED AND/OR DEMOLISHED DURING 1955.

			Size of Houses					Total
			1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.		
Represented as Unfit	...	...	18	43	1	1		63
Dangerous Building	...	...	4	16	19	3		42
Voluntary Closing by Factor	...	...	8	6	—	—		14
Absorbed into Business Premises	...	...	4	2	1	—		7
Abandoned Property	...	...	1	1	—	—		2
Property acquired by Corporation	...	...	—	1	—	—		1
Industrial Development*	...	...	2	36	—	—		38
			37	105	21	4		167

* Houses (in Ward 30) being closed and demolished to make way for further development of Stephens' Shipbuilding Yard.

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954.—The initial rush in the number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair has now subsided and the earlier promise of the above Act has not been fulfilled.

Few owners are increasing rents and then only in the good properties where, if applications are made for Certificates, only minor repairs are required to make the houses in "good and tenantable repair." Some owners have attempted to increase rents in the poorer properties and this has proved economic suicide because of the number of applications that follow. The result is that a reduction in rent is made and no work done. Nuisance work in the Certificates is pursued and often Court action is necessary to have the work completed.

The following table shows the result of applications made during the year.

HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954.
APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR, 1955.

	(a)	(b)	Total
Number of Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	64	136	200
Number Granted	19	113	132
Number Refused	41	18	59
Number Cancelled	4	5	9
Number of Applications for Revocation	26	12	38
Number Granted	24	10	34
Number Refused	1	1	2
Number Cancelled	1	1	2

(a) Dwelling-houses which have been subject to a notice of repairs increase of rent under Part II of the 1954 Act.

(b) Dwelling-houses which have **not** been subject to the notice of repairs increase of rent under the 1954 Act but in respect of which permitted increase of rent is recoverable under Section 2 (1) (c) and (d) of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.

There were no applications for Certificates of Repair.

Housing Survey.—The end of the re-survey of all houses in the Division is in sight and towards the close of the year Wards 30 and 31 were completed.

These Wards contain a high percentage of good privately-owned and local authority houses. Next year it will be possible to give the revised Divisional total of houses and draw comparison with the survey of 1943.

Rodent Control.—There was a decrease from the previous year in the number of premises found infested, although the actual kill of rats and mice increased. This was due to an increase in the number of major infestations and to two reservoir infestations. The percentage increase in the kill of rats and mice was 13 and 150 per cent. respectively.

The following table gives a summary of the operations completed during the year.

RODENT CONTROL OPERATIONS UNDERTAKEN DURING 1955.

Type of Premises.	No. Visited	No. of Premises found infested	Type of Infestation Light Reservoir Major	Rodents Rats	Destroyed Mice	No. of Visits made regarding destruction and proofing	No. proofed to satisfaction of Department
Dwelling Houses, Basement Cellars and Back Courts ...	205	156	135	21	577	691	38
General Factories ...	14	12	5	7	273	31	1
Food Factories ...	4	4	3	1	24	74	1
General Shops ...	7	4	3	1	47	—	2
Food Shops ...	9	7	5	2	12	106	2
Public Houses ...	5	5	4	1	66	1	2
Churches and Halls ...	4	4	4	—	32	—	2
Offices and Institutions ...	9	7	5	2	16	123	2
General Warehouses ...	2	2	2	—	19	—	—
Railway Arches & Embankment ...	2	2	1	1	145	—	—
Gardens (Parks Dept.) ...	3	3	1	2	76	—	—
Playing Field ...	1	1	1	—	8	—	—
Sewage Works ...	1	1	1	—	10	—	—
Sewers ...	4	3	—	2	172	—	—
Total	270	211	170	2	1,477	1,026	50

Limewashing of Closes and Stairs.—During the year 8,893 visits were made, 1,329 notices served and 1,552 properties cleansed, including 324 done voluntarily by owners. In all 92 per cent. of the total notices issued were completed before the end of the year. The remainder have all been ordered to tradesmen and should be completed early in the new year.

Cleansing of Common Stairs and Passages.—Rotation Cards were again issued in the rehousing schemes with the result that the number of complaints received from tenants is small. In three instances it was found necessary to take Court action and in each case this was successful. 3,084 visits were made during the year.

Factories.—The number of inspections is still not as it should be owing to the staffing position and it is hoped to cover more thoroughly next year those districts in which unqualified staff are working. There was a slight decrease in the number of factories in the division and where contraventions of the Act were found they were quickly dealt with.

There are 28 persons on the outworkers list notified in terms of Section 110 of the Act and these workers were visited on 94 occasions.

Storage Cisterns.—Storage Cisterns used for dietetic purposes were inspected towards the end of the year and the majority of these have already been cleansed as a result of notices served. The remainder have been ordered to tradesmen who will give early attention.

Septic Tanks.—The septic tank installations were inspected during the year and defects found speedily remedied. The installations at Hawkhead Mental Hospital and at Stephen's Recreation Ground (Coila Park) were disconnected from the drainage systems and connections made to sewers. The total number of septic tanks in the Division is 23.

Drainage.—The lack of new house building has reduced work in this field considerably. Most trouble in new work was experienced with the City Architect who often does not consult this department before plans are put into operation. Disputes arose, and after several meetings it is hoped that a better understanding will prevail. The main points in which differences of opinion exist are in (a) the two-pipe system and single-stack (simplified one-pipe system) systems of plumbing, and, (b) the use of the intercepting trap between the property drain and the sewer.

The single-stack system is being adopted by the City Architect in the newly constructed schemes and unbiased consideration should be given to this system for future development on account of the reduced cost involved. Provided the British Standard Code of Practice is followed, there should be no risk in applying the system.

The fact that intercepting traps are now omitted in the new schemes places a severe test on a new system of plumbing and therefore design and efficiency in carrying out the work must be of the highest standard. Although informed opinion does not attribute epidemics to drain or sewer air there is no reason for houses to smell because of traps becoming unsealed.

It will be interesting to learn the nature of complaints (if any) which are received about the plumbing or drainage during the pioneer period.

Piggeries.—There are two licensed piggeries in the Division operated by the Western Regional Hospital Board. They are of modern design and well maintained.

Other Premises.—Common Lodging House, Offensive Trades, Rag Flock, Public Baths, Brokers, Places of Public Entertainment, Tents, Vans and Sheds, Stables and Dungpits, Squatters were inspected as often as shortage of staff permitted and contraventions, where present, were attended to.

Nurse Inspectors.—During the year 9,583 primary visits were made to rehousing and intermediate houses when 8 were found to be dirty and 1,952 fair.

Schools were visited on 88 occasions and of 10,300 children examined, 757 boys and 1,279 girls were found to be infected with nits. The number of children found dirty was 54, 6 girls and 48 boys.

Visits to aged persons were 907 and while this is less than last year this type of work requires a great deal of tact, kindness and consideration by the Nurse and co-operation from the person being visited.

A number of these old folks are no longer with us, some are being helped by Church organisations after approach by the Nurse, and home helps are provided for others.

W. B. EASTON,
Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

During 1955 eight firms applied for registration of their premises, certificates being granted in each case, and twenty-four firms were removed from the register as their premises were no longer being used for upholstering purposes. The total number of registered firms in Glasgow at the end of the year, therefore, was 81, compared to 97 in 1954.

Twelve licences were renewed in respect of premises manufacturing or storing flock, but one firm cancelled its licence during the year, leaving eleven licensed firms on the register at 31st December, 1955. In addition, one application for a licence to manufacture flock was made at the end of the year but this will not be issued until 1956.

Division				Registered Premises	Licensed Premises
Central	...	...	...	21	3
Northern	...	...	...	13	—
Eastern	...	...	...	19	3
South-Eastern	...	...	...	17	5
South-Western	...	...	...	11	—
				81	11

DISINFECTION.

This Section is not only responsible for the disinfection of premises, clothing, books, etc., but also assists the public by the loan of equipment and the supply of materials so that in suitable cases they may themselves carry out cleaning and whitewashing.

Disinfection of Premises.—The table shows the number of premises and library and school books dealt with on account of infectious disease.

Houses, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	6,461
Houses whitewashed	...	...	...	...	—
Library and school books disinfected	...	...	...	...	1,015

The amount of material used for these purposes and also issued to the public is shown below.

Whiting	...	...	...	...	3,862 lbs.
Colour (dry)	...	...	...	...	486 lbs.
Brushes loaned	...	...	...	...	58
Disinfectant (crude)	...	...	...	...	124 galls.
Formaldehyde 40 per cent	...	...	...	...	109 galls.
Naphthalene Powder	...	...	...	...	1,824 lbs.

The number of houses disinfected shows a decrease of over 2,433 on the number dealt with last year which is largely accounted for by the reduction in the number of cases of infectious disease which occurred.

Disinfection of Second-Hand Clothing.—This Department also undertakes the disinfection of second-hand clothing for export to Eire and other countries abroad. The export of second-hand clothing to Africa, India, Eire, etc., was fairly steady in 1955. Seven hundred and eighty consignments were disinfected by officers of this Department or steam processed at one of the Disinfecting Stations. This compares with 718 consignments in 1954. Fees for certification totalled £533 5s. 3d., compared with £496 16s. 6d. in that year.

Disinfecting Stations.—A variety of material is washed and disinfected at the two Disinfecting Stations at Ruchill and Belvidere, chiefly clothing, bedding and bed linen from houses in which an infectious disease has occurred and including some from dirty houses and verminous persons. In the case of the infirm elderly compassionate washings are undertaken when necessary. Bedding and bedclothes, etc., from the Education Authority Holiday Camps, from Police Cells and from two Ambulance Associations are also dealt with. Work is also carried out for various branches of the Health and Welfare Service, viz., Day Nurseries, Old Folks' Homes, Clinics, etc., and for private firms exporting straw packing, second-hand clothing and rags, in respect of which a certificate of disinfection must be obtained from this Department. A much appreciated service is that offered to men living in lodging houses who may have their clothes cleaned while they themselves have a bath on the premises. The number of washings, etc., carried out at the two stations during 1955 was as follows :—

				Total	
				1955	1954
Number of washings	...	...	8,684	8,433	17,117
Average number per day	...	...	30.53	29.04	59.57
Articles washed and disinfected			315,280	310,342	625,622
				625,622	692,722

SECTION XV.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

The arrangements for the medical examination of Corporation employees for admission to the Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes continued as in previous years. Table No. 1 shows the distribution of these candidates by Department and Scheme.

During the year, 2,302 persons were medically examined. In all, 286 males and 65 females were rejected as unfit for admission to the schemes. In Table No. 2 the number of rejections are shown in relation to the clinical conditions found. The majority of those rejected were referred for specialist treatment and will be re-examined for entry to the appropriate scheme after their condition has been treated.

All persons examined were X-rayed at 20 Cochrane Street and this has resulted in the discovery and early treatment of many unsuspected cases of tuberculosis.

Thirty-four persons were examined for premature retirement due to illness. The clinical conditions leading to retirement are shown in Table No. 3. It is worth noting that heart disease was the reason for early retirement in almost half the persons examined.

During the year 30 special examinations were carried out. These included the assessment of certain employees for fitness to resume

their occupation after some illness or disability, and the assessment of certain employees to undertake special types of work.

The scheme by which B.C.G. vaccination was made available for Corporation employees under the age of 25 years was continued this year. The success of the scheme is indicated by the fact that 493 persons were tuberculin-tested, of which 131 received B.C.G. vaccination. This is more than four times the number dealt with last year.

The Occupational Health Unit is frequently consulted for advice by Corporation Departments and other organisations. During the year several investigations were carried out, of which the following were examples :—

An investigation into suspected irritation from foam slag cement in building employees.

An investigation into the provision and use of special protective clothing for certain out-door workers.

An investigation into an outbreak of dermatitis in a large factory in which the coolant was suspected.

Advice on the use of barrier creams, antiseptics and disinfectants.

A feature of this year's work has been the tuberculin-testing and X-raying of the clerical staffs of two Corporation Departments and one outside Authority. Investigations into the ventilation, heating and lighting standards of certain of the offices in which these employees worked, were also carried out and recommendations were made.

TABLE NO. 1

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

CONDUCTED AT COCHRANE STREET CLINIC DURING YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1955

Department	Super- annuation		Sick Pay		Entrance		Retiral		Special		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Architectural and Planning ...	47	8	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	53	12
Art Galleries and Museums ...	15	7	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	15	18
Baths ...	30	24	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	31	24
Blind Asylum ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Children's ...	2	17	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	18
City Analyst ...	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	2
City Assessor ...	3	13	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	5	17
City Chamberlain	8	26	—	—	5	17	1	—	—	—	14	43
City Factor ...	16	8	—	—	9	1	1	—	—	—	26	9
Cleansing ...	262	2	52	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	327	2
Curator's ...	3	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12
Education ...	60	178	—	159	9	58	—	5	—	2	69	402
Gas Board ...	10	6	134	—	26	14	1	—	5	—	176	20
Halls ...	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10
Highways ...	82	2	42	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	126	8
Housing and Works	179	6	35	—	2	5	—	—	1	—	217	11
Kelvin Hall ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Libraries ...	13	49	—	8	9	29	—	—	—	1	22	87
Luncheon ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Markets ...	41	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	10
Parks ...	97	—	67	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	169	—
Printing ...	12	17	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	12	19
Probation ...	9	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	5
Procurator Fiscal	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Office of Public Works ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	5	—
Registrar's ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sewage ...	9	—	9	—	1	—	3	—	11	—	33	—
Town Clerk ...	5	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	7	3
Water ...	53	4	25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	79	4
Weights & Measures	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	1
Veterinary Surgeon	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Health and Welfare	56	16	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	3	61	20
Outside Authorities and Unspecified	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	4
	1,039	424	365	192	78	140	26	8	20	10	1,528	774

TABLE NO. 2

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1955
CLINICAL CONDITIONS EXCLUDING THE CANDIDATES FROM THE SCHEMES

					Males	Females
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	87	23
Do. Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	1	—
Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	9	—
Other Lung Conditions	...	...	...	...	10	5
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	14	7
High Blood Pressure	...	...	...	...	26	7
Advanced Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	20	1
Hernia	...	...	...	...	23	1
Peptic Ulcer and Gastritis	...	...	...	...	22	3
Other Abdominal Conditions	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ear Conditions	...	...	...	...	22	5
Eye Conditions	...	...	...	...	3	—
Genito-urinary Defects	...	...	...	...	5	—
Gynaecological Conditions	...	...	...	...	—	1
Bone and Joint Disease	...	...	...	...	7	1
Skin Conditions	...	...	...	...	2	—
Obesity	...	...	...	...	4	5
Poor Physique	...	...	...	...	3	1
Neurological and Psychiatric Conditions	...	...	...	...	14	2
Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	...	7	—
Endocrine Conditions	...	...	...	...	2	1
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	3	—
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals	...	...	...	...	<u>286</u>	<u>65</u>

TABLE NO. 3

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1955
CLINICAL CONDITIONS CAUSING PREMATURE RETIREMENT

					Male	Female
Chronic bronchitis	...	...	...	...	5	1
Other lung conditions	...	...	...	...	1	—
Coronary thrombosis	...	...	...	...	6	—
Cardio-vascular degeneration	...	...	...	...	7	3
Cerebral haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	1	1
Neurological and psychiatric	...	...	...	...	3	—
Carcinoma	...	...	...	...	1	—
Bone and joint conditions	...	...	...	...	2	1
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	—	2
					<u>26</u>	<u>8</u>

SECTION XVI.

WELFARE SERVICES.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 1955 the Department continued its programme for the provision of additional residential accommodation for "persons who, by reason of age, infirmity, or any other circumstances, are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them" in terms of Section 21 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Two semi-detached houses adjacent to Scott House were adapted providing 24 additional beds, the extension being opened on 26th April, 1955.

A comprehensive scheme for the modernisation of Foresthall was commenced, particular attention being given to the special needs of those old people now classified as "frail ambulant," i.e., those who are not in need of hospital treatment but now need more attention than is ordinarily required by the residents in most of the small homes. Some progress was also made in connection with the construction of the first of the homes to be built by the Corporation since the 1948 Act came into operation.

At 31st December, 1955, residential accommodation was available in the following homes :—

		No. of Beds
Foresthall, 657 Edgefauld Road ...	(1,391 beds, of which 640 are at the disposal of the Western Regional Hospital Board) ...	751
Crookston, 837 Crookston Road ...	Wards ... 342 beds Annexe ... 14 beds Cottages ... 136 beds) ...	492
<i>Small Homes—</i>		
	Opened on	
Woodburn, 10 Cleveden Gardens ...	16 April, 1948 ...	28
Tayford, 33 Newark Drive ...	24th October, 1950	24
Stoneleigh, 48 Cleveden Drive ...	1st November, 1951	24
Redhills, 42 Sherbrooke Avenue ...	18th March, 1952	19
Woodmailing, 39 Sherbrooke Avenue ...	18th April, 1952 ...	20
Ailsa, 13 Turnberry Road ...	9th October, 1952 ...	26
Burnbank, 20 Burnbank Terrace ...	22nd April, 1953 ...	50
Scott House, 56 Langside Drive ...	19th May, 1953 } ...	39
Extension to Scott House ...	26th April, 1955 }	
Huntly Lodge, 33 Huntly Gardens ...	8th October, 1953 ...	36
Fairfield, 53 Sherbrooke Avenue ...	12th January, 1954	22
Macarthur House, 15 St. John's Road	1st June, 1954 ...	14

1,545

Foresthall, on 31st December, 1955, accommodated 499 residents in residential accommodation and 623 in the hospital section, a total of 1,122. The total number of admissions for the year was 944, while discharges numbered 636 and deaths 335. Including hospital cases the number of admissions over sixty years of age totalled 722, representing 72.6 per cent. of the total admissions as compared with 69.7 per cent. during 1954. The average age of admission for males was 65.1 and for females 66.6, the average age of death being 74.14 for males and 76.86 for females.

The policy of improving amenities within the home and redecoration and improvement of ward and sitting room accommodation has been continued. A probationary block has been completely renovated and when the first flat alterations were completed a new unit was opened there on 21st September for frail ambulant. The accommodation is on the same standard as in the Small Homes and provides on the male side a small ward with 14 beds and two double bedrooms with dining room, sitting room and adjoining bathrooms, and on the female side there is a small ward with 16 beds and two single bedrooms with dining room, sitting room and bathroom facilities. In furnishing this accommodation wooden beds have been provided as distinct from the metal frame beds in the original home and a wardrobe is available for each resident. The ground floor of this block was under reconstruction for opening early in 1956 providing similar improved accommodation for frail ambulant residents. In this block there is also an improved admission unit where all new cases can be examined by the Medical officers before being passed to the appropriate wards in the home.

The training school for assistant nurses, opened in May, 1954, had twenty-six pupils, those who commenced at the opening of the school being due to complete their training in June, 1956.

Football matches at *Foresthall* always proved popular with the ambulant residents and those who are fit are taken by bus to attend the matches played away from the home. Organised concerts during the winter months were well attended and appreciated by the residents. The shop, where tobacco, sweets, cakes, etc., may be purchased has been well patronised and the Television Hall with its 6ft. x 4ft. screen which was installed in June, 1953, being purchased from the profits of the shop, has been a great source of enjoyment to the residents and appears to have awakened lively interest in many residents who attend regularly.

Complete overhaul of the laundry plant has been carried out and a new drier and a press have been installed. All requirements of the home have been handled and over a million and a quarter pieces passed through the laundry this year.

It is to be regretted that owing to the failure of the Regional Hospital Board to provide sufficient institutional accommodation for mental defectives, over fifty mental defectives unsuitable for private guardianship are accommodated in Foresthall.

Crookston continues to provide a full and varied life for men and women of pensionable age and while there is always a waiting list for admission, particularly for the cottages, persons in urgent need of care are dealt with without delay. During the year 64 new residents were admitted to the Main Home and 25 were transferred from the Cottages to the main Home, 21 of these being able to return to their cottages after medical and nursing treatment. Twenty-six were transferred to Hospital or other Homes and 61 were admitted from Hospital or other Homes. During the year there were 94 deaths.

The residents enjoyed the excellent summer weather of 1955 and spent a great deal of time in the grounds, the bowling green and putting greens being very popular. The Women's Guild continues to be an attraction and membership has increased. Speakers attended most of the meetings of the Guild and at Christmas a special choral meeting was held. During the summer the Guild had two outings, one to Dunure and the other to Dunoon.

Church services conducted by Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen were well attended.

The number using the facilities provided in the tea room for residents and their visitors is increasing and the shop is always busy.

The Recreation and Social Club conducted by the residents themselves continues to arrange whist drives, domino tournaments, darts tournaments, etc., in the day rooms of the cottage section.

Burnbank has been fully occupied during the year and caters specially for the very frail ambulant residents, forming a useful link between Eventide Homes and Hospital Geriatric Services. A bed lift is available and certain alterations have been undertaken during the year to provide additional fire precautions.

There were 14 admissions from private dwellings during the year and 8 were admitted after treatment in Geriatric Wards in Hospitals, while 6 were admitted from other Corporation Homes for nursing care. Of these 4 were able to return to the small homes. Twelve were transferred to Hospital for nursing treatment and of these 8 were re-admitted to Burnbank. There were 12 deaths in the home.

Small Homes. The Small Homes have been fully occupied during the year. Ninety-seven residents were transferred to Hospital for treatment and of these 56 returned to the homes, 18 died in Hospital and a proportion of the remainder were transferred from Hospital to Crookston or Burnbank for additional nursing care. Thirty-nine were transferred direct from the Small Homes to Crookston or to the Frail Ambulant Unit at Foresthall. There were 120 new admissions and, in addition, 15 were admitted from Geriatric Wards. The average age of admission to the homes was 78 years and it is interesting to note that in Woodburn, which has been open since April, 1948, six of the original twenty-eight residents are still in the home and continue to enjoy remarkably good health ; two are 96 years of age.

Where ground is available putting greens are provided and these were very popular during the warm summer of 1955. While all residents do not play, all show an interest in watching the games and at visits during the summer it was common to find the residents sitting about the gardens.

During the winter months entertainments were arranged by voluntary artists in all the homes and thanks are due from the Department to all who entertained the residents both in the homes and in theatres, halls, etc.

All the homes are furnished on the same standard, hot and cold water being available in all bedrooms. Each resident has a single bed with bedside cabinet and bed light, wardrobe accommodation and the use of a dressing chest. All residents are free to go out and in as they desire but must intimate if they are to be away from the home over a period. Visitors are allowed at any time.

Two bus outings were provided by the Corporation for residents in the small Homes in August, one to Troon and the other to Crieff, each home being given the choice of tour they preferred. On both days the weather was excellent and high tea was provided en route.

Women residents are provided with wool and undertake the knitting of socks which are available for male residents who like handknitted socks. All residents are encouraged to take part in light domestic duties in the homes and to show an interest in the running of the households. Books are supplied to all homes by the Libraries Department and daily newspapers are available.

A full-time chiropodist who visits the homes in rotation is fully occupied during the year and his services are most beneficial to the residents.

During the year additional accommodation was provided by the opening of an extension to Scott House which increased the bed accommodation from 15 to 39. This extension comprises two adjoining semi-detached houses which were linked to the original home by a connecting corridor.

The site made available during 1954 in the Merrylee Housing Scheme for the erection of a new building was developed and during the year plans were approved, the first contracts placed and the actual work commenced. Sites have also been obtained for similar new buildings in the Housing Schemes at Drumchapel and Castlemilk, where hostels will be erected, and a further site has been obtained at Clevedon Road. Properties were also purchased for adaptation at 994 Great Western Road, where it is anticipated that 34 old people can be accommodated, and at 1 Lancaster Crescent, which will become a home for 19. Negotiations are also proceeding regarding the purchase of a nursing home in Albert Drive, Pollokshields.

The total number of applications received during the year for admission to Corporation Homes for the Aged was 1,047. In addition 42 applications were received for supplementary payment towards the maintenance of elderly persons admitted to Eventide Homes under the control of voluntary organisations and the number now assisted in such homes is 139.

Residential Accommodation for Handicapped Persons. The Department is also responsible for providing residential accommodation for persons other than the aged who are in need of it and a total of 29 handicapped persons were so accommodated in homes provided by voluntary organisations.

Registration and Inspection of Old Persons' Homes. Under the National Assistance (Registration of Homes) (Scotland) Regulations the Local Authority is required to inspect the registered homes, the sole or main object of which is the provision of accommodation for aged persons or for the blind, crippled or deaf and dumb. During the year one application was made for registration and was granted. In addition one registration was approved in respect of an application received during the previous year. One registered home was given up and one application made in 1954 was withdrawn. The total number of homes now registered is 17.

Temporary Accommodation. The problem of homeless families has continued to lessen during the year, the average daily occupancy being four persons as compared with nine during 1954.

Persons without a settled way of living. The number of persons without a settled way of living who were accommodated at Foresthall on behalf of the National Assistance Board averaged eight per night during the year. This is a slight increase over the previous year's figure. It is interesting to note that the heaviest age group in this class is between thirty and forty years of age.

WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED.

The Register of Handicapped Persons, apart from the Blind, Partially-Sighted, Deaf and Dumb and those on the Roll of Mental Defectives, shows an increase during the year of 183, the categories being as under :—

Amputations	23
Arthritis and rheumatism	53
Congenital malformations and deformities	52
Diseases of digestive and genito-urinary systems, heart and respiratory system (not tuberculosis) and of the skin ...	105
Hearing defects, total and partial deafness	292
Eye defects, other than above	3
Injuries and diseases (non-organic)	74
Psychoses and psycho-neuroses	29
Organic nervous diseases, epilepsy, etc.	178
Mental deficiency	104
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	8
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	14
Diseases and injuries not specified above	59

All registered cases have been visited, those requiring special care being more frequently visited. Home craft training has been obtained for a number and arrangements made to enable crippled persons to have holidays at the coast. There is close co-operation with the Medical Adviser for Scotland to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Seven handicapped persons were receiving residential training in various homes as under :—

Cripple Children's League, Glasgow	...	...	4
Searchlight Cripples' Workshops, Newhaven	...	...	1
Anton House, Broughty Ferry	...	...	1
Harlow Grange, Harrogate	...	...	1

Blind Persons. The total number of blind persons on the Department's Register at the end of 1955 was 2,204, including Blind Asylum Workers. This shows an increase of 65 over the previous year. Clinic attendances numbered 534 and the Ophthalmologists attached to the Clinic made 491 domiciliary visits. Examinations for the year totalled 1,025, including 165 re-examinations. Of the persons examined for the first time 525 were certified blind and 335 not blind. Of the total examined 340 were resident within the city area, 213 being certified blind and 127 not blind. Of the latter, 72 came into the category "Partially-sighted."

For the purpose of issuing transport passes all new enrolments within the city were notified to the Transport Department, as were all changes of address and deaths.

During the year nine persons on the Blind Register, five men and four women, commenced training in the Workshop of the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind.

On 1st June, 1955, the Welfare Services for the Blind, which had previously been undertaken by the Glasgow Mission to the Outdoor Blind as agents for the Corporation, were transferred to the direct control of the Department and eight Home Teachers to the Blind previously employed in the city by the Mission were transferred to the staff of the Department. Later in the year two additional Home Teachers were appointed.

There are fifteen registered Glasgow blind persons in homes for aged Blind for whom the Department accept financial responsibility and, in addition, there are 44 registered blind in Foresthall, 11 in Crookston and 12 in the Small Homes.

Four registered blind persons, two men and two women, were sent to Alwyn House, Ceres, during the year for social rehabilitation, the cost being met by the Department.

Home visitation has been undertaken by the Home Teachers of all registered blind except Blind Asylum Workers. Ten clubs, seven for men and three for women, are available in the various districts of the city and are well attended by blind persons able to leave their homes. Each club is open for one session per week, games, lectures and socials being arranged as well as visits to other clubs for the Blind. A Discussion Group met each Friday evening during the winter in the Department's offices, when well-known personalities gave lectures. The average attendance was approximately forty blind persons with active discussion following each lecture. Social nights were held on four evenings during the season. A special social gathering is arranged two evenings per month in the Y.M.C.A. at Bothwell Street for Deaf/Blind persons and the average attendance at this club is also forty. Two members of this club were unable to travel by public transport and as they have no friends to act as guides they were conveyed to and from the fortnightly meetings. Evening socials were held in alternate weeks in four districts in the city—north, south, east and west—concert parties being provided on a voluntary basis and the Department meeting travelling expenses. Tea was served for the blind persons, their guides and the concert parties, and the average attendance at these entertainments ranged from 250 to 300. Four dances were held during the winter months, the average attendance being 300, and blind persons paid for admission to these functions. Arrangements were also made for bowling tournaments during the summer months at Alexandra Park and Queen's Park and bus outings were arranged during the summer. An inter-city bowling match took place in Edinburgh between blind bowlers of Glasgow and those of Edinburgh. On this occasion the Edinburgh bowlers won.

Handicrafts are taught by the Home Teachers to home-bound persons and, in addition, handicraft classes were held in the Department's offices each Monday afternoon, instruction being given in rug making, stool seating, and various types of basket work. The average weekly attendance was 17. All those undertaking this training are provided with material valued at 10s. free of charge and thereafter meet the cost of their materials. Weekly classes were also held at the offices of the Mission to the Outdoor Blind and the Pearce Institute in Govan. Materials for all handicraft classes are kept in stock at Head Office and issued as required.

Prior to 1st June, 1955, blind persons who were provided with radios by the Mission were required to provide transport when any repair or replacement was required but the Department now arrange for any radio sets requiring repair to be uplifted from the home of the blind person, repaired and returned. New sets are also delivered by the Department.

All appliances for the Blind, such as Braille Learners' books, Braille writing frames, walking sticks, dominoes, etc., are kept in stock and supplied as required. No charge is made for any appliance and the first issue of white walking sticks is free.

Deaf Persons. Welfare services for deaf persons in the city⁴ are provided by the Mission to the Adult Deaf and Dumb and the St. Vincent After Care Society as agents of the Corporation. The Corporation give grants to these organisations towards the cost of their services.

Epileptics. Included in the General Register of Handicapped are 77 in the category Epileptics. Of these 41 are male and 36 female, the age grouping being as under :—

	M.	F.	Total
Aged 15-20 years	7	5	12
Aged 21-30 years	16	14	30
Aged 31-40 years	7	6	13
Aged 41-50 years	8	6	14
Over 50 years	3	5	8
	<u>41</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>77</u>

In addition, 45 were maintained as at 31st December, 1955, in homes as under :—

	M.	F.	Total
Foresthall	15	10	25
Colony for Epileptics, Bridge of Weir	6	12	18
Colony for Epileptics, Maghull, Liverpool	—	1	1
Colony for Epileptics, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks.	1	—	1
	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>45</u>

Nine cases were discharged from the Colony at Bridge of Weir during the year and it is satisfactory to note that of these four obtained employment as under :—

- Male (59), working as a painter in the Orphans' Homes, Bridge of Weir.
- Male (52), employed as a groundsman at Erskine Hospital, Bishopton.
- Male (18), employed as a nursery worker.
- Male (17), employed as a labourer at a piggery in Steps.

The other five are under supervision by this Department's welfare officers and live with relatives.

Twin sisters, after discharge from Maghull, were placed in domestic employment together and are giving satisfaction to their employers. They are themselves very happy in their work.

The Glasgow Branch of the Scottish Epilepsy Association continue to run their club in this Department's premises at South Portland Street, meetings being held on two evenings per week, when handicrafts are taught and recreational facilities provided. The Department's occupational therapist is available at all meetings. This accommodation has also been made available to the Invalid Tricycle Association one evening per week.

After Care. The After Care Section continues to follow the routine which has been established during the past six years. All children leaving special schools are interviewed, followed by home visitation, and extensive co-operation with all interested organisations, both voluntary and statutory. Home visitation appears to be appreciated by the parents of handicapped persons and is continued until the disabled person is settled in a normal and contented way of life. Close co-operation is maintained with other social workers who may have an interest in a boy, girl or family, and it has been found that co-operation with other workers in the field achieves good results.

Four hundred and twelve new school leavers were added to the visiting list during the year and 4,992 visits were paid. Employment of handicapped persons and particularly those with double disabilities continues to be a major problem.

Occupation Centres. The number in attendance was as under :—

	South Portland Street		Killearn Street	
On Roll at 1st January, 1955 ...		23		24
Left Centre for various reasons ...	3		5	
Found employment ...	—	3	4	9
		<hr/> 20		<hr/> 15
New admissions ...		18		8
		<hr/> 38		<hr/> 23
Remaining at 31st December, 1955		<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>

During the year handicrafts taught included carpentry, rug making, stool seating, weaving, basketry, lampshade making, dressmaking, felt toy making, embroidery and knitting. Six hundred and twenty-three articles produced in the Centres have been sold.

Contributions to Old People's Organisations. Grants were made to the Glasgow Old People's Welfare Committee and the Women's Voluntary Service for the provision of recreation and meals to old people. Eighteen other voluntary organisations providing meals or recreation have been granted crockery, kettles, tea urns, games, etc., during the year.

Compulsory Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention. Under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act the compulsory removal of persons in need of attention was required in three instances.

Burials and Cremations. During the year 276 burials were arranged by the Department and claims in terms of Section 22 (5) of the National Insurance Act, 1948, were made against the Ministry of National Insurance in 114 cases. Of these 91 were granted and 23 refused.

Clothing Store. The Clothing Store supplies the needs of residents in the homes, boarded-out mental defectives and patients, and those granted clothing by the National Assistance Board. The value of clothing distributed during the year was £91,872.

Investigations. The Welfare Section undertake investigations on behalf of the Child Welfare and Domestic Help Sections of the Department and on behalf of the Education Department in connection with the supply of food, clothing, etc., and the City Chamberlain's Department (Collector's Section) in connection with applications for relief from payment of rates. It has also been the practice, at the request of the Lord Provost, to undertake investigations on his behalf. Assessment of the appropriate charges in connection with the Child Welfare cases and Domestic Help applications is also undertaken by the Welfare Section. The number of such investigations during the year totalled 11,405.

At the end of the year the District Welfare Officers had on their special visiting list 180 old people whom they were visiting in an endeavour to avoid deterioration in living conditions. These were persons brought to the notice of the Department by Hospital Almoners, General Practitioners, Ministers of Religion, National Assistance Board Officials, Voluntary Organisations, Health Visitors, Sanitary Inspectors, Friends and Relatives. At the first visit some are not willing to accept any facilities offered by the Department but the visitors usually gained their confidence and have been able to introduce such services as meals-on-wheels or domestic help. These services have been able to retard such deterioration as would have required hospital services or admission to a home.

SECTION XVII.

LEGISLATION.

The following Regulations, etc., applicable to the Health and Welfare Services in Scotland, came into operation during the year :—

CIRCULARS, ORDERS, REGULATIONS, ETC., ISSUED IN 1955.

S.I. = Statutory Instrument. *D.H.S.* = Department of Health for Scotland.

M.F. = Ministry of Food. *S.E.D.* = Scottish Education Department.

R.H.B.(S) = Regional Hospital Board (Scotland).

Blindness—

D.H.S. Circ. No. 51 of 23.9.55. National Assistance Act, 1948. Welfare of Persons who are blind or who are substantially handicapped by defective vision.

Civil Defence—

D.H.S. Circ. No. 22 of 14.5.55. Civil Defence Welfare Section. Instructors' Training Courses. Evacuation and Billeting.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 24/1955. Civil Defence welfare Section. Training. Home Nursing Courses.

Education—

S.E.D. Circ. No. 300 of 21.3.55. The Education of Handicapped Pupils.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 40 of 1.8.55. School Health Service. (A) Annual Selection of Age-Groups for Routine Medical Inspection.

Food—

S.I. No. 838 (S.99) of 10.6.55. Emergency Laws. Food Standards (Table Jellies) (Scotland) Amendment Order, 1955.

S.I. No. 1906 of 16.12.55. Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 20 of 13.5.55. Transfer of Functions (Ministry of Food) Order, 1955.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 32 of 22.6.55. Food Standards. Table Jellies.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 52 of 23.9.55. Meat Inspection.

FIF/1/Hung. of 3.5.55. P.H. (Imported Foods) (Scotland) Regulations, 1937/1948. Hungary. Official Certificate.

FIF/1/Yugo. of 12.10.55. P.H. (Imported Foods) (Scotland) Regulations, 1937/1938. Yugoslavia. Official Certificate.

Housing—

S.I. No. 288 (S.28) of 18.2.55. The Housing (Forms) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1955.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 4 of 31.1.55. Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954. Part II. Return of Certificates of Disrepair.

D.H.S. Circ. No. 37 of 8.7.55. Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954. Part II. Return of Certificates of Disrepair.

Infectious Disease—

- D.H.S. Circ. No. 50 of 22.9.55. Vaccination against Smallpox.
D.H.S. Circ. No. 70 of 21.12.55. Diphtheria Immunisation.

Maternity and Child Welfare—

- D.H.S. Circ. No. 35 of 5.7.55. Maternity and Child Welfare. Dental Services.
D.H.S. Memo, No. 38 of 6.7.55. Death Traps in the Home.
D.H.S. Circ. (S.W.F.M.) No. 1 of 15.2.55. Welfare Foods Service Memorandum.
D.H.S. Circ. (S.W.F.M.) No. 6 of 2.8.55. Welfare Foods Memo. Publicity
for the Renewal of Milk Token Books.

Midwives—

- S.I. No. 120 of 24.1.55. The Midwives' Rules (Approval Instrument), 1955.
S.I. No. 1019 of 11.7.55. Central Midwives Board for Scotland (Amendment Rules) Approval Instrument, 1955.

Milk—

- S.I. No. 531 of 6.4.55. Milk (Scotland) Order, 1955.
D.H.S. Circ. No. 5 of 11.2.55. Scottish Milk Testing Scheme. Milk Officers' Salary Scales, 1955.
D.H.S. Circ. No. 60 of 13.10.55. Bulk Storage and Collection of Milk.
D.H.S. Circ. No. 61 of 20.10.55. Scottish Milk Testing Scheme.

National Assistance—

- S.I. No. 109 of 20.1.55. National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation Regulations, 1955.
- S.I. No. 154 of 26.1.55. National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation (Scotland) Regulations, 1955.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 1 of 4.1.55. National Assistance Act. Training of Matrons of Old People's Homes.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 3 of 4.2.55. National Assistance Act (Charges for Accommodation) (Scotland) Regulations, 1955.
- Explanatory Memo. of 24.11.55. National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1955.

National Health Service—

- S.I. No. 258 (S.24) of 9.2.55. The N.H.S. (General Dental Services) (Scotland) Regulations, 1955.
- S.I. No. 460 (S.50) of 22.3.55. The N.H.S. (Regional Hospital Boards, Board of Management Solicitor) (Scotland) Regulations, 1955.
- S.I. No. 610 (S.64) of 22.4.55. The N.H.S. (General Dental Services) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1955.
- S.I. No. 1200 (S.117) of 27.7.55. The N.H.S. (General Medical and Pharmaceutical Services) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1955.
- S.I. No. 1143 (S.114) of 1.10.55. National Health Service (Scotland) Superannuation Regulations, 1955.
- D.H.S. Circ. No. 28 of 24.5.55. N.H.S. (Scotland) Act, 1947. Remuneration of General Medical Practitioners.
- D.H.S. Circ. E.C.S. (M)—21/1955 } National Health Service. General Medical
E.C.S. (P)—7/1955 } and Pharmaceutical Services (Scotland)
Regulations, 1955.

National Insurance—

- S.I. No. 46 of 7.1.55. The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Provisional Regulations, 1955.
- S.I. No. 45 of 7.1.55. The National Insurance Act, 1954 (Commencement) Order, 1955.
- S.I. No. 498 of 30.3.55. The N.I. (Maternity Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Regulations, 1955.
- D.H.S. Memo. No. 6 of 17.2.55. The National Insurance Act, 1954. Maternity Benefit Leaflet. National Insurance No. 80. Increased Benefits.

Nursing—

- S.I. No. 123 (S.10) of 21.1.55. The General Nursing Council for Scotland (Amendment) Rules, 1954. Approval Instrument, 1955.

Public Health—

- D.H.S. Circ. No. 63 of 7.12.55. Annual Report of Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors for 1955.

Tuberculosis—

- D.H.S. Circ. No. 71 of 28.12.55. Public Health (Tuberculosis) (Scotland) Regulations, 1940.

Water—

- S.I. No. 95 (S.6) of 14.1.55. The River Prevention of Pollution (Register of Conditions) (Scotland) Order, 1955.

APPENDIX

TABLE I.—GLASGOW, 1955.—ESTIMATED POPULATION IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, ACREAGE, AND PERSONS PER ACRE.

MUNICIPAL WARDS	POPULATION				Acreage	Persons per acre (including Institutions and Shipping)
	Without Institutions and Shipping	Institu- tions†	Shipping*	Total		
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	47,739	117	—	47,856	1,167	41
2. Parkhead ...	19,464	448	—	19,912	819	24
3. Dalmarnock ...	37,571	14	—	37,585	487	77
4. Calton ...	22,755	1,161	—	23,916	404	59
5. Mile-end ...	37,217	247	—	37,464	443	85
6. Dennistoun ...	25,110	10	—	25,120	689	36
7. Provan ...	36,526	1,791	—	38,317	4,846	8
8. Cowlairs ...	25,020	1,109	—	26,129	645	41
9. Springburn ...	37,337	2,345	—	39,682	2,118	19
10. Townhead ...	30,191	2,072	—	32,263	301	107
11. Exchange ...	13,605	3,883	31	17,519	507	35
12. Anderston ...	27,367	1,401	252	29,020	530	55
13. Park ...	19,928	618	—	20,546	317	65
14. Cowcaddens ...	24,223	482	—	24,705	488	51
15. Woodside ...	23,268	555	—	23,823	170	140
16. Ruchill ...	50,570	723	—	51,293	1,962	26
17. North Kelvin	23,817	58	—	23,875	278	86
18. Maryhill ...	24,498	1,439	2	25,939	2,210	12
19. Kelvinside ...	18,184	1,627	—	19,811	1,160	17
20. Partick (East)	20,198	901	71	21,170	351	60
21. Partick (West)	26,291	23	—	26,314	464	57
22. Whiteinch ...	21,724	258	—	21,982	894	25
23. Yoker ...	28,321	309	52	28,682	1,213	24
24. Knightswood	26,464	266	—	26,730	1,614	17
25. Hutchesontown	28,902	34	—	28,936	387	75
26. Gorbals ...	32,161	7	—	32,168	252	128
27. Kingston ...	24,788	—	80	24,868	355	70
28. Kinning Park	25,883	120	472	26,475	402	66
29. Govan ...	32,609	178	61	32,848	489	67
30. Fairfield ...	21,852	1,200	465	23,517	1,351	17
31. Craigton ...	38,751	292	—	39,043	1,566	25
32. Pollokshields	40,517	2,509	—	43,026	3,239	13
33. Camphill ...	21,079	191	—	21,270	481	44
34. Pollokshaws ...	48,454	213	—	48,667	3,223	15
35. Govanhill ...	24,286	292	—	24,578	365	67
36. Langside ...	24,703	889	—	25,592	801	32
37. Cathcart ...	24,292	167	—	24,459	2,737	9
CITY ...	1,055,665	27,949	1,486	1,085,100	39,725	27

* 1951 Census.

† Includes squatters.

TABLE II.—GLASGOW, 1955.—INHABITED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES
IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD. †

MUNICIPAL WARDS	INHABITED HOUSES*				Empty Houses
	1955	1954	Decrease	Increase	
1. Shettleston and Toll- cross... ..	13,401	13,387	—	14	30
2. Parkhead	5,754	5,738	—	16	18
3. Dalarnock	11,996	12,050	54	—	59
4. Calton... ..	6,956	6,973	17	—	66
5. Mile-end	11,288	11,307	19	—	76
6. Dennistoun	8,234	8,285	51	—	106
7. Provan	10,478	8,229	—	2,249	43
8. Cowlairs	7,968	8,088	120	—	25
9. Springburn	9,186	8,975	—	211	32
10. Townhead	9,607	9,674	67	—	56
11. Exchange	4,348	4,476	128	—	59
12. Anderston	7,970	8,188	218	—	73
13. Park	6,221	6,254	33	—	175
14. Cowcaddens	7,332	7,410	78	—	45
15. Woodside	7,705	7,823	118	—	90
16. Ruchill	12,666	12,655	—	11	30
17. North Kelvin	8,322	8,358	36	—	138
18. Maryhill	7,710	7,611	—	99	44
19. Kelvinside	7,027	6,968	—	59	197
20. Partick (East)	7,186	7,187	1	—	189
21. Partick (West)	8,760	8,886	126	—	134
22. Whiteinch	6,986	6,950	—	36	64
23. Yoker	7,891	7,899	8	—	23
24. Knightswood	9,043	5,516	—	3,527	4
25. Hutchesontown	9,395	9,473	78	—	84
26. Gorbals	8,652	8,873	221	—	84
27. Kingston	7,242	7,309	67	—	52
28. Kinning Park	8,123	8,175	52	—	68
29. Govan... ..	8,945	8,981	36	—	66
30. Fairfield	6,650	6,731	81	—	39
31. Craigton	10,895	10,751	—	144	25
32. Pollokshields	9,591	9,603	12	—	91
33. Camphill	7,868	7,878	10	—	104
34. Pollokshaws	10,807	10,613	—	194	34
35. Govanhill	8,378	8,409	31	—	74
36. Langside	8,616	8,523	—	93	94
37. Cathcart	8,697	8,117	—	580	42
CITY	317,894	312,323	—	5,571	2,633

* Includes inhabitant occupiers.

TABLE III.—GLASGOW.—LININGS GRANTED BY DEAN OF GUILD COURT
IN YEARS FROM 1919 IN RESPECT OF HOUSES.

Year ending 31st August.	NUMBER OF APARTMENTS.						TOTAL.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
1919-20 (Annual Average)	—	6	692	246	107	29	1,080
1921-25 (do.)	—	308	638	400	234	51	1,631
1926-30 (do.)	—	350	3,067	1,346	448	90	5,301
1931-35 (do.)	13	349	2,287	1,578	131	23	4,381
1936-39 (do.)	—	—	1,581	2,140	533	24	4,279
1940-43 (do.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944-48 (do.)	25	23	226	792	145	2	1,213
1949	86	—	780	1,186	13	—	2,065
1950	72	187	1,738	3,513	260	5	5,775
1951	10	174	3,497	2,881	287	—	6,849
1952	123	116	2,485	2,045	603	—	5,372
1953	163	61	3,511	1,527	280	3	5,545
1954	229	100	6,026	1,907	390	—	8,652
1955	72	154	1,493	1,000	138	1	2,858

TABLE IV.—ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT
SPRINGBURN PUBLIC PARK.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.			RAINFALL.		SUNSHINE Hours.
	Highest Temp. in Shade.	Lowest Temp. in Shade.	Mean Temp.	No. of Days.	Amount Collected in inches.	
1955.						
January ...	52	15	34.5	25	3.10	35.6
February ...	45	12	32.5	18	2.05	91.6
March ...	55	22	37.5	11	1.55	119.8
April ...	69	30	48.4	14	1.69	159.9
May ...	77	31	48.9	19	3.48	238.3
June ...	74	36	54.8	16	2.55	162.7
July ...	83	43	63.1	5	1.23	292.1
August ...	85	41	62.2	9	1.15	177.1
September ...	79	41	55.7	23	3.72	124.1
October ...	64	26	46.3	20	2.88	78.7
November ...	57	28	44.0	16	2.02	48.5
December ...	53	21	38.3	23	6.25	34.8
1940	85	6	46.5	210	39.52	1,111
1941	80	12	46.3	204	33.34	1,035
1942	80	18	46.3	220	40.64	1,067
1943	86	23	48.0	252	45.43	1,094
1944	80	21	47.3	231	44.44	953
1945	81	11	48.6	233	43.62	1,199
1946	77	19	47.3	222	39.93	1,220
1947	86	8	46.7	209	38.63	1,086
1948	85	25	48.1	233	53.33	1,157
1949	84	19	49.3	222	43.20	1,310
1950	88	18	46.7	226	45.37	1,181
1951	81	21	46.8	221	41.46	1,182
1952	79	15	46.3	195	35.32	1,280
1953	80	20	48.6	206	36.51	1,078
1954	73	19	46.2	247	56.31	1,030
1955	85	12	47.2	199	31.67	1,563

TABLE V.—GLASGOW.—BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES *per Million* IN EACH WARD, FOR THE YEAR 1955, AND NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Births 1955	Birth- rate 1955	Birth- rate 1954	Illegitimate Births.	
				No.	% Total Births.
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	931	19,502	19,895	38	4.1
2. Parkhead	311	15,978	18,233	14	4.5
3. Dalmarnock	987	23,270	26,220	37	3.7
4. Calton	530	23,292	23,074	39	7.4
5. Mile-end	968	26,010	23,369	44	4.5
6. Dennistoun	429	17,085	17,784	15	3.5
7. Provan	628	17,193	18,435	22	3.5
8. Cowlairs	583	23,301	21,302	21	3.6
9. Springburn	590	15,802	17,340	19	3.2
10. Townhead	864	28,618	26,847	33	3.8
11. Exchange	376	27,637	26,359	35	9.3
12. Anderston	597	21,815	23,397	26	4.4
13. Park	383	19,219	16,774	36	9.4
14. Cowcaddens	610	25,183	26,130	43	7.0
15. Woodside	638	27,420	26,484	37	5.8
16. Ruchill	900	17,797	17,586	62	6.9
17. North Kelvin	576	24,184	21,288	21	3.6
18. Maryhill	554	22,614	20,702	36	6.5
19. Kelvinside	261	14,356	13,702	3	1.1
20. Partick (East)	345	17,081	17,923	22	6.4
21. Partick (West)	561	21,338	19,006	20	3.6
22. Whiteinch	425	19,564	16,623	14	3.3
23. Yoker	336	11,864	13,454	12	3.6
24. Knightswood	539	20,367	17,522	19	3.5
25. Hutchesontown... ..	824	28,510	28,201	34	4.1
26. Gorbals	837	26,025	25,902	61	7.3
27. Kingston	639	25,789	26,084	31	4.9
28. Kinning Park	586	22,640	23,793	28	4.8
29. Govan	813	24,932	25,176	25	3.1
30. Fairfield	376	17,207	19,272	5	1.3
31. Craigton	424	10,942	11,074	7	1.7
32. Pollokshields	464	11,452	13,195	19	4.1
33. Camphill	261	12,382	14,174	7	2.7
34. Pollokshaws	665	13,724	15,332	20	3.0
35. Govanhill	465	19,147	18,459	17	3.7
36. Langside	275	11,132	11,473	13	4.7
37. Cathcart	403	16,590	13,888	6	1.5
Institutions	69	—	—	45	—
Harbour	—	—	—	—	—
CITY	21,023	19,374	19,339	986	4.7

TABLE VI.—GLASGOW.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES *per Million* IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, FOR THE YEAR 1955, AND CORRESPONDING RATES FOR 1954 AND 1953.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Deaths 1955	Death-rates		
		1955	1954	1953
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	512	10,725	10,312	10,929
2. Parkhead	215	11,046	11,255	11,858
3. Dalmarnock	436	11,605	11,996	11,102
4. Calton	279	12,261	14,808	13,171
5. Mile-end	419	11,258	10,656	11,604
6. Dennistoun	333	13,262	12,719	14,116
7. Provan	374	10,239	9,120	10,862
8. Cowlairs	304	12,150	11,314	11,837
9. Springburn	311	8,330	8,298	9,711
10. Townhead	382	12,653	12,361	12,352
11. Exchange	205	15,068	13,144	14,451
12. Anderston	338	12,351	12,963	11,184
13. Park	317	15,907	14,051	14,562
14. Cowcaddens	287	11,848	11,488	10,883
15. Woodside	318	13,667	12,970	13,584
16. Ruchill	532	10,520	9,107	9,265
17. North Kelvin	338	14,192	11,867	10,643
18. Maryhill	273	11,144	10,953	11,518
19. Kelvinside	289	15,893	16,322	14,871
20. Partick (East)	324	16,041	14,348	13,559
21. Partick (West)	321	12,210	12,535	11,491
22. Whiteinch	278	12,797	11,587	12,623
23. Yoker	340	12,005	11,368	10,847
24. Knightswood	271	10,240	11,755	11,610
25. Hutchesontown	346	11,972	10,618	11,197
26. Gorbals	382	11,878	11,212	10,739
27. Kingston	277	11,175	11,615	11,624
28. Kinning Park	312	12,054	12,105	11,201
29. Govan	352	10,795	9,745	10,675
30. Fairfield	213	9,747	9,793	10,824
31. Craigton	438	11,303	10,562	10,601
32. Pollokshields	334	8,243	8,484	9,214
33. Camphill	354	16,794	16,239	15,421
34. Pollokshaws	327	6,749	7,449	7,768
35. Govanhill	332	13,760	14,009	12,928
36. Langside	384	15,545	13,552	13,368
37. Cathcart	367	15,108	13,036	14,755
Institutions	858	—	—	—
Harbour	3	—	—	—
CITY	13,275	12,234	11,754	11,822

TABLE VII.—GLASGOW.—NUMBER OF OUTWARD AND INWARD TRANSFER DEATHS
FOR THE YEAR 1955.

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Outward Transfers.	Inward Transfers.
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	24	69
2	Tubercular Meningitis	2	1
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases	8	2
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae	7	1
4	Typhoid Fever	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms	1	—
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	—	—
8	Diphtheria	—	—
9	Whooping Cough	1	—
10	Meningococcal Infections	2	—
12	Acute Poliomyelitis	3	—
14	Measles	—	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	10	1
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	449	181
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	16	19
20	Diabetes Mellitus	33	5
21	Anaemias	11	1
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	137	98
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis	1	—
54	Other Nervous Diseases (including Mental Disorders)	33	28
24	Rheumatic Fever	3	—
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	36	8
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	249	224
27	Other Diseases of Heart... ..	14	9
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease	22	12
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart	13	6
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	31	16
30	Influenza	4	—
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn)	47	26
32	Bronchitis	32	26
53	Other Respiratory Diseases	9	5
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	50	5
34	Appendicitis	8	1
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	31	1
36	Gastritis and Duodenitis	—	—
	Enteritis } Under 2 years (except Diarrhoea of Newborn)... ..	12	3
	& Colitis } 2 years and over	14	3
37	Cirrhosis of Liver	8	4
56	Other Digestive Diseases	40	2
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	19	3
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	32	6
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	4	1
41	Congenital Malformations	54	6
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	26	14
43	Infections of the Newborn—Pneumonia	4	2
	" " Diarrhoea	—	—
	" " Others	3	—
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified	34	7
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes	13	12
46	All Other Diseases	58	18
7/50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and Other Violent Causes	105	76
16	Malaria	—	—
	TOTAL	1,713	902

TABLE VIII.—GLASGOW.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES *per Million* FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES, FOR THE YEAR 1955, AND CORRESPONDING RATES FOR 1954 AND 1953.

No.	CAUSE.	Deaths 1955	Annual Death Rate per Million.		
			1955	1954	1953
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	369	340	367	434
2	Tubercular Meningitis	11	10	17	13
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis	3	3	4	4
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases	19	18	11	23
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae	27	25	41	3
4	Typhoid Fever	1	1	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms	4	4	5	4
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	—	—	—	—
8	Diphtheria	—	—	1	—
9	Whooping Cough	—	—	6	14
10	Meningococcal Infections	13	12	15	1
12	Acute Poliomyelitis	5	5	3	—
14	Measles	5	5	4	7
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	36	33	34	31
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	2,321	2,139	2,063	2,53
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	82	76	71	89
20	Diabetes Mellitus	83	76	96	96
21	Anaemias	49	45	43	44
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1,903	1,754	1,720	1,54
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis	12	11	15	6
54	Other Nervous Diseases	248	229	229	184
24	Rheumatic Fever	12	11	14	23
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	222	205	197	218
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	3,380	3,115	2,781	2,834
27	Other Diseases of Heart	166	153	181	19
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease	245	226	208	19
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart	114	105	110	13
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	278	256	246	251
30	Influenza	40	37	24	6
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn)	545	502	398	394
32	Bronchitis	700	645	502	578
53	Other Respiratory Diseases	109	100	104	98
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	122	112	107	112
34	Appendicitis	18	17	17	18
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	77	71	72	75
	Gastritis and Duodenitis	3	3	4	6
	Enteritis and Colitis—				
36	Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn)	37	34	30	41
	2 years and over	47	43	35	26
37	Cirrhosis of Liver	34	31	38	29
56	Other Digestive Diseases	75	69	83	86
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	104	96	124	120
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	70	65	50	56
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	6	6	15	19
41	Congenital Malformations	161	148	152	135
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	203	187	166	168
43	Infections of the Newborn—Pneumonia	27	25	18	18
	Do. do. Diarrhoea	1	1	1	5
	Do. do. Others	1	1	8	1
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified	173	159	133	141
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes	214	197	371	34
46	All Other Diseases	269	246	248	247
47/50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and Other Violent Causes	631	582	552	552
13	Smallpox	—	—	—	—
	Total	13,275	12,234	11,754	11,822

TABLE IX.—GLASGOW, 1955.—DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES
IN SEXES AND AT SEVERAL AGE PERIODS (MALES).

No.	CAUSE	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total Males
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	32	29	66	72	38	7	250
2	Tubercular Meningitis ...	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	3	2	—	11
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	3	2	17
4	Typhoid Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6	Dysentery, all forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Meningococcal Infections ...	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	10
12	Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
14	Measles ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	3	1	15
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ...	—	—	2	3	2	5	4	10	49	211	375	360	247	1,268
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	5	10	12	11	45
20	Diabetes Mellitus ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	3	8	6	22
21	Anaemias ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	8	3	14
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous Systems	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	8	11	49	116	278	378	843
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	6
24	Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	4
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	6	10	16	22	10	5	77
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	54	225	380	552	616	1,839
27	Other Diseases of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	9	16	21	30	80
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	13	23	40	41	119
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	19	17	51
30	Influenza ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	5	3	8	21
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn) ...	39	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	10	23	42	67	82	276
32	Bronchitis ...	8	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	10	67	140	164	90	485
53	Other Respiratory Diseases	5	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	25	17	9	65
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	12	34	25	16	94
34	Appendicitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	3	9
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	4	15	31
	Gastritis and Duodenitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
	Enteritis and Colitis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn)	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
	2 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	7	4	18
37	Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	9	6	3	23
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	2	6	12	8	15	9	58
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	20	42	70
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	Congenital Malformations	51	6	2	1	1	2	3	2	—	4	1	—	—	73
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131
43	Infections of the Newborn—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia ...	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
	Diarrhoea ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Others ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	9	24	52	106
46	All other Diseases ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	4	22	21	32	23	108
47	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and other Violent Causes	23	4	20	17	8	12	16	30	43	59	46	50	57	385
54	Other Nervous Diseases ...	3	2	2	5	1	3	4	6	9	12	17	25	21	110
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	6	11	41	87	150
56	Other Digestive Diseases ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	4	6	6	7	4	31
	Total ...	429	26	38	35	24	37	45	123	270	850	1,440	1,864	1,892	7,073

TABLE IX.—GLASGOW, 1955.—DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES
IN SEXES AND AT SEVERAL AGE PERIODS (FEMALES).

No.	CAUSE	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total Females.	Total Both Sexes.
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	—	—	—	—	1	5	10	39	26	16	17	1	—	11	—
2	Tubercular Meningitis ...	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	—
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	1	—	—
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	1	—
4	Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Meningococcal Infections ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Measles ...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	6	4	—	—
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ...	2	—	1	1	2	2	4	19	70	159	248	35	24	153	22
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	1	3	10	7	1	37	—
20	Diabetes Mellitus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	17	26	14	51	—
21	Anaemias ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	13	12	35	—
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous Systems	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	11	67	155	343	478	1,066	1,800
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	6	—
24	Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	8	—
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	11	16	46	31	26	1	145	—
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	11	60	207	478	782	1,541	3,300
27	Other Diseases of Heart ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	6	13	26	36	—	—
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	16	8	54	126	245
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	11	22	26	64	114
30	Influenza ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	10	18	4
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn) ...	36	3	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	15	39	59	111	260	345
32	Bronchitis ...	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	28	69	94	215	700
53	Other Respiratory Diseases	6	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	3	3	5	8	14	44	—
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	8	15	28	122
34	Appendicitis ...	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	9	—
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	3	2	10	48	—
	Gastritis and Duodenitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	Enteritis and Colitis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn)	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	3
	2 years and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	5	13	3	29	34
37	Cirrhosis of Liver ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	4	3	—	11	—
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	6	9	10	9	6	46	144
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	6	6
41	Congenital Malformations	67	4	5	2	1	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	88	180
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelctasis	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	240
43	Infections of the Newborn—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	27
	Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	174
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	12	75	108	214
46	All other Diseases ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	9	12	31	54	48	161	260
47	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and other Violent Causes ...	17	1	8	6	3	3	3	14	13	16	21	37	104	246	631
50	Other Nervous Diseases ...	1	1	1	2	3	1	—	11	14	13	20	32	39	138	244
54	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	3	10	34	76	128	278
56	Other Digestive Diseases ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	10	14	13	44	7
	Total ...	336	17	18	22	18	22	30	119	214	478	934	1,697	2,297	6,202	13,275

TABLE X.—GLASGOW.—STILLBIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, FOR THE YEARS 1955 AND 1954

MUNICIPAL WARDS	Still-births 1955	Rate per 1,000 Births* 1955	Rate per 1,000 Births* 1954	Deaths —1 year 1955	Death Rate per 1,000 Births† 1955	Death Rate per 1,000 Births† 1954
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	21	22	40	32	34	31
2. Parkhead ...	10	31	43	15	48	36
3. Dalmarnock ...	29	29	30	28	28	47
4. Calton ...	9	17	46	22	42	56
5. Mile-end ...	32	32	23	37	38	32
6. Dennistoun ...	10	23	15	14	33	24
7. Provan ...	27	41	34	28	45	21
8. Cowlairs ...	18	30	37	18	31	33
9. Springburn ...	22	36	27	22	37	35
10. Townhead ...	18	20	26	42	49	41
11. Exchange ...	15	38	39	22	59	36
12. Anderston ...	20	32	33	25	42	49
13. Park ...	9	23	34	12	31	29
14. Cowcaddens ...	16	26	34	22	36	42
15. Woodside ...	15	23	23	20	31	47
16. Ruchill ...	16	17	33	44	49	27
17. North Kelvin ...	13	22	24	28	49	32
18. Maryhill ...	17	30	25	17	31	29
19. Kelvinside ...	3	11	31	6	23	12
20. Partick (East)	9	25	28	12	35	16
21. Partick (West)	13	23	30	12	21	37
22. Whiteinch ...	7	16	29	12	28	27
23. Yoker ...	4	12	20	6	18	41
24. Knightswood ...	25	44	22	19	35	25
25. Hutchesontown	29	34	33	31	38	37
26. Gorbals ...	28	32	40	42	50	55
27. Kingston ...	21	32	34	23	36	40
28. Kinning Park	12	20	29	23	39	41
29. Govan ...	29	34	29	33	41	26
30. Fairfield ...	13	33	25	11	29	31
31. Craigton ...	2	5	20	16	38	28
32. Pollokshields ...	15	31	24	17	37	26
33. Camphill ...	7	26	32	4	15	23
34. Pollokshaws ...	19	28	15	26	39	42
35. Govanhill ...	7	15	34	8	17	24
36. Langside ...	8	28	30	3	11	28
37. Cathcart ...	10	24	21	10	25	21
Institutions ...	—	—	—	3	—	—
Harbour ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
CITY ...	578	27	29	765	36	35

* Live and Stillbirths.

† Live Births.

TABLE XI.—GLASGOW 1955—INFANT DEATHS AT GIVEN AGES AND FROM SEVERAL CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	MALES.						FEMALES.						Total —1 year Both Sexes.
	Age in Months.						Age in Months.						
	—1	—3	—6	—9	—12	Total.	—1	—3	—6	—9	—12	Total.	
I. Congenital Malformations ...	30	13	3	4	1	51	36	9	12	5	5	67	118
II. Diseases of Early Infancy—													
(a) Injury at Birth ...	47	—	—	—	—	47	25	—	—	—	—	25	72
(b) Atelectasis ...	81	1	2	—	—	84	45	1	1	—	—	47	131
(c) Pneumonia of Newborn ...	19	—	—	—	—	19	8	—	—	—	—	8	27
(d) Diarrhoea of Newborn ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(e) Haemolytic Disease of Newborn (Erythroblastosis) ...	8	—	—	—	—	8	5	—	—	—	—	5	13
(f) Congenital Debility, Sclerema and Ill-defined Causes ...	3	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	1	—	—	4	8
(g) Premature Birth ...	75	1	—	—	—	76	58	2	—	—	—	60	136
(h) Others ...	13	—	—	—	—	13	4	—	—	—	—	4	17
III. Diseases of the Respiratory System	2	18	22	7	4	53	1	20	22	6	2	51	104
IV. Diseases of Digestive System—													
(a) Diarrhoea ...	—	11	7	2	1	21	—	7	4	2	1	14	35
(b) Others ...	3	—	1	—	—	4	2	—	2	2	—	6	10
(c) Others ...	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	4	6
V. Diseases of Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Tuberculous Diseases—													
(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(c) Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Other Forms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Infectious Diseases—													
(a) Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
(b) Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	4
(g) Varicella ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
VIII. Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Overlying ...	1	9	1	2	2	22	2	9	5	1	—	17	39
X. Other Violence ...	4	11	1	2	—	18	3	10	3	3	2	21	39
XI. All Other Causes ...	287	65	49	20	8	430	192	59	51	22	12	336	768
Total ...	287	65	49	20	8	430	192	59	51	22	12	336	768

TABLE XII.—GLASGOW, 1953-1955.—ABSTRACT OF NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907, AND RESULTS OF VISITS.

	1955	1954	1953
Total Number of Notifications	21,853	21,603	20,986
Doctor at Home	6,445	6,004	5,779
Doctor in Nursing Home	1,005	1,274	1,310
Doctor in Institution	12,208	12,218	11,539
Maternity Hospital (Outdoor) Nurse ...	965	829	803
Midwife in Nursing Home	497	424	452
Certified Midwife	2	8	2
Municipal Midwife	724	841	1,093
Others	7	5	8
Total Cards issued	21,853	21,603	20,986
Total Cards returned	21,813	21,552	20,982
Full Information	21,575	21,235	20,672
Others	238	317	310

TABLE XIII.—GLASGOW, 1953-1955.—BIRTHS NOTIFIED SHOWING MEDICALLY AND NOT MEDICALLY ATTENDED.

	1955	1954	1953
Notifications Received— <i>less Duplicates</i> —			
Total	21,853	21,603	20,986
Live-births	21,282	20,966	20,430
Still-births	571	637	556
Per cent. Still-births to Total	2·6	2·9	2·6
Medically attended—			
Births at Home	6,445	6,004	5,779
Births in Nursing Home	1,005	1,274	1,310
In Institutions	12,208	12,218	11,539
Total	19,658	19,496	18,628
Per cent.	90	90	89
Still-births at Home	94	100	104
Still-births in Nursing Home	10	31	19
Still-births in Institutions	448	487	405
Not Medically attended—			
Maternity Hospital, Outdoor Nurse ...	965	829	803
Certified Midwives in Nursing Home ...	497	424	452
Certified Midwives in Private Practice ...	2	8	2
Municipal Midwives	724	841	1,093
Others	7	5	8
Total	2,195	2,107	2,358
Per cent.	10	10	11
Still-births	19	19	28

TABLE XIV.—GLASGOW, 1955 and 1954.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REGISTERED AND NUMBERS OF THESE TREATED IN FEVER HOSPITALS, &C.

	1955				1954			
	Fever Hosp.	Other Institutions	Home	Total	Fever Hosp.	Other Institutions	Home	Total
A.—Notifiable—								
Enteric Fever	4	—	—	4	3	—	—	3
Paratyphoid B	45	—	—	45	25	—	1	26
Continued and Undefined Fever	—	1	1	2	1	3	—	4
Puerperal Fever	†112	4	1	117	†164	11	2	177
Puerperal Pyrexia	†64	24	17	105	†74	68	4	146
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	748	16	437	1,201	846	4	500	1,350
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	2	—	—	2	11	1	—	*12
Erysipelas	88	—	109	197	92	—	120	212
Cerebro-spinal Fever	87	7	2	96	85	5	—	90
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	18	—	33	51	17	—	59	76
Trachoma	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	2
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	237	2	6	245	39	—	—	39
Acute Primary Pneumonia	2,561	1,291	707	4,559	2,139	674	485	3,298
Acute Influenzal-Pneumonia	4	16	52	72	1	3	28	32
Malaria	11	—	—	11	13	—	3	16
Dysentery	2,778	523	3,018	6,319	3,622	233	2,387	6,242
Infective Jaundice	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1,101	—	1,080	2,181	902	—	1,299	2,201
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	165	—	113	278	123	—	118	241
Whooping-cough	112	4	1,246	1,362	269	1	3,038	3,308
Leprosy	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1
B.—Not Notifiable—								
Measles	373	6	3,436	3,815	592	8	5,147	5,747
German Measles	33	—	351	384	35	1	285	321
Chickenpox	162	2	4,338	4,502	256	3	7,168	7,427
Mumps	57	4	5	66	60	—	17	77
Pemphigus Neonatorum	25	—	1	26	20	—	1	21
Totals	8,793	1,902	14,954	25,649	9,390	1,016	20,664	31,070
Notified, but diagnosis altered to Non-Infectious Diseases	3,143	3	97	3,243	2,931	—	65	2,996
Total Registered	11,936	1,905	15,051	28,892	12,321	1,016	20,729	34,066

Where patients suffer from two or more diseases, each disease is reckoned as a case.

Apart from cases of pneumonia admitted to Corporation General Hospitals and Voluntary Institutions in times of pressure; cases of puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia, and ophthalmia neonatorum occurring in other than Fever Hospitals and allowed to remain; and cases of trachoma treated in Stobhill Hospital; the cases shown under the headings "Other Institutions" are, for the most part, accidental.

* Includes Diphtheria Carriers (2 in 1954).

† Includes cases treated in Robroyston Hospital.

TABLE XVI.

OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION.

1. (a) General	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1955	1954
INSPECTIONS made—							
Nuisances	46,302	58,114	77,316	57,553	94,601	333,886	341,738
Bug Disinfestation	339	1,205	1,022	336	1,050	3,952	3,767
Water Storage Cisterns	2	133	9	499	55	698	101
Limewashings	5,145	7,064	5,114	1,027	8,893	27,243	18,271
Stair Cleaning	758	1,921	1,468	810	3,084	8,041	10,912
Drain Testing	3,920	1,640	2,362	3,743	1,730	13,395	15,680
Rats and Mice Destruction Acts	4,862	3,347	1,950	2,645	1,199	14,003	12,716
Total	61,328	73,424	89,241	66,613	110,612	401,218	403,265
Nuisances and defects removed or remedied	7,728	14,643	10,959	6,160	14,594	54,084	52,295
Consisting of—							
Apartments, Lobbies, or W.C.'s, with insufficient light or ventilation, or otherwise defective in construction	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Defective Chimneys causing nuisance	91	134	100	138	100	563	706
Disrepair or dampness in Dwelling-houses	841	1,915	1,399	999	2,647	7,801	7,447
Offensive smells from Drains, or other reasonable grounds—smoke test	—	2	—	—	—	2	10
Drains, Conductors, Soil-pipes, or Pipes choked or defective	3,828	6,709	5,219	3,176	5,984	24,916	23,929
Sanitary Fittings choked or defective	499	937	699	529	1,135	3,799	3,128
Dirty Houses and Bedding and Children	10	10	669	17	11	717	800
Dirty Closets, Stairs, etc. (daily and bi-weekly cleaning)	92	150	53	146	110	551	1,308
Houses overcrowded	—	1,248	701	—	681	2,630	3,384
Common passages, stairs or staircases not in a cleanly state (limewashing or painting)	719	716	551	72	1,552	3,610	2,278
Animals or Poultry kept so as to be a nuisance	1	1	—	1	3	6	14
Accumulation of Garbage or Rubbish	85	137	22	60	49	353	468
Smells from Decaying Animal Matter or other cause	9	8	3	11	15	46	46
Stagnant Water	5	18	7	12	31	73	114
Premises infested with Rats or other vermin	855	853	665	560	504	3,437	3,225
Sink accommodation and Water Supply required	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Water-Closet accommodation required	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Water Storage Cisterns dirty, uncovered, or unventilated	1	54	—	3	—	58	11
Water Supply Pipes defective—tenants without water	154	169	83	56	1,060	1,522	603

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1955 1954	
Pit Shaft without adequate protection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reports to Gas Manager ...	1	—	—	—	1	2	5
„ Master of Works ...	200	774	187	84	591	1,836	2,357
„ Superintendent of Cleansing ...	2	7	3	—	6	18	58
„ Water Engineer ...	335	800	598	295	113	2,141	2,402
Prosecutions—Sheriff Court ...	14	28	5	5	10	62	58
„ Police Court ...	—	1	—	1	4	6	7
Number Successful ...	14	29	5	6	14	68	54
Amount of Fines and/or expenses	£65 3 0	£113 8 0	£16 16 0	£1 0 0	£49 5 0	£245 12 0	£257 8 10
Number of Rotation Cards for Cleansing of Common Stairs, Lobbies, and W.C.'s served on Tenants	338	457	41	290	246	1,372	8,438
2. Drain Testing.							
Number of Applications for satisfaction of Dean of Guild Court	719	131	259	1,947	398	3,454	2,373
Number of first Applications to old Tenements or Systems ...	—	5	—	1	—	6	66
3. Common Lodging Houses.							
Number measured and registered	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Total number now on register ...	6	4	5	—	1	16	17
With accommodation for ...	1,042	1,326	2,096½	—	141	4,605	5,136½
Number of inspections by day ...	15	85	189	—	65	354	296
Number of inspections by night	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of irregularities ...	39	15	2	—	—	56	100
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Boarding Houses for Emigrants and Seamen.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
With accommodation for ...	132	—	—	—	—	132	267
Number of inspections by day	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Number of inspections by night	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- crn	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1955	1954
5. Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	—	—	—	—	14	14	101
Number of inspections by day ...	—	—	—	—	6	6	32
Number of inspections by night	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fines ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Farmed-out Houses.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	26	—	98	—	—	124	124
Number of inspections by day ...	1	—	284	—	—	285	204
Number of inspections by night	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tents and Vans.							
Number of inspections ...	6	79	48	24	11	168	90
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	2	—	1	3	11
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Mech. Bakehouses.							
Number measured and registered	3	1	—	1	—	5	4
Total number now on register ...	70	63	65	63	33	294	301
Number of inspections ...	209	317	70	68	100	764	791
Number dirty ...	22	15	12	11	5	65	107
Number overcrowded ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation ...	—	2	—	1	1	4	4
Number with sanitary convenience required ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective ...	1	2	2	—	1	6	13
Number of other nuisances ...	15	1	3	2	4	25	23
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1955 1954	
9. Non. Mech. Bakehouses.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total number now on register ...	16	34	14	14	12	90	95
Number of inspections	24	115	43	18	23	223	192
Number dirty	3	2	—	3	2	10	18
Number overcrowded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary conveniences required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	—	—	—	1	—	1	4
Number of other nuisances ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	4
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Mech. Factories.							
Number registered	102	40	21	11	17	191	180
Total number now on register ...	1,535	676	853	498	639	4,201	4,322
Number of inspections	1,208	1,685	952	236	959	5,040	3,621
Number with sanitary conven- iences dirty	39	52	52	5	74	222	215
Number defective in light or ventilation	40	13	20	6	11	90	56
Number with sanitary conven- iences required	6	2	3	1	1	13	13
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	27	65	34	6	44	176	241
Number of other nuisances ...	22	24	25	4	36	111	87
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other parts of factory—							
Number of other nuisances ...	3	4	14	6	23	50	35
11. Non-Mech. Factories.							
Number measured and registered	11	5	—	1	1	18	18
Total number now on register ...	176	35	105	80	87	483	529
Number of inspections	191	407	72	43	72	785	419
Number dirty	6	1	2	2	4	15	25
Number overcrowded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation	2	—	—	—	—	2	3
Number with sanitary conven- iences required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	1	—	2	—	1	4	10
Number of other nuisances ...	8	—	—	—	3	11	10
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1955 1954	
12. Shops.							
Number of inspections	42	1,243	193	266	45	1,789	1 164
Number dirty	—	2	—	6	9	17	75
Number defective in ventilation, temperature or lighting	1	3	6	1	2	13	9
Number with sanitary conven- iences required	—	1	—	2	—	3	7
Number with washing facilities required	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	11	19	6	18	8	62	64
Number of other nuisances ...	1	10	5	5	9	30	42
13. Fish Restaurants.							
Number of inspections	3	468	147	3	33	654	431
Number dirty	—	10	—	—	1	11	11
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number requiring sanitary con- veniences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked, etc.	—	2	—	—	1	3	4
Number of other nuisances ...	—	1	—	3	3	7	5
14. Offices.							
Number of inspections	26	58	—	4	—	88	51
Number dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary conven- iences required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with washing facilities required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Number of other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Homeworkers' Dwellings.							
Total number now on register ...	29	23	43	14	28	137	190
Number of inspections	13	43	46	—	94	196	239
Number found dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Bothies, Chaumers.							
Number of inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1955 1954	
17. Workplaces.							
Number of inspections	—	26	—	—	—	26	133
Number dirty	1	5	—	—	—	6	12
Number defective in light and ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Number of sanitary conveniences choked, etc.	—	5	—	1	1	7	4
Number of other nuisances ...	1	1	1	—	—	3	6
18. Piggeries.							
Total number now on register ...	6	17	22	7	2	54	56
Number of inspections	26	63	126	—	4	219	274
Number found dirty	1	3	8	—	—	12	30
Number of other nuisances	1	5	7	—	—	13	9
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Offensive Trades.							
Total number now on register ...	—	5	40	—	3	48	48
Number of inspections	—	59	427	—	4	490	169
Number of irregularities	—	2	71	—	3	76	23
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Rag Flock.							
Total number now on register...	21	13	19	17	11	81	97
Number licensed	3	—	3	5	—	11	12
Total number of visits	38	37	47	4	3	129	82
Samples submitted for analysis ...	2	—	1	—	—	3	2
Certified not to conform to standard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Broker's Premises.							
Total number of visits	45	123	48	24	45	285	159
Number dirty	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Number of other nuisances	—	2	1	—	—	3	2
22. Cemeteries.							
Total number of visits	2	4	1	—	—	7	7

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1955 1954	
23. Civil Defence Property.							
Number of inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary conven- iences choked, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of other nuisances ...	2	4	—	—	2	8	5
24. Catering Premises.							
Number of inspections	53	380	—	4	16	453	643
Number dirty	—	9	—	1	1	11	88
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Number of sanitary conveniences choked, etc.	—	2	—	—	—	2	9
Number of other nuisances ...	—	1	—	—	2	3	382
Number with washing facilities required	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
25. Infectious Diseases, etc.							
Infectious Diseases, visits ...	6,047	17,018	16,601	8,390	8,288	56,344	66,050
Institutional census	—	—	—	—	—	—	74
Care of Old People	34	84	36	925	907	1,986	2,238
Miscellaneous visits	8	33	182	15	3	241	113
26. Housing Acts.							
Total number of visits	1,179	4,348	4,579	2,947	4,644	17,697	16,438
Total number of pre-rehousing visits	2,839	3,623	2,454	2,533	1,710	13,159	13,934
27. Squatter's Premises.							
Total number of visits	53	—	12	41	17	123	265
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1955 1954	
28. Work of Female Inspectors.							
Under the Glasgow Corporation (Police) Order, 1904—							
(a) Verminous Children.							
Number of visits to schools ...	126	337	453	101	88	1,105	1,081
Number of children submitted for inspection ...	11,402	34,442	35,335	8,729	10,300	100,208	100,448
Number of children found infested ...	1	12	185	159	5	362	729
Number of children found infected ...	1,933	8,553	4,735	794	2,036	18,051	18,263
Number of children found with fleas ...	3	109	103	29	7	251	348
Number of children found dirty	—	283	879	160	54	1,346	1,253
Number of written notices ...	—	7	154	60	7	228	262
Number of children cleaned by guardians ...	1,107	1,106	4,310	834	369	7,726	6,645
Number of children cleaned by officers ...	2	—	—	21	—	23	673
Number of special visits ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of children examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of children re-inspected	3,820	8,069	14,320	1,961	1,060	29,230	26,522
Number of infectious diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Homes of Verminous Children.							
Number of houses inspected ...	1,056	682	2,261	278	405	4,682	4,130
Number of houses found dirty	—	—	8	—	—	8	9
Number of houses with dirty bedding ...	1	—	7	—	—	8	6
Number of written notices ...	—	1	14	—	—	15	18
Number of re-inspections ...	6	—	110	111	—	227	523
Number of houses cleaned ...	1	—	5	—	—	6	5
Number of bedding cleaned ...	3	—	5	—	—	8	5
(c) House-to-House Visitation.							
Number of houses visited first time ...	3,445	86	57	843	7	4,438	1,659
Number of houses found dirty	1	1	4	5	1	12	15
Number of houses with dirty bedding ...	—	1	6	4	—	11	4
Number of houses—Written notices ...	—	—	9	—	—	9	9
Number of houses—Re-visits ...	475	1	23	464	—	963	438
Number of houses found cleaned	11	—	9	4	—	24	8
Number of houses—Bedding found cleaned ...	4	—	5	3	—	12	5

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1955 1954	
(d) Re-housing Scheme Visitation.							
Number of houses visited first time	2,998	27,574	37,574	3,533	9,582	81,261	77,392
Number of houses found clean	2,631	13,610	19,822	2,912	7,623	46,598	44,460
Number of houses found fair ...	367	13,891	17,116	615	1,951	33,940	32,111
Number of houses found dirty	—	73	636	6	8	723	821
Number of houses with dirty bedding	—	—	73	—	—	73	99
Number of written notices ...	—	1	533	—	—	534	633
Number of re-visits	266	199	861	469	6	1,801	1,832
Number of houses found cleaned	22	4	541	131	4	702	963
Number of bedding found cleaned	—	2	85	—	—	87	102
(e) Intermediate Housing Scheme Visitation.							
Number of houses visited ...	701	49	5	441	1	1,197	979
Number of houses found clean	432	38	3	422	—	895	818
Number of houses found fair ...	269	11	—	19	1	300	155
Number of houses dirty ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	6
Number of houses with dirty bedding	—	—	2	—	—	2	1
Number of written notices ...	—	—	4	—	—	4	2
Number of re-visits	126	—	4	—	—	130	7
Number of houses found cleaned	8	—	2	—	—	10	2
Number of bedding found cleaned	2	—	2	—	—	4	2

TABLE XVII.—GLASGOW.—POPULATION; BIRTHS AND DEATHS; BIRTH-RATES AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000; ALSO DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS SINCE 1901.

Year	Population	Births	Deaths	Birth-rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Deaths under 1 Year	
						Number	Rate per 1,000 Births
1901	761,925	24,206	16,197	31·8	21·2	3,607	149
1902	762,789	24,722	15,532	32·4	20·4	3,206	129
1903	763,654	25,135	15,073	32·9	19·7	3,663	146
1904	764,521	24,754	15,414	32·4	20·2	3,606	146
1905	765,389	24,316	14,460	31·8	18·9	3,195	131
1906	780,192*	24,560	14,889	31·5	19·1	3,223	131
1907	781,080	24,006	15,659	30·7	20·0	3,116	130
1908	781,969	23,915	15,265	30·6	19·5	3,284	137
1909	782,860	23,140	15,242	29·6	19·5	3,073	133
1910	783,785	22,222	13,395	28·4	17·1	2,694	121
1911	784,680	21,755	13,899	27·7	17·7	3,016	139
1912	785,600	22,044	13,797	28·1	17·6	2,740	124
1913†	1,021,789*	28,688	17,693	28·1	17·3	3,706	129
1914	1,028,440	29,462	17,522	28·6	17·0	3,913	133
1915	1,035,091	27,943	20,159	27·0	19·5	4,007	143
1916	1,041,742	27,094	16,601	26·0	15·9	2,996	111
1917	1,048,393	24,030	16,691	22·9	15·9	3,089	129
1918	1,055,044	23,524	18,362	22·3	17·4	2,660	113
1919	1,061,695	25,835	18,237	24·3	17·2	2,937	114
1920	1,068,346	32,626	16,765	31·5	15·7	3,477	107
1921	1,075,000	29,712	15,625	27·6	14·5	3,138	106
1922	1,074,607	28,298	17,850	26·3	16·6	3,401	120
1923	1,074,215	26,710	14,875	24·9	13·8	2,388	89
1924	1,073,822	25,330	16,868	23·6	15·7	3,005	119
1925	1,073,429	25,416	15,336	23·7	14·3	2,591	102
1926	1,090,380*	24,541	15,731	22·7	14·6	2,548	104
1927	1,089,988	23,578	15,439	21·6	14·2	2,527	107
1928	1,089,595	23,649	15,701	21·7	14·4	2,525	107
1929	1,089,202	22,799	17,760	20·9	16·3	2,438	107
1930	1,088,810	23,322	15,455	21·4	14·2	2,355	101
1931	1,088,461	22,926	15,505	21·1	14·2	2,397	105
1932	1,088,215†	22,732	16,071	20·9	14·8	2,542	112
1933	1,087,969	21,361	14,747	19·6	13·6	2,061	96
1934	1,087,723	21,822	15,234	20·1	14·0	2,140	98
1935	1,087,476	22,102	15,537	20·3	14·3	2,169	98
1936	1,087,230	22,273	16,406	20·5	15·1	2,429	109
1937	1,086,984	22,176	16,379	20·4	15·1	2,313	104
1938	1,092,968*	21,979	15,016	20·1	13·7	1,919	87
1939	1,092,722	21,682	15,010	19·8	13·7	1,737	80
1940	1,092,476	20,965	17,603	19·2	16·1	1,983	95
1941	1,092,229	20,365	16,301	18·6	14·9	2,267	111
1942	1,091,983	20,615	14,679	18·9	13·4	1,863	90
1943	1,091,737	22,363	14,824	20·5	13·6	1,825	82
1944	1,091,491	22,203	14,603	20·3	13·4	2,108	95
1945	1,091,245	20,294	13,941	18·6	12·8	1,379	68
1946	1,090,998	23,560	14,502	21·6	13·3	1,588	67
1947	1,090,752	25,829	15,266	23·7	14·0	1,989	77
1948	1,090,506	22,292	13,620	20·4	12·5	1,241	56
1949	1,090,260	20,923	14,203	19·2	13·0	1,033	49
1950	1,090,013	20,031	14,090	18·4	12·9	879	44
1951	1,089,767	20,091	14,312	18·4	13·1	922	46
1952	1,086,800	20,337	13,841	18·7	12·7	831	41
1953	1,085,000	20,232	12,827	18·6	11·8	723	36
1954	1,084,700	20,977	12,750	19·3	11·8	736	35
1955	1,085,100	21,023	13,275	19·4	12·2	765	36

* Extended City.

† Births and Deaths from 1913 are corrected for transfers.

† Intercensal populations and rates in the years 1932 to 1950 inclusive were revised in 1951.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE
GLASGOW INFECTIOUS DISEASES
HOSPITALS

1955

APPENDIX B.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE GLASGOW
INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS, 1955

The present senior staff of the Infectious Diseases Hospitals is as follows :—

Belvidere Hospital—

Physician Superintendent ...	...	A. L. K. Rankin, M.D., F.R.F.P.S.G., D.P.H.
Deputy Physician Superintendent		P. McKenzie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Matron ...	...	Miss B. M. Morrison.

Knightswood Hospital—

Physician Superintendent ...	...	A. W. MacCrorie, M.D.
Matron ...	...	Miss J. B. Miller.

Ruchill Hospital—

Physician Superintendent ...	...	J. H. Lawson, M.D., D.P.H.
Deputy Physician Superintendent		H. G. Easton, M.D.
Matron ...	...	Miss C. S. Davidson.

University Department of Infectious Diseases—

Reader and Regional Consultant		T. Anderson, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.F.P.S.G.
Lecturer ...	...	J. B. Landsman, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S.G.
Lecturer in Epidemiology	...	R. C. MacLeod, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.
Lecturer in the Pathology of Infec- tious Diseases ...	...	G. B. S. Roberts, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.
Lecturer in Virus Infections	...	N. R. Grist, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.E.

GENERAL

During the year 1955, the number of cases dealt with in the individual hospitals was as follows :—

Belvidere ...	...	3,921
Knightswood ...	...	1,555
Ruchill ...	...	5,759

Tables are included in this Appendix which give the complete analysis of the admissions, dismissals and deaths.

During the year 1955, the total number of cases dealt with in the three hospitals was 11,235 which was 405 less than in 1954. There were 448 deaths, representing a fatality rate of just under 4 per cent.

The figures of the main groups of infections are shown in the following table :—

PRINCIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES ADMITTED TO THE THREE HOSPITALS*

				Ruchill		Belvidere		Knightswood	
Scarlet Fever	...	...		347	(367)	298	(416)	62	62
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1	(7)	1	(8)	0	1
Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis				202	(46)	74	(11)	3	(3)
Meningococcal Infections	...			71	(68)	9	(12)	3	(2)
Pneumonia	...	...	...	916	(634)	885	(803)	551	(458)
Dysentery	...	...	...	1,412	(1,938)	717	(1,173)	491	(471)
Measles	...	...	...	193	(323)	200	(178)	44	(37)
Whooping Cough	...	...		82	(139)	29	(120)	14	(21)
Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever				33	(0)	6	(0)	5	(0)
Other non-notifiable Infections				1,620	(1,466)	1,124	(999)	160	(172)

* Figures in brackets are those for 1954.

The principal figures of interest in the table are (i) the almost complete absence of diphtheria, only 2 cases being admitted, (ii) the rather high prevalence of poliomyelitis, (iii) the continued high figures for admissions of dysentery, and (iv) the considerable proportion of patients who are suffering from non-notifiable diseases (approximately 25 per cent.).

Deaths.—A total of 448 deaths was recorded, of which 270 were males and 178 females. The fatality rate was slightly higher in males (4.5 per cent.) than in females (3.7 per cent.).

A study of the age distribution of the deaths shows that 69 (15 per cent.) occurred in the first year of life—a slight improvement on the figure of 19 per cent. recorded in 1954—while two-thirds were in those over the age of 45 years. Indeed the fatality rate in this older age group which comprised 1,886 patients was 16 per cent.

Of the individual diseases, pneumonia accounted for the highest number of deaths at both extremes of life. In fact nearly all of the deaths in the first year of life were due either to pneumonia (30) or gastro-enteritis (22).

STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS

Because of their ease of treatment with modern chemicals, the streptococcal infections are now of much less importance. Indeed the admission of such cases to hospital is unjustified except for social reasons or undue severity in individual cases. The haemolytic streptococcus is exceedingly susceptible to penicillin and, a point of great importance, this organism has shown no evidence of the development of resistance to this antibiotic. Now that penicillin V is available for oral treatment, therefore, practically all cases of scarlet fever and tonsillitis may be safely treated at home. Experience in hospital shows that the organism disappears from the throat in the first 24 hours of treatment so that thereafter the patient is non-infectious. Treatment should be continued for a period of 5 days.

The figures for the last three years, which are subjoined, show a steady fall in the numbers of scarlet fever, and it is hoped that this will continue.

			1955	1954	1953
Scarlet Fever	...	...	707	845	1,286
Erysipelas	...	...	93 (1)	97	100
Puerperal Fever	...	...	3	—	—

The only death encountered was in a female of 55 years, in whom erysipelas was but one factor in an otherwise severe illness.

DIPHTHERIA

It would seem possible that the short note on diphtheria which formed part of last year's report may be an historic one—for it could be the last formal record of its importance in the City's history. This year only two cases were seen, both of whom recovered. Although there can be little doubt that other important factors are involved in this diminution, the need to persist with immunization is obvious. Many parents fail to take advantage of these measures in the first year of life and the importance of immunization of the school entrant must be emphasised.

INFECTIONS OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

Meningococcal Infections.—The annual figure for this group of infections has remained very steady during recent years and the total for 1955 of 83 cases is practically the same as for 1954 (82). There were 10 deaths in all, of which 8 were under the age of 5 years. Nearly all of the deaths occurred not from meningitis but from an acute fulminating septicaemia which sometimes proceeded to a fatal termination in a few hours.

Dr. J. H. Lawson records that 55 cases of meningococcal meningitis were treated in Ruchill Hospital, and of these one died. The absence this year of severe fulminating forms of septicaemia has resulted in a reduced fatality rate of 1·8 per cent. In 33, or 60 per cent. of the cases, the diagnosis was confirmed bacteriologically. In 36 per cent. of the patients a petechial rash was observed and in only three of the cases was a rash of a purpuric nature and in none was the illness severe.

Age Group (years)			Males		Females		Total
			Recovered	Died	Recovered	Lied	
0-	...	...	7	1	6	—	14
6/12-	...	...	7	—	6	—	13
1-	...	...	8	—	6	—	14
2-	...	...	7	—	3	—	10
5-	...	...	—	—	3	—	3
10+	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
			29	1	25	—	55

The age of the patients ranged from 5 weeks to 52 years : 93 per cent. were under the age of 5 years. The one death in a baby of 5 months occurred a few hours following admission to hospital.

Tuberculous Meningitis.—Dr. P. McKenzie submits the following report on the cases dealt with at Belvidere Hospital which can be regarded as representative of the present position.

During 1955, 30 patients were treated for tuberculous meningitis : 20 were admitted during the year and 10 (admitted in the latter part of 1954) were still under treatment. It will be seen from the appended table that there were no deaths in 1955—indeed there have been no deaths between November 1954 and June 1956. (As in previous reports it must be emphasised that these cases are in the age groups which are favourable to recovery). Further study of the age groups 4-16 and 17-25 shows that all 33 cases treated in 1954 and 1955 recovered and that in the same age groups over the four year period 1951-1955 the recovery rates were 92 per cent. and 85 per cent.

			0-3 years			4-16 years			17-25 years			26 years			All cases		
Cases			Alive	Dead	% R.	Alive	Dead	% R.	Alive	Dead	% R.	Alive	Dead	% R.	Alive	Dead	% R.
1955	...	20	—	—	—	9	—	100	4	—	100	7	—	100	20	—	100
1954	...	27	—	—	—	17	—	100	3	—	100	5	2	71	25	2	100
1953	...	33	3	3	50	13	1	93	5	1	83	3	4	43	24	9	73
1952	...	24	3	1	75	11	2	85	1	1	50	4	1	80	19	5	79
1951	...	32	2	3	40	17	3	85	4	1	80	1	2	33·3	24	8	75
Total	...	136	8	7	53	67	6	92	17	3	85	20	9	69	112	24	82

The Belvidere records show a steady improvement in every aspect of tuberculous meningitis during the past five years. The incidence has fallen from 32 admissions in 1951 to 20 in 1955; 80 per cent. recovery can now be expected in the favourable age group (4-25 years); and not least important from the patients' point of view, the "treatment" is much less arduous than previously. Gone are the prolonged courses of intramuscular and intrathecal injections of streptomycin, the great majority of cases being treated with isonicotinic acid hydrazide (I.N.A.H.) and p-amino salicylic acid (P.A.S.) for a period of six months, with streptomycin intrathecally and intramuscularly during the first week only. The more "humane" course of treatment has the additional advantage of a quicker clinical response than when there were daily intrathecal injections of streptomycin.

During the same five year period out of 136 patients treated, 112 are alive. The occupations followed by these patients give an indication of the degree of recovery obtained. Some have had to find a sheltered type of employment but the majority are working in jobs which call for essentially normal health. In this latter group are a bank clerk, a ship's steward, an engineer, a joiner, etc.—indeed the bank clerk had been playing centre-forward in a Glasgow Former Pupils' Soccer Team, which not only indicates a full recovery but evidence of sturdiness beyond the average. When it is remembered that until the summer of 1948 the mortality of tuberculous meningitis was 100 per cent., it is not difficult to realise that there is no field of medicine where the miracle nature of the newer chemotherapeutic agents has been more apparent.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—The total figures for poliomyelitis were as follows:—

		Males	Females	Total	%
0—1	...	14	8	22	7·7
1—5	...	69	50	119	41·8
5—15	...	68	32	100	35·1
15—	...	29	15	44	15·4
		180	105	285	100

The percentages from the above figures were compared with those of 1953, 1947, which was an epidemic year, and a composite percentage from the years 1925-1946 in which the number of cases of poliomyelitis were above median. (These last figures apply to all the large burghs and not solely to Glasgow, whereas the 1955 and 1953 figures refer to Glasgow and its neighbourhood).

		1925-1946	1947	1953	1955
0—1	...	8.6	7.2	5.7	7.7
1—5	...	57.1	39.7	41.7	41.8
5—15	...	25.3	33.4	36.0	35.1
15—	...	9.1	19.6	16.6	15.4

These figures serve to confirm the findings of the 1947 epidemic, when it was found that there had been a selective shift to older ages, both in the 5-15 and in the over 15 groups, especially in the latter group. This change in the age-distribution, however, has not been continuous since 1947 for the figures for this year are very similar. This increase in average age of cases of poliomyelitis during the last thirty years in Scotland is in accordance with similar increases in ages of patients in England, U.S.A. and Scandinavia over the past forty years.

Dr. N. Watson has made the following analysis of cases of poliomyelitis admitted to Ruchill Hospital.

A total of 198 cases were confirmed either as paralytic or non-paralytic during the year. Of these, 129 were paralytic and 69 were non-paralytic. The epidemic period began in May-June and continued well into October. August was the peak month when 40 cases were confirmed.

Age and Sex Distribution.—As males over the age of 5 years are not ordinarily admitted to Ruchill Hospital with a diagnosis of meningitis or poliomyelitis, the figures for sex distribution in the subjoined table are only valid for patients up to 5 years. They show that slightly more males were affected than females, but that this slight excess is due entirely to a larger number of non-paralytic cases, the number of paralytic cases being almost equal.

With regard to age distribution, the table shows that the highest proportion of paralysed cases is in the youngest age group (0-1 year) where the ratio of paralysed to non-paralysed is 10 to 1, the next highest is in the 1-5 age group and the over 15 group, where the ratio is 2 to 1 in each, and least in the 5-15 year group where there are actually more non-paralytic than paralytic cases.

TABLE TO SHOW AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

Age Group	Males.			Females			Total
	P.	N-P.	Total	P.	N-P.	Total	
0—1 ...	12	2	14	8	—	8	22
1—5 ...	39	24	63	36	14	50	113
5—15 ...	10	7	17	13	18	31	48
15— ...	1	—	1	10	4	14	15
Total ...	62	33	95	67	36	103	198

P.=Paralytic.

N.P.=Non-paralytic.

Case to Case Infection.—Ten cases were direct contacts of cases of poliomyelitis, an incidence of 5 per cent.

History of Trauma.—Seven cases had had injections previously, 2 cases had had tonsillectomies, and 1 case had had dental extraction, giving a total incidence of 5 per cent. of cases with a clear history of some form of trauma.

Extent and site of Paralysis.—The following table indicates the main site involved by the virus.

Site.						No.
Encephalitic	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bulbar	...	...	...	...	...	7
Encephalitic and Bulbar	...	...	...	...	...	3
Intercostal	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cervical	1 arm—	20	...	...	...	21
	both—	1	...	...	...
Lumbar	1 leg—	50	...	...	...	72
	both—	22	...	...	...
Mixed	...	...	...	...	...	22

Fifteen of the cases (8 per cent.) were of the life-threatening type and four of these died.

Disposal.—Of the 125 surviving paralytic cases, 107 were transferred to orthopaedic hospitals (86 per cent.) and 18 went home (14 per cent.).

Onset.—The average duration of illness pre-admission in paralytic cases was 4 days, and in non-paralytic cases 3 days.

Altered Diagnosis.—179 patients were admitted during the year with a notification of poliomyelitis, which was not confirmed. Their age and sex distribution were :—

Age				Male	Female
0—1	...	...	...	2	3
1—5	...	...	...	36	25
5—15	...	...	...	15	51
15—	...	...	...	5	42
Total	...	...	...	58	121

The corrected diagnoses were as follows :—

Tonsillitis	53	Meningitis	5
No disease detected	32	Osteomyelitis	4
Respiratory disease	16	Polyneuritis	3
Injury	13	Urinary infection	3
Acute rheumatism	12	Tuberculous meningitis	2
Dysentery	9	Menstrual upset	2
Cerebral lesions	8	and 1 each of Urticaria, Endo-	
Hysteria	6	carditis, Epilepsy, Fibrositis	
Blood diseases	6	and Digestive Upset.	

Dr. McKenzie has prepared the following note on respiratory insufficiency in poliomyelitis.

Death in poliomyelitis is almost entirely due to respiratory embarrassment. This type has been well named "life threatening" poliomyelitis and usually presents an acute clinical emergency with many involved problems. The milder cases can often be successfully treated by postural drainage and oral suction of the pharyngeal secretions, but the more severe need some form of mechanical aid to maintain adequate oxygenation. When the patient can swallow, the airway unobstructed and the chest "dry," the cabinet respirator (iron lung) is used. However the most difficult and critical problem in management is presented by the type of case where the paralysis is "bulbar and spinal." The patient is unable to swallow and the uncompromising respiratory effort of a tank respirator causes the oral secretions to be sucked into the trachea and the patient is literally drowned in his own secretions.

During the autumn of 1952 and spring 1953, a great epidemic of poliomyelitis occurred in and around Copenhagen. There were more than 3,000 patients, 1,250 of which were of the paralytic type. Over 300 had respiratory involvement and patients were dying from respiratory paralysis in and out of tank respirators. At the height of this crisis one of the most remarkable decisions in modern medical history was made. Professor Lassen, in charge of the epidemic, in collaboration with Dr. Ibsen, an anaesthetist, evolved a technique now known as intermittent positive pressure ventilation. The procedure is as follows :—

Where there are signs of inadequate respiration combined with inability to swallow, ineffective cough and pooling of secretions :—

1. a high tracheotomy is performed ;
2. an endotracheal tube with an inflatable cuff is inserted through the tracheostome, to separate the larynx from the pharynx and thus block the passage of oral secretion to the lungs ;

3. a humidified mixture of oxygen and nitrogen is fed into a rubber bag which is rhythmically squeezed by hand to inflate the patient's lungs via the endotracheal tube.
4. secretions are removed by aspiration through the cuffed tube and by postural drainage.

As a result of these measures in the course of the epidemic the mortality in cases of respiratory paralysis was reduced from nearly 90 per cent. in the early days of the epidemic to some 25-30 per cent. at the end, for the last 50 cases. This was a truly impressive achievement. Several senior members of the infectious diseases staffs (medical and nursing) visited Copenhagen to study at first hand the methods employed in Copenhagen. Intermittent Positive Pressure Ventilation has been used successfully in two cases in Belvidere Hospital. One important modification of the original technique is that the manual bag ventilation has now been replaced by mechanical pulmospirators. The model which has been found satisfactory at Belvidere is manufactured by the AGA Company and has similarities to the mechanism of the intermittent flashing lightbuoys seen in estuaries around our coast.

In May 1955 a married woman, aged 33, developed respiratory poliomyelitis in Dumfries. A team from Belvidere went to Dumfries with suitable equipment and the patient was transported from Dumfries in the early hours of the morning with the AGA pulmospirator working successfully in the ambulance. In addition to the respiratory paralysis, she had complete flaccid paralysis of all four limbs. At the time of writing this report (September, 1956), she is still being very adequately ventilated by the pulmospirator, but no movement has returned to her diaphragm. Enough power has returned to her left hand to allow of interesting occupational therapy, but paralysis of other limbs has remained complete. At the beginning of July a balcony was constructed that she could be out of doors and the change in her outlook and general well being was quite remarkable. The recent addition of a "shop window shade" over the balcony allows her to be out in almost all kinds of weather.

Intermittent Positive Pressure Ventilation has now been successfully used in the treatment of tetanus and phenobarbitone poisoning. Fortuitously it was applied in a case of trauma to the cervical region of the spinal cord. A man of 23 years was transferred to Belvidere from another hospital where he had developed acute respiratory failure. An endotracheal tube was passed and when adequate oxygenation was obtained, he was found to have complete quadriplegia and anaesthesia

from his chin to his feet. There was a history of his having been "punched" on the face 24 hours previously. Power gradually returned to his diaphragm and he was weaned of the pulmospirator with the help of a cuirasse respirator in a period of 5 weeks. At the time of transfer to the orthopaedic hospital he still had spasticity of legs and arms, but was improving rapidly. This man had trauma of the spinal cord at the level of 3rd to 5th cervical vertebrae and would most certainly have died but for artificial respiration provided by intermittent positive pressure ventilation.

This scheme of treatment makes great demand on the hospital staff. The lungs are very liable to infection and collapse and this calls for frequent pummelling of the chest and endotracheal suction. Where the patient is entirely dependent on the "machine" many psychological difficulties arise which call for everything that is best in skilled nursing and any lapse of vigilance, any wrong decision, may cost the patient's life and one would like to thank the junior medical staff and nurses of Belvidere Hospital for the long hours of arduous duty given willingly and without complaint.

There are still cases of respiratory poliomyelitis with so much bulbar and encephalitic involvement that intermittent positive pressure ventilation, although adequate mechanically in providing sufficient tidal air, makes no difference in the eventual fatal outcome. Three such cases in adult males have been encountered in the past year—one each occurring in Belvidere, Strathclyde and Irvine Central Hospitals.

An ambulance is now available and equipped to deal with cases of respiratory failure occurring in the West of Scotland outside Glasgow. It will be staffed (according to the area in which the emergency occurs) by Belvidere and Ruchill Hospitals. The intense experience which has now been gained should make it possible to treat successfully any case which is suitable for intermittent positive pressure ventilation.

RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

Pneumonia.—Of the 1,886 patients admitted over the age of 45 years, 903, or 48 per cent. were dismissed from hospital with the diagnosis of pneumonia. This same age group accounted for 653 cases of "non-infectious disease," of which much is respiratory in nature. In the age group under 2 years the total number of admissions of all infections was 3,505, and 592 of these (almost 17 per cent.) were cases of pneumonia.

The fatality rate in 1954, among 256 children who developed pneumonia in their first year of life, was 13·2 per cent. ; in 1955, 441 such children were seen, and only 30 died, a fatality rate of 6·8 per cent. Although the 1955 rate appears to be an improvement on the previous year's figure, attention must be drawn to the fact that similar rates have been recorded in the past, and this year's figure again emphasises the fluctuations which can occur in the number of deaths in the youngest age group.

At the opposite extreme the fatality rate also shows a satisfactory fall for patients included in the age group over 45 years, of whom 159 died, a fatality rate of 7·6 per cent. The number of cases admitted in this age group rose in 1955 to 903, compared with a total in 1954 of 781. Patients over the age of 65 years numbered 382, and of these, 97 died (25·4 per cent.). The recovery of so many elderly people draws attention once again to the need for adequate facilities for after-care, since the dismissal of these patients to their own homes is often greatly delayed until home help is available. Such delay in dismissal not only means increased hospital cost per patient, but by reducing the turn-over prevents the admission of other patients and this creates a serious difficulty during the winter rise of respiratory disease.

The age distribution of the pneumonia cases, and deaths is shown in tabular form below.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PNEUMONIA CASES AND DEATHS

Age (yrs.)	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	65+	Total
Cases—													
M. ...	264	91	120	72	38	52	45	69	98	187	186	230	1,452
F. ...	177	60	114	47	22	23	29	67	61	63	85	152	900
Total	441	151	234	119	60	75	74	136	159	250	271	382	2,352
Deaths—													
M. ...	17	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	6	15	26	61	130
F. ...	13	2	—	—	3	—	—	1	3	2	19	36	79
Total	30	4	—	1	3	1	—	2	9	17	45	97	209

Measles and Whooping Cough.—Measles cases totalled 433, and there were 4 deaths, all of them in female children ; only one of the deaths was in infancy. This infection showed little change in incidence from the previous year, in which 533 cases were treated, with 3 deaths.

For the first time no death from whooping cough was recorded in the fever hospitals. The number of admissions during the year—125 was less than half that of 1954. The majority of the patients were female children ; in both sexes the greatest number of patients was in the first year of life.

INFECTIONS OF THE BOWEL

Dysentery.—This continues to be the “nuisance” infection so far as hospital admissions are concerned. It has to be appreciated that by the time these patients reach hospital the “illness” is past and few symptoms or signs are present. The problem is to secure freedom from infection in the patient and the following report by Dr. Rankin of the cases dealt with at Belvidere Hospital shows that this problem is not always easily solved.

During the year there were 952 patients admitted to Belvidere Hospital notified as suffering from *Shigella* dysentery. The diagnosis was confirmed in 633 patients. In addition, 38 cases erroneously diagnosed as follows, brings the dysentery total to 671 :—

Twenty-two Sonne infections notified as—Gastro-enteritis 16, pneumonia 2, measles 1, laryngeal diphtheria and convulsions 1, pyrexia of unknown origin 1, and typhoid fever 1.

Fifteen Flexner infections notified as—Pneumonia 5, gastro-enteritis 3, food poisoning 2, cerebo-spinal meningitis 1, enteric fever 1, paratyphoid fever B 1, convulsions 1, and puerperal fever 1.

One “clinical” dysentery notified as food poisoning.

Of these 671 cases, 355 were suffering from Sonne dysentery, 297 from Flexner dysentery and 19 were “clinical” infections.

The corrected diagnosis in 319 patients erroneously notified as suffering from dysentery was as follows :—

Enteritis (non-specific) or dietetic upset 230, gastro-enteritis 20, food poisoning 13, giardiasis 10, primary broncho-pneumonia 8, no disease 5, dyspepsia 3, ulcerative colitis 3, otitis media 3, hypochromic anaemia 3, upper respiratory tract infection 3, coeliac disease 2, idiopathic hypercalcaemia 1, cerebo-spinal meningitis 1, tuberculous meningitis 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, chickenpox 1, whooping-cough 1, moniliasis 1, tuberculous enteritis 1, diverticulitis 1, tonsillitis and otitis media 1, supra-pubic abscess 1, rheumatoid arthritis 1, pregnancy 1, cardiovascular degeneration and uraemia 1, and disseminated sclerosis 1.

There were no deaths ascribed to dysentery. One female patient aged 28 years admitted as Lobar Pneumonia who was a Flexner "carrier," died within 45 minutes of admission to the hospital. A post-mortem examination revealed the cause of death to be ulcerated colitis, internal hydrocephalus and epilepsy.

No complications or sequelae occurred. The cases were nearly all mild infections with no signs of toxæmia. In only three cases were intravenous "drips" required for salt and water deficiency.

Thirty-two of the dysentery patients were suffering from various intercurrent conditions. In 13 Sonne infections the following intercurrent conditions were noted :—

Giardiasis 3, gastro-enteritis 3, broncho-pneumonia 2, otitis media 2, chickenpox 1, general peritonitis and subphrenic abscess 1, and primary tuberculosis 1.

In nineteen Flexner infections the following conditions were present :—

Broncho-pneumonia 10, giardiasis 3, gastro-enteritis 3, measles 1, bronchitis 1, and appendix abscess 1.

TABLE SHOWING AGE AND SEX OF DYSENTERY PATIENTS

Age-Period in years	0-1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Total
Sonne—															
Male ...	27	42	33	21	13	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146
Female ...	22	41	33	18	14	29	9	13	14	7	2	1	4	2	209
Flexner—															
Male ...	17	28	26	16	11	12	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	112
Female ...	12	27	23	21	13	34	3	6	17	7	7	4	3	8	185
Clinical—															
Male ...	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Female ...	1	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	11
Total ...	80	143	120	78	51	86	13	19	34	14	9	6	8	10	671

Note.—Belvidere Hospital admits patients of both sexes up to 5 years and only females above 5 years of age.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT—1955

	Sonne Dysentery				Flexner Dysentery				Clinical Dysentery		
	Total	Success	Failure		Total	Success	Failure		Total	Success	Failure
Chlorstreptin ...	276	247	29 (10.5%)	192	187	5 (2.6%)	15	15	—	—	—
Neomycin ...	31	24	7 (22.6%)	34	25	9 (26.5%)	—	—	—	—	—
Streptomycin ...	23	19	4 (17.4%)	29	19	10 (34.5%)	1	1	—	—	—
Chloramphenicol ...	18	17	1 (5.5%)	33	31	2 (6.1%)	1	1	—	—	—
Strycital ...	4	4	—	7	6	1 (14.3%)	—	—	—	—	—
Sulphadiazine ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No treatment ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Irregular dismissal ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetracyc ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died from intercurrent condition before treat- ment initiated (45 mins. of admission) ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>355</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>41 (11.6%)</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>269</u>	<u>27 (9.1%)</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

Courses of treatment were limited to five complete days. Patients were released from isolation when physically fit, passing normal stools and when *Shigella* organisms were absent from three consecutive stools or rectal swabs on successive days. In one third of the cases, six consecutive negative stool cultures were obtained before releasing the patient from isolation. These cases included children returning to nurseries, institutions, food handlers, contacts of food handlers, nurses and patients returning to general hospitals and paediatric units.

By arrangement with the Medical Officer of Health, 32 Sonne "carriers" who were fit and well were discharged after a minimum period of 11 days in hospital and before the necessary criteria of freedom from infection were obtained.

ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITIES OF DYSENTERY ORGANISMS (Disc Method)

Chlorstreptin—

95 *Shigella* strains (78 Sonne and 17 Flexner).

All sensitive to Chlorstreptin 40 ug.

All sensitive to Chloramphenicol 40 ug.

85 sensitive to Streptomycin 40 ug.

10 (all Sonne) resistant to Streptomycin.

Neomycin—

20 *Shigella* strains.

All sensitive to 50 ug.

All resistant to 25 ug.

RESULTS AND TREATMENT OF "FAILED" CASES WITH SECOND COURSE OF TREATMENT

SONNE DYSENTERY

Failures—

29 Chlorstreptin	21 discharged as "carriers"
	4 cleared with Neomycin
	3 cleared with Chloramphenicol
	1 cleared with Strycital
7 Neomycin	7 discharged as "carriers"
4 Streptomycin	3 discharged as "carriers"
	1 cleared with Chlorstreptin
1 Chloramphenicol	1 discharged as "carrier"
<hr/> 41 <hr/>	<hr/> 41 <hr/>

FLEXNER DYSENTERY

Failures—

5 Chlorstreptin	4 cleared with Neomycin
	1 cleared with Strycital
9 Neomycin	5 cleared with Chloramphenicol
	2 cleared with Chlorstreptin
	2 cleared with Strycital
10 Streptomycin	6 cleared with Chlorstreptin
	4 cleared with Chloramphenicol
2 Chloramphenicol	1 cleared with Neomycin
	1 cleared with Strycital
1 Strycital	1 cleared with Tetracyn
<hr/> 27 <hr/>	<hr/> 27 <hr/>

Food Poisoning.—There were 145 examples of acute food poisoning with two deaths. The increase in paratyphoid infections noted (44) should also be included as examples of food poisoning for in none did the illness resemble the classical enteric fevers.

Gastro-enteritis.—There was no epidemic of gastro-enteritis although each of the hospitals dealt with sporadic cases of coliform infection. There were 25 deaths, a fatality rate of 5.4 per cent. The great majority of the cases which are admitted with this diagnosis really constitute social problems and gross dietetic mismanagement is frequently the cause of the illness.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

Pathology Department at Belvidere Hospital.—Dr. Bruce Woodger has been in charge of the laboratory at Belvidere during the year and has prepared the following analysis of the work done there :—

ANALYSIS OF LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS AT
BELVIDERE HOSPITAL DURING 1955

Bacteriology—

Ear, nose, throat and eye swabs	...	...	...	1,242
Sputa, laryngeal swabs and gastric lavage	...	...	...	6,315
Faeces	...	...	...	10,817
Urine, pleural fluid, pus and blood culture	...	...	...	944
C.S.F. (Cytology, biochemistry and bacteriology)	853

Biochemistry—

Blood and Urine	254
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<i>Haematology</i>	206
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Autopsies—

Belvidere	83
For other hospitals	168

<i>Biopsies</i>	4
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20,886

From the table it is evident that bacteriological investigations account for the major proportion of the laboratory work although numerous examinations of a biochemical and haematological nature were introduced during the course of the year. The total numbers represent a considerable increase on those of previous years due partly to an extension of the range of work in all branches of pathology, and also to the acceptance of about half of the material from the Belvidere Chest Clinic. Acceptance of the other half of this work and the performance of sensitivity tests and animal inoculations involving tubercle bacilli is dependent upon the proposed extension of the laboratory. Further work with this dangerous organism would greatly increase the risk to the staff involved.

As a result of the widened scope of the laboratory during the year, nearly all of the routine investigations arising in the hospital are now performed in the hospital laboratory, saving much time and inconvenience and allowing closer co-operation between clinical and laboratory staff.

During the year a special interest was taken in the development of resistant strains of *Staph. aureus* in the hospital, and the following brief report of the results of an investigation give some indication of the problem.

STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS CARRIERS IN 3 PNEUMONIA WARDS

Staphylococcus aureus on the skin and in the nares of patients and nursing staff has long been recognized as a source of secondary infection in hospital. The readiness with which the organism develops resistance to antibiotics increases its importance, as not only is infection made more difficult to treat, but patients receiving broad spectrum antibiotics are especially susceptible to infection with such bacteria due to the inhibition of their own natural flora by the antibiotics.

Over a period of six months nasal swabs were taken from the nursing staff in three pneumonia wards every week and from their patients on admission and discharge. The swabs were examined for coagulase positive staphylococci and, if found, their sensitivity to a range of antibiotics was determined with the results shown in the table.

	<i>Staph. aureus</i> isolated (percentage of total)	Percentage of <i>staph. aureus</i> resistant to penicillin	<i>Staph. aureus</i> resistant to other antibiotics
257 nasal swabs from patients on admis- sion 	42 (15%)	34%	NONE (—)
225 nasal swabs from patients on discharge	50 (22%)	76%	2 PC 2 PACT (5%)
285 nasal swabs from Nursing Staff ...	121 (42%)	92%	1 PC 1 PACT (4%) 3 PAT
P=Penicillin A=Aureomycin C=Chloromycetin T=Terramycin			

The following points are notable :—

1. The high carrier rate among nurses. The rate in nursing staff is nearly three times that of newly admitted patients.
2. Nearly all (92%) of *Staph. aureus* carried by the nursing staff are penicillin-resistant.
3. The nasal carrier rate of *Staph. aureus* among the patients increased by 50% during an average stay of four weeks in hospital.
4. The number of penicillin-resistant strains carried by the patients more than doubled.
5. No staphylococcus resistant to erythromycin was encountered.
6. No staphylococcus resistant to the broad spectrum antibiotics was found among the new admissions.
7. The low incidence of staphylococci resistant to one or more of the broad spectrum antibiotics (4% of all staphylococci studied). This is attributed to the very limited use of these drugs in the pneumonia wards.

Pathology Department at Ruchill Hospital.—Dr. G. B. S. Roberts, Lecturer in the Pathology of Infectious Disease, has submitted the following report on the work of the Pathology Department at Ruchill Hospital.

During 1955 the work carried out in the Department showed a further increase both in numbers and in the type of investigation undertaken. The increase has been greatest in the examination of sputum for *M. tuberculosis* where it has been possible to carry out sensitivity tests in all instances where a positive culture was obtained. Details of the work carried out are given in the two following tables :—

TABLE I
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY,
RUCHILL HOSPITAL

<i>Number of Specimens investigated.</i>	1955
Swabs from Throat and/or Nose for routine examination	1,139
*Sputum, Gastric Lavage and Laryngeal Swabs for <i>M. tuberculosis</i>	8,696
Guinea Pig Inoculation for <i>M. tuberculosis</i>	126
*Bacteriological Examination of Faeces and Urine for Pathogenic Micro-organisms	9,358
Cytological and Bacteriological Examination of Urine, Pleural Fluids, Pus, Blood Cultures and C.S.F.	4,186
Haematological Examinations	3,950
Biochemical Examinations of Blood Urea, etc.	3,143
Histological Examinations	247
Autopsies	180
Total	<u>31,025</u>

*Details of these investigations are given separately.

TABLE II
LABORATORY REPORT
EXAMINATION OF SPECIMENS FOR *M. TUBERCULOSIS*

<i>Hospital.</i>	1955
Direct examination of sputa for <i>M. tuberculosis</i>	4,872
Sputa cultured for <i>M. tuberculosis</i>	3,506
Laryngeal swabs cultured for <i>M. tuberculosis</i>	25
Bronchial lavage cultured for <i>M. tuberculosis</i>	788
Gastric lavage cultured for <i>M. tuberculosis</i>	253
<i>Clinics—Glenfarg Street, Baird Street, Florence Street.</i>	
Direct examination of sputa for <i>M. tuberculosis</i>	1,179
Sputa cultured for <i>M. tuberculosis</i>	1,021
Laryngeal swabs cultured for <i>M. tuberculosis</i>	1,557
Bronchial lavage direct examination and culture for <i>M. tuberculosis</i>	12
Gastric lavage cultured for <i>M. tuberculosis</i>	10
Sensitivity Tests to streptomycin and I.N.A.H. carried out on all positive cultures	2,650
Total	<u>15,873</u>

Towards the end of 1954 the post of Senior Registrar in Bacteriology was created at Ruchill and first Dr. T. L. Gracey and subsequently Dr. W. McNaught were appointed to this post.

Dysentery and "food poisoning" continued to be a frequent cause of admission during 1955. The following intestinal pathogens were isolated :—

	No. of cases
<i>Sh. sonnei</i>	408
<i>Sh. flexneri</i>	323
<i>S. typhimurium</i>	46
<i>S. paratyphi B.</i>	30
<i>S. typhi</i>	4
<i>S. thompson</i>	12
<i>S. newport</i>	8
<i>S. muenchen</i>	1
<i>S. munster</i>	1
<i>S. heidelberg</i>	1
Total	<u>834</u>

It is noteworthy that *Sh. flexneri* was the causal organism in almost half the cases of dysentery admitted to Ruchill.

During the year an investigation was carried out with Dr. A. W. Lees and Dr. T. J. R. Miller on the most efficient method of isolation of *M. tuberculosis*. The results obtained are summarised in the following table :—

TABLE III

No. of Cases	Method	No.	Positive
144	ALL	35	24%
144	Bronchial lavage	26	18%
144	Gastric lavage	14	10%
144	2 laryngeal swabs	8	6%

These results indicate that bronchial lavage (which is a less dangerous form of examination for those who conduct such tests) is a valuable test when assessing doubtful cases of tuberculosis.

THE VIRUS LABORATORY

Dr. N. R. Grist, of the Department of Bacteriology, reports that during 1955 important progress was made towards the construction,

equipment and staffing of new premises for the Virus Laboratory. Owing to physical difficulties, little expansion of the activities of the laboratory was possible except for a major effort to establish tissue-culture methods and apply these to studies of poliomyelitis in connection with projected vaccine trials by the Medical Research Council.

1. *Specimens investigated :*

Altogether 1,465 specimens were received during the year, of which 86 came from other hospitals in Glasgow and 94 from hospitals outside the city. The majority of 221 specimens from general practitioners were collected in the course of investigations of influenza in collaboration with the Medical Research Council. Q fever investigations accounted for 203 animal sera received from the Department of Agriculture and the Bacteriological Laboratory of Glasgow Corporation. Seven cases of suspected smallpox were examined with negative results. Positive diagnoses were made in cases of influenza (types A, B and C), poliomyelitis, eczema herpeticum (5 cases), lymphogranuloma venereum, psittacosis, virus-pneumonia associated with cold-agglutinins and agglutinins for Strep. MG, and Q fever.

2. *Poliomyelitis :*

Examination of specimens collected from cases and contacts of poliomyelitis since July 1953 suggested that type 1 polio-virus had caused the majority of epidemic paralytic infections in the Glasgow area during the three years. Of 17 viruses isolated in tissue culture, 12 were identified as poliomyelitis strains. Of these, all belonged to serological type 1, except two type 2 strains isolated from a village outbreak in December, 1955. Serological examination of 88 children admitted to Ruchill Hospital with diseases not affecting the nervous system indicated that natural immunity was acquired at an early age in this group of children, predominantly from poorer homes. Subsequent studies indicate that natural immunity is acquired more slowly and less completely in children from better homes. The distribution of antibodies among 66 hospital children examined for all 3 types of antibody is summarized in the following table :—

Age-Group (years)	No. Tested	No. without Antibodies	No. with Antibody to Type			No. with Antibodies to all 3 Types
			1	2	3	
1—4	48	11	23	12	32	8
5—6	11	1	9	7	6	4
7—11	7	—	7	5	5	3

3. *Influenza :*

During the winter seasons of 1954-55 and 1955-56 the laboratory took part in investigations of influenza in association with vaccine trials by the Medical Research Council. Patients were studied both in hospital and in general practice. The outbreak of type B infection in early 1955 was followed by sporadic type A infections which heralded an outbreak of type A influenza in the winter of 1955-56. Two strains of type B virus were isolated during 1955.

4. *Staff increase :*

The following new appointments were made during the year :—
Mr. C. MacLean, F.I.M.L.T., to be Chief Technician (April) ;
Dr. R. G. Sommerville, M.B., Ch.B., to the Medical Staff (October)
and Miss H. Carson, B.Sc., to the Research Staff (October).

APPENDIX B.—TABLE I.

FEVER HOSPITALS—STATEMENT OF CASES TREATED ACCORDING TO SEX, ETC., BASED ON DISMISSALS AND DEATHS FOR YEAR 1955.

	Admitted		Dismissed		Died		Mortality per cent.	Average Residence		Altered Diagnosis	Ruchill		Belvidere		Knightswood		Total Days' Residence	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Dis-missals	Deaths		Dis-missals	Deaths	Dis-missals	Deaths	Dis-missals	Deaths	Dis-missals	Deaths
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.0	44	21	14	—	—	—	—	—	175	21	
Enteric Fever	4	—	4	—	1	—	—	40	—	14	—	—	6	—	5	1,758	—	
Paratyphoid Fever	22	22	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	202	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	
Continued and Undefined Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	11	—	112	347	—	2	—	—	2	—	
Scarlet Fever	346	358	342	365	—	—	—	34	—	193	1	—	298	—	62	7,712	—	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	15	—	24	77	1	1	—	14	67	—	
Erysipelas	49	46	48	44	—	—	1.1	15	1	378	64	7	7	2	2	1,369	1	
Cerebro-spinal Fever	53	39	40	33	8	2	10.9	26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,896	10	
Trachoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	1	1	1	2	—	50.0	21	2	227	197	2	73	1	3	42	4	
Acute Poliomyelitis	171	113	168	105	1	2	1.1	21	2	1,488	832	84	815	70	496	5,843	5	
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1,491	934	1,322	821	130	79	8.6	23	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,362	4,441	
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	20	—	59	8	—	3	—	—	60	—	
Malaria	10	1	10	1	—	—	—	9	—	4	8	—	—	—	—	99	—	
Dysentery	1,377	1,222	1,386	1,228	5	1	0.2	14	18	528	1,407	5	716	1	491	36,557	105	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	112	59	112	72	6	1	4.1	69	20	—	88	5	76	4	20	12,739	142	
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	41	36	45	34	4	8	15.6	184	57	—	40	8	32	1	7	14,558	685	
Measles	232	167	249	184	—	4	1.0	15	8	63	191	22	198	2	44	6,531	31	
German Measles	9	24	10	24	—	—	—	7	—	11	16	—	13	—	5	251	—	
Whooping Cough	47	64	48	77	—	—	—	32	3	69	82	—	29	—	14	3,987	—	
Chickpox	82	75	83	67	1	1	0.6	15	3	19	29	—	118	1	3	2,197	3	
Mumps	42	34	43	36	1	1	1.3	10	1	10	61	1	—	—	7	814	1	
Veneral Diseases	70	43	69	36	1	—	1.8	39	80	—	36	1	69	1	—	4,124	160	
Influenza	16	7	15	7	—	—	—	9	—	—	10	—	8	—	4	198	—	
Leprosy	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	18	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	53	—	
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Infective Jaundice	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	31	—	48	1	—	1	—	—	82	—	
Gastro Enteritis	264	202	258	198	16	9	5.1	28	12	106	189	13	118	9	119	12,559	305	
Food Poisoning	66	80	65	80	1	1	1.4	26	13	44	78	—	45	1	22	3,786	26	
Babies with Mothers	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	62	—	
Unclassified (Staff)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	7	—	196	—	26	—	3	156	—	
No Apparent Disease	119	111	119	112	—	—	—	17	14	—	—	—	—	—	9	1,730	—	
Others	1,594	1,346	1,473	1,269	94	08	5.5	14	14	—	1,509	81	1,062	62	141	38,138	2,381	
Impetigo	2	2	3	3	—	—	—	9	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	54	—	
Total	6,235	5,008	5,948	4,839	270	178	4.0	19	18	3,918	5,551	208	3,764	157	1,472	905,968	8,321	
Pthiasis	712	577	666	559	56	30	6.7	122	91	816	—	60	981	17	128	149,801	8,057	

FEVER HOSPITALS. DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE, FOR THE YEAR 1955.

Diseases	MALES												FEMALES												Total	
	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	65+	Total	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65		65+	Total
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Poli-encephalitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Acute Primary Pneumonia	17	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	6	15	26	61	130	13	2	—	—	3	—	—	1	3	2	19	36	79
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	8
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veneral Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Others	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	5	17	29	29	94	6	2	1	—	1	3	1	—	6	7	12	29	68
Gastro-Enteritis	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	16	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Mumps	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	39	6	5	5	3	2	1	6	12	35	59	97	270	30	7	3	5	5	4	1	3	11	11	32	66	178
Phthisis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	7	15	15	8	56	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	6	8	6	2	—	30

APPENDIX B.—TABLE III.

FEVER HOSPITALS. DISMISSALS AND DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE, FOR THE YEAR 1955.

	MALES													FEMALES													
	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	65+	Total	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	65+	Total	
Enteric Fever ...	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Continued and Undefined Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neon ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Scarlet Fever ...	1	22	123	145	37	6	7	—	—	—	1	—	342	2	20	108	167	54	5	5	2	2	—	—	—	365	
Diphtheria and Membranous Group ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	17	14	12	3	1	2	—	5	5	15	7	8	48	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	4	8	12	6	10	45	
Trachoma ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	48	18	6	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	35	
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis ...	15	24	43	51	12	4	5	10	4	—	—	—	3	7	15	37	28	6	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	264	91	120	72	38	52	45	69	98	187	186	230	1,452	177	60	114	47	22	23	29	67	61	63	85	152	900	
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria ...	174	272	447	267	78	8	9	46	27	21	16	26	1,391	134	210	402	192	42	40	45	60	32	12	21	39	1,229	
Dysentery ...	3	7	11	6	6	15	9	12	15	9	14	11	118	3	1	7	6	5	18	12	5	8	—	—	3	73	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles ...	1	2	10	11	6	7	1	2	5	1	2	1	49	24	45	80	4	2	12	6	2	4	2	—	—	42	
German Measles ...	30	46	116	45	1	6	2	3	—	—	—	—	249	—	—	—	25	—	4	7	2	—	—	—	—	188	
Whooping Cough ...	21	12	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	30	10	1	10	1	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	24	
Chickenpox ...	11	15	28	19	1	1	1	6	1	—	—	—	48	6	8	28	20	2	2	6	1	—	—	—	—	77	
Mumps ...	—	—	9	24	2	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	83	6	2	9	12	4	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	68	
Veneral Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	9	3	4	6	1	36	
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	7	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	37	
Leprosy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Anthrax ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Infective Jaundice ...	258	8	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	200	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207	
Gastro Enteritis ...	18	6	12	6	2	5	4	4	3	2	1	1	66	15	11	11	10	1	2	5	11	4	7	4	1	81	
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Babies with Mothers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unclassified (Staff) ...	55	21	18	10	6	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	119	35	13	17	13	3	6	3	1	5	1	1	3	10	
No Apparent Disease ...	408	185	241	143	56	40	38	60	58	99	116	117	1,567	302	91	156	134	67	58	5	74	79	89	95	137	1,337	
Others ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Impetigo ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ...	1,293	731	1,220	812	251	165	148	242	237	354	359	103	6,218	970	508	1,002	685	912	195	909	959	914	196	97	347	5,017	
Phthisis ...	5	6	13	20	16	62	80	143	119	131	97	30	722	2	5	8	16	16	93	114	181	98	14	9	5	589	